

ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC OF THE COUNTY



Montenap, AND Addington

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The EARL
MAPS MADE FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS

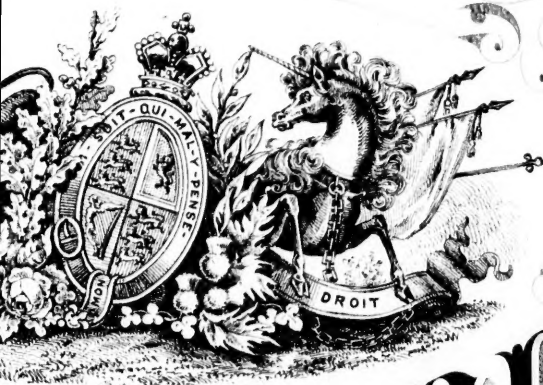
BY J. H. MEACHE
TORON

Eng by Worley & Bracher.
27 St. North St. Phila. Pa.

1878.

HISTORICAL MASS

THE COUNTIES OF



Maclean & Co. Toronto ONTARIO

Excellency

The EARL DUFFERIN, K.P.K.C.B. Gov. General.

FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS BY AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
C.R. ALLEN, CIVIL ENGINEER.

MACLEAN & CO.
TORONTO.

1878.

Printed by E. Bourquin.
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE	
Title,	1	Biographical Sketch
Index,	3	Sir John A. Macdonald
History,	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15	Dominion Maps,
Outline Maps of Counties,	20, 21	Putrons' Directories

TOWNSHIP MAPS

	PAGE	
Adolphustown,	74	Fredericksburgh (South),
Amherst Island,	82, 83	Hinchenbrooke,
Bedford,	24, 25	Howe Island,
Camden,	71	Kingston,
Ernestown,	78, 79	Loughborough,
Fredericksburgh (North),	74, 75	Portland,

CITY, TOWN, AND VILLAGE MAPS

	PAGE	
Adolphustown,	96	Garden Island,
Bath,	85	Harrowsmith,
Buttersex,	96	Inverary,
Bell Rock,	95	Kingston,
Barriefield,	69	Linksville,
Centerville,	89	Marysville,
Croydon,	89	Moscow,
Cole Brook,	96	Mill Haven,
Collinsby,	92	Napanee,
Clark's Mills,	95	Newburgh,
Erinsville,	32	Odessa,
Elginburgh,	63	Perth Road P. O.,
Enterprise,	89	Portsmouth,
Fredericksburgh,	63	Parham,
Fernoy,	94	

VIEWS.

	PAGE	
Armitage, Anna,	86, 87	Fisher, Joseph,
Amey, Solomon,	81	Fowler, D.,
Aylsworth, I. F.,	81	
Ashley, A. S.,	6	Gibson, James,
Amey, J. W.,	59	Grant, James,
Amey, J. N. and A.,	55	Gibbard, J., & Son,
Allison, C. R.,	81	German, G. M.,
		Glenn, Alexander,
Bond, Allen,	97	
Booth, D. B.,	81	Huffman, Milo,
Bell, E. C.,	59	Harris, W. N.,
Brown, Joseph, Esq.,	55	Henry, Bros.,
Baker, Mrs. John,	47	Hawley, S. E.,
Brown, J. W., & Co.,	34	Huffman, C. W.,
Bridge, A.,	43	Hartman, S. D.,
Brock, Rev. James,	51	Hulett,
		Jenkins, C. A.,
Court Houses,	22	Johns, S. T.,
Clark, John S.,	55	
Clansey, Jacob P.,	59	Lucas, J. B.,
Cossineau, F. X.,	62	Lucas, John & C. N.,
Carscallen, J. C.,	76	Lott, L.,
Clark, J. M.,	81	
Cooke, George,	84	Meacham, Dr.,
Chinneck, Fred.,	67	Mackenzie, Dr.,
		Miller, Peter,
Day, William,	43	McDonnell, Robert,
Duff, William,	40	Moyle, Martha,
Dunn, William,	55	Merchants' Bank of Canada,
Delmage, William,	55	Mallory, M. B.,
Doran, W. R.,	84	McRory, James,
"Daily News,"	97	
		Plate, J. & P.,
Freeman, P. W.,	35	Peterson, William,
Fraser, Donald,	84	Perry, H. W.,

OF CONTENTS.

PAGE		PAGE
1	Biographical Sketches,	18, 19
3	Sir John A. Macdonald's Portrait,	23
0, 11, 14, 15	Dominion Maps,	12, 13, 16, 17
20, 21	Patrons' Directory,	98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110

NSHIP MAPS.

	PAGE		PAGE
(South),	74, 75	Pittsburgh,	52, 53
	28, 29	Richmond,	68, 69
	39	Storington,	44, 45
	48, 49	Sheffield,	64, 65
	36, 37	Wolfe Island,	56, 57
	32, 33		

AND VILLAGE MAPS.

	PAGE		PAGE
	94	Petworth,	63
	32	Railton,	36
	89	Roblin, Old,	94
	60, 61	Roblin, New,	96
	89	Richardson,	95
	42	Selby,	66
	89	Sydenham,	25
	92	Stella,	66
	90, 91	Tamworth,	65
	88	Violet,	85
	28	Verona,	63
	36	Wilton,	92
	93	Westbrook,	66
	85	Waterloo,	72
		Yarker,	85

VIEWS.

	PAGE		PAGE
	54	Parks, J. F.,	77
	54	Rees, E. R.,	26
	50	Rankin, Hugh,	50
	51	Robinson, W. & B.,	76
	70	Richardson, Fred.,	51
	73		
	46	Spooner, William,	46
		Smith, John,	51
	38	Sigsworth, Thomas,	27
	43	Shibley, Schuyler,	30
	70	Sigsworth, John,	31
	77	Spike, A.,	43
	81	Stark, T. C.,	51
	84	Stover, Lewis H.,	59
	43	Sexsmith, David,	77
		Snider, Charles,	77
	80	Snider, Jeremiah,	80
	76	Storms, Robert,	81
		Spencer, H. R.,	97
	59	Sharp, Lawrence,	81
	59		
	59	Trumpour, J. H.,	70
		Thompson, James,	80
	34		
	27	Van De Bogart, Francis,	67
	38		
	50	Williamson, John,	31
	54	Whelan, William,	31
	58	Wilmot, Henry,	54
	84	Whitney, Benjamin,	54
	97	Williams, W. S.,	77
		Walker, S. J.,	80
	40, 41	Wills, James,	84
	70	Wiggins, Elliot,	76
	76	Wees, J. B.,	38

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTIES OF FRONTENAC, LENNOX

THE counties of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, on account no doubt of their position in the country, were formerly included in what was known as the Midland district. They front the river St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, extending a considerable distance westward from its estuary, the Bay of Quinte. The extent of the united counties is fifty-six miles in width, and is bounded on the south by the mighty St. Lawrence and the Bay of Quinte, on the north by the Madawaska River, on the east by the counties of Leeds and Lanark, and on the west by the county of Hastings.

The county of Frontenac was doubtless named after the founder of the first settlement in Upper Canada, Count de Frontenac, whose name will always have a prominent place in Canadian history. Although he was the founder of the first settlement in Upper Canada, he was in no way associated with the discovery of this country. Touching this subject, the honor of its discovery seems to be claimed by several parties. John Cabot sailed from the port of Bristol, England, in May, 1497, and following very nearly the same course now pursued by vessels making the voyage from Great Britain to North America, discovered, on the 26th of June, in the same year, the island of Newfoundland, which he named St. John's, in honor of the day. After a brief stay here he continued his westerly course and arrived off the coast of Labrador on the third day of the following month. If this be correct, as asserted by some historians, Cabot had the honor of being the first discoverer of our country, which, as it is said, was not seen by Columbus until thirteen months afterwards.

It Count de Frontenac belongs the honor, however, of overcoming the most formidable difficulties, enduring the most severe hardships, and finally, of seeing his adventurous course crowned with signal success. That he had gained great distinction there can be no doubt, as we find he had attained to the rank of brigadier-general, while he was honored with the confidence of his sovereign, who intrusted him with the most important instructions in regard to this new country. On coming to Canada, he was to secure by all means the aggrandizement of France. Immigration in large numbers from that country was strictly prohibited; he was, therefore, to seek the increase of population in New France (as Canada was then called) by inducing early marriages, and to this day it is a singular fact, the rate of increase by birth among the French is considerably greater, that is in this country, than with the Anglo-Saxon. De Frontenac was to foster agriculture in all its forms, by raising stock and cultivating the land; he was to afford every facility to increase fishing operations and the trade abroad, and he was intrusted to adopt measures to construct a highway between Canada and Acadia—a plan which is now only about to be accomplished in the Intercolonial Railroad. His instructions were very explicit as regards his procedure with the Jesuits and Recollets, and he was charged to "administer justice with the strictest impartiality." The colony being at peace, Frontenac's chief difficulty was in dealing with the Church, and he found it necessary to take high-handed steps to bring the clergy into subjection to the state. There had been for years a struggle with respect to the liquor traffic among the Indians, the bishops being opposed to it, while the Government unflinchingly favored it, notwithstanding its debasing, degrading, and soul-destroying tendencies, merely for the purpose of increasing the trade in furs. The dissensions between the parties became so great, and representations to the home authorities so numerous and vexatious, that Frontenac and the Intendant were both recalled in 1682. During the incumbency of De Frontenac, explorations had been continued in the West, and the fort at Cataragui had been fully established, and the Mississippi had been discovered by Pere Marquette and M. Joliet, in 1673. That same year Frontenac set out, the 29th of June, from Montreal, with an expedition for Cataragui, arriving there 12th of July. There was at this time a gentleman named Robert Cavalier de La Salle, a native of Rouen, who had come to Canada when a young man, full of a project for securing a road by a northwestern passage to China. He was evidently a man of considerable tact, ability, and energy, although his conclusions were often far from being correct; his means were slender, yet by some means or other he managed to secure the favorable notice of Count de Frontenac, who regarded him as a man of sterling worth.

The establishment of a fort on the banks of the Cataragui took place on the 13th of July, 1673. Count de Frontenac's expedition consisted of one hundred and twenty canoes, two bateaux, and four hundred men. His object in building the fort, no doubt whatever, was to prevent the encroachments of the Iroquois. The following description of his entrance into the river Cataragui is extracted from a journal of his voyage to Lake Ontario:

"12th (July, 1673), broke up camp very early in the morning, and having proceeded till 10 o'clock, halted three hours to eat and rest. On approaching the first opening of the Lake the Count wished to proceed with more order than had been already done, and in line of battle. He accordingly arranged the whole fleet in this wise:

"Four squadrons, composing the vanguard, went in front and in one line. The two bateaux followed next. After this came Count de Frontenac, at the head of all the canoes of his guards, of his staff, and of the volunteers attached to his person, having on his right the squadron from Three Rivers, and on his left those of the Hurons and Algonquins.

"Two other squadrons formed a third line, and composed a rear-guard. "This order of sailing had not been adhered to for more than half a league when an Iroquois canoe was perceived coming with the Abbe d'Urse, who having met the Indians above the river Kalarakoui (Cataragui), and having noticed them of the Count's arrival, they were now advancing with the captains of the Five Nations.

"They saluted the Admiral, and paid their respects to the decency of much joy and confidence, testifying to him of the were under to him for sparing them the trouble of going for receiving their submissions at the River Kalarakoui, a suitable place to camp, as they were about signifying to him.

"After Count de Frontenac had replied to their civilities, him as guides, and conducted him into a bay about a can the entrance, which forms one of the most beautiful and bays in the world, capable of holding a hundred of the large sufficient water at the mouth and in the harbor, with a mu sheltered from every wind that a cable is scarcely necessary.

"On the 13th of July, 1673, the fort was commenced, and it was finished, and De Frontenac left on the 27th for Montreal the foundation of the future city of Kingston."

The news of Marquette and Joliet's discovery of the 1674, created intense excitement in Canada, especially as it sent that a person could go from Fort Frontenac, in Lake a barque to the Gulf of Mexico, there being only one carry a league in length, where Lake Ontario communicates w

Elated with a desire to emulate these adventures, De La reference has already been made, petitioned His Majesty in 1674, for a grant of Fort Frontenac, four leagues of cou border of Lake Frontenac, as it was then frequently c islands in front, and the interjacent islands.

So intimately connected is the petition with the history County, that our sketch would be utterly incomplete with we take the liberty to submit it to our readers without ab

MEMOIR FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF FORT F

"The proposer, aware of the importance to the colony of establishment of Fort Frontenac, of which he was some mand, and desiring to employ his means and his life in t vice and for the augmentation of the country, offers to s expense, and to reimburse its cost on the following condit

"That His Majesty be pleased to grant in seigniority t the said fort, four leagues of country along the border of nac, the two islands in front named Ganoukousnoue, an (supposed to be Wolfe and Amherst Islands) and the in with the same rights and privileges obtained hitherto by land in the country in seigniority, with the right of fishin tenac and the adjoining rivers, to facilitate the support t

gether with the command of said place and of said lake, u and authority of His Majesty's Governor, Lieutenant-C country, on which condition the proposer will be bound:

"1st. To maintain the said fort; to place it in a better s to keep a garrison there at least as numerous as that of M many as fifteen or twenty laborers during the first two ye till the land; to provide it with necessary arms, artillery tion; and that so long as the proposer will command the esty's name, and until some other persons be authorized.

"The Long Sault of the river St. Lawrence, through which said fort, without being charged with similar expense, o to that which the proposer will be obliged to incur for th of said fort.

"2d. To repay Count de Frontenac, His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor in Canada, the expense he incurre lishment of said fort, amounting to the sum of 12,000 or l proved by the statements thereof prepared.

"3d. To make grants of land to all those willing to set manner usual in the said country; to allow them the t when their settlements will be in the condition requir and Regulations of the Sovereign Council of said count

"4th. To attract thither the greatest number possible grant them land for villages and tillage; to teach them t reduce them to lead lives more conformable to ours, as th begun to do with some success when he commanded there

"5th. To build a church when there will be one hu meanwhile, to entertain one or two Recollet friars to p service, and administer the sacraments there.

"6th. His Majesty accepting these proposals, is very l cated to grant to the proposer letters of noblesse, in consi voyages and discoveries which he made in the count during the seven years he continually lived there, the serv in the country, and those he will continue to render; an letters necessary to serve him as titles possessory to said s

This petition was granted in the succeeding year, and s effect was issued by the King on the 13th May, 1675, a nobility issued to La Salle, and Fort Frontenac, with fou adjacent country, was created a seigniority of Canada, an first seignior.

DECREE ACCEPTING THE PROPOSALS OF CAVALIER DE LA SALLE.

"The King having caused to be examined, in his C proposals made by Robert Cavalier, Sr., De La Salle, settin should please His Majesty to grant him, his heirs, success

"CONFIRMED

ICAL SKETCH

OF THE

NAC, LENNOX, AND ADDINGTON.

the Admiral, and paid their respects to him with evidence and confidence, testifying to him the obligation they for sparing them the trouble of going further, and for missions at the River Kalarakoui, which is a very imp, as they were about signifying to him.

Frontenac had replied to their civilities, they proceeded conducted him into a bay about a cannon-shot from the forms one of the most beautiful and agreeable bar-saple of holding a hundred of the largest ships, with the mouth and in the harbor, with a mud bottom, and every wind that a cable is scarcely necessary for mooring, July, 1673, the fort was commenced, and on the 19th of De Frontenac left on the 27th for Montreal, having of the future city of Kingston."

Frontenac and Joliet's discovery of the Mississippi, in the excitement in Canada, especially as Joliet reproach could go from Fort Frontenac, in Lake Ontario, in the of Mexico, there being only one carrying-place, half where Lake Ontario communicates with Lake Erie, desire to emulate these adventures, De la Salle, to whom had been made, petitioned His Majesty, Louis XIV, of Fort Frontenac, four leagues of country along the Frontenac, as it was then frequently called, the two and the interjacent islands.

connected is the petition with the history of Frontenac sketch would be utterly incomplete without it; hence to submit it to our readers without abbreviation.

THE MAINTENANCE OF FORT FRONTENAC.

aware of the importance to the colony of Canada of the Fort Frontenac, of which he was some time in coming to employ his means and his life in the King's service, augmentation of the country, offers to support it at his reimbursement its cost on the following conditions, to wit: His Majesty's pleasure to grant in seigniority to the proposer leagues of country along the border of Lake Frontenac in front named Ganoukousnot and Kaouenego (offe and Anherst Islands) and the interjacent islets, rights and privileges obtained hitherto by those who hold in seigniority, with the right of fishing in Lake Frontenac rivers, to facilitate the support of said fort, to command of said place and of said lake, under the orders of His Majesty's Governor, Lieutenant-General in the condition the proposer will be bound:

in the said fort; to place it in a better state of defence, than at least as numerous as that of Montreal, and as twenty laborers during the first two years to clear and provide it with necessary arms, artillery, and ammunition as the proposer will command there in His Majesty some other persons be authorized to settle above the river St. Lawrence, through which people pass to His Majesty's Governor, Lieutenant-General in the being charged with similar expense, or to contribute proposer will be obliged to incur for the preservation

Count de Frontenac, His Majesty's Governor and soldier in Canada, the expense he incurred for the establishment, amounting to the sum of 12,000 or 13,000 livres, as elements thereof prepared.

grants of land to all those willing to settle there in the said country; to allow them the trade (*la traite*) of furs to be in the condition required by the Edicts of the Sovereign Council of said country.

to the greatest number possible of Indians; to the villages and tillage; to teach them trades, and to invite more conformable to ours, as the proposer had some success when he commanded there.

a church when there will be one hundred persons; to grant one or two Recollet friars to perform Divine minister the sacraments there.

accepting these proposals, is very humbly supplying the proposer letters of *noblesse*, in consideration of the services which he made in the country at his expense, and that he continually lived there, the services he rendered to those he will continue to render; and all the other to serve him as titles possessory to said seigniority."

by the King on the 13th May, 1675, and a patent of De la Salle, and Fort Frontenac, with four leagues of the was created a seignior of Canada, and La Salle its

the fort called Frontenac, situate in New France, with four leagues of adjacent country, the islands named Ganoukousnot and Kaouenego, and the adjoining islets, with the right of hunting and fishing on said lands and in the lake called Ontario, or Frontenac, and circumjacent rivers; the whole by title of Fief, Seignior, and Justice, appeals from the judges of which will be to the Lieutenant-General of Quebec and the Government of said Fort Frontenac, and letters of *noblesse*, he would cause considerable property he possesses in this kingdom to be transported to the said country of New France for the erection and establishment there of settlements, which may, in the lapse of time, contribute greatly to the augmentation of colonies in said country. Said De la Salle offers to reimburse the sum of ten thousand livres, the amount expended for the construction of said Fort Frontenac; to keep in good order the said fort, and the garrison necessary for the defence thereof, which cannot be less than that of Montreal; to maintain twenty men during nine years for clearing the land which shall be conceded to him; and until he shall have a church built, to keep a priest or friar to perform Divine service and administer the sacraments; which expenses, etc. the said De la Salle will defray at his sole cost and charges, until there be established above the Long Sault called Garonony some individuals with similar grants to that he demands, in which case those who will have obtained said grants shall be bound to contribute to the said expenses in proportion to the lands which will be granted to them; and having heard the report of Sieur Colbert, Counsellor of the King in his Royal Council, and Comptroller-General of Finances, His Majesty in Council has accepted, and does accept the said De la Salle's offers, both in consequence granted to him the property of the said fort called Frontenac, and four leagues of adjacent country, computing at two thousand toises each league, along the lakes and rivers above and below said fort, and half a league, or one thousand toises, inland; the islands named Ganoukousnot and Kaouenego and the adjacent islands, with the right of hunting and fishing on said Lake Ontario and circumjacent rivers. The whole by title of Fief, and in full Seignior and Justice; on condition that he cause to be conveyed immediately to Canada all the effects he possesses in this kingdom, which cannot be less than the sum of 10,000 livres in money or movables; that he produce a certificate from Count de Frontenac, His Majesty's Lieutenant-General in said country; reimburse the sum of 10,000 livres expended in the construction of the said fort; put and maintain it in a good state of defence; pay and support the garrison necessary to defend it, which is to be equal at least to that of Montreal; likewise maintain twenty men during two years to clear the land, who shall not be otherwise employed during that time; cause a church to be erected within the first six years of his grant, and meanwhile to support a priest or friar for the administration of the sacraments; also, induce the Indians to repair thither, give them settlements, and form villages there in society with the French, to whom he shall give part of said land to be cleared, all which shall be cleared and improved within the time and space of twenty years, to be computed from the next, 1676, otherwise His Majesty shall be at liberty, at the expiration of the said time, to dispose of the lands which shall not be cleared or improved. His Majesty wills that appeals from the judges (to be appointed by the said De la Salle within the limits of the said country conceded by His Majesty) be to the Lieutenant-General of Quebec; and to that end His Majesty wills that all donatory and concessionary letters hereto necessary be issued to the said De la Salle, together with those for the government of said Fort Frontenac, and letters of *noblesse* for him and his posterity."

It will be seen from this document that His Majesty, the King, attached peculiar importance to the clearing of the lands contiguous to the fort, and there is little doubt De la Salle made very great improvements between the years 1675 and 1678. The following is a copy of a license he received to discover the western part of New France:

"Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre; to our dear and well-beloved Robert Cavalier de La Salle, greeting: We have favorably received the most humble petition presented to Us in your name, to permit you to endeavor to discover the western part of New France; and We have the more willingly assented to that proposal, as there is nothing We have more at heart than the discovery of that country. We have every reason to expect from the application you have exhibited in clearing the lands We granted by the Arret of our Council of the 13th May, 1675, and letters-patent of the same date, in forming settlements on said lands, and in placing Fort Frontenac, whereof We have granted you the Seignior and Government, in a good state of defence. These and other causes Us moving hereunto, We have permitted, and by these presents, signed by our hand, do permit you to labor in the discovery of the western part of New France; and for the execution of this undertaking to construct forts in the places you may think necessary, and to employ such persons as you may think proper, and conditions as of Fort Frontenac, according and conformably to our said letters-patent of the 13th May, 1675, which We have as far as necessary confirmed, and by these presents do confirm. We will that they be executed according to their form and tenor, on condition, nevertheless, that you complete this enterprise within five years, in default whereof these presents shall be null and void; and that you do not carry on any trade with the savages called Outawacs and others, who carry their beavers and other peltries to Montreal; that you perform the whole at your own expense and that of your associates, to whom We have granted as a privilege the trade in cibola skins. We command Count de Frontenac, our Governor and Lieutenant-General, and Sieur Duchesneau, Intendant of Justice, Police, and Finance, and the officers composing the Sovereign Council in

ACCEPTING THE PROPOSALS OF ROBERT CAVALIER DE LA SALLE.

"COMPIEGNE, 13th May, 1675.

having caused to be examined, in His Council, the proposed Cavalier, Sr., De la Salle, setting forth that if it Majesty to grant him, his heirs, successors, and assigns,

said country, to aid in the execution of these presents, for which is our pleasure.

Given at St. Germain en Laye, the 12th day of May, 1678, and of our reign the 35th.

LOUIS.

COLBERT.

On receipt of this commission, La Salle, together with Father Hennepin and the Chevalier de Font, set sail from Rochelle on the 14th July, 1678, with thirty men, and arrived at Quebec about two months afterwards, and proceeded at once to Fort Frontenac; and on the 18th November, in the same year, launched the first vessel that ever floated on the waters of Ontario, and started immediately afterwards on that voyage of discovery which has made his name so famous in the world. In La Salle's absence, and during his voyages, his discoveries created for him many enemies, including M. de la Rane, who succeeded De Frontenac in the Government of Canada; and although Sieur de la Foret was left in charge of the fort, he took possession of it, pretending, amongst other things, that La Salle had abandoned it. Thus will it be seen that in 1682 this unprincipled official sequestered Fort Frontenac.

M. de Denonville was appointed Governor of Canada in 1685, and on his arrival proceeded to Fort Frontenac with about 2000 troops, which in those days was considered a great force, and showed the very great importance attached to the maintenance of the fort at that time.

No events of any serious moment occurred at Fort Frontenac until July, 1687, when the same governor was guilty of an act of treachery, which not only reflected eternal disgrace upon his name, but was the inevitable cause of embroiling the country in a war with the Five Nation Indians, of the tribe called Ganneyouss and Kentes. He invited them to the fort to confer with him, and then seizing about forty or fifty men and about eighty women and children, took them as prisoners, sent them to Montreal, whence they were forwarded to France.

Fort Frontenac was besieged in 1687 for one month by the Indians, who were unsuccessful. In 1689 it was blown up and abandoned by the French, who found it inconvenient to maintain the fort at so great a distance from Montreal. The fort was then under the command of Sieur de Valrenee, and the order for its destruction was given by M. de Denonville, much to the disgust of M. de Frontenac, who succeeded him in the government.

In August, 1695, M. de Frontenac caused the fort to be rebuilt, and sent seven hundred men there to complete the work. This scheme was strenuously opposed by M. de Champlain, then Intendant; but notwithstanding the efforts put forth by him, they had no effect upon De Frontenac, and he subsequently had the satisfaction of learning that the King and his minister had approved of the course he had pursued.

The re-erecting and re-establishing of the fort cost about 12,000 livres (\$3000), a large sum in those days. The precise position of the fort is not now known, but from the evidence of a manuscript published in 1838, under the direction of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, entitled "Memoires sur les Affaires du Canada, depuis 1749 jusqu'à 1760," it is thought that it was situated not far from Tete du Pont Barracks. The following is a translation of the description given at page 113 of the manuscript: "Fort Frontenac was built by the Count de Frontenac, the first Governor-General of Canada, to restrain the Five Nations. It was situated at the bottom of a bay, which a little river flowing into Lake Ontario forms, close to the junction of Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence. It consisted of four stone curtains, 120 feet each, defended by four square bastions. The walls were not good (this was written of them in 1758), and were defended by neither ditches nor palisades. There was no terrace to sustain it on the inside. A wooden gallery was built all around for communicating from one bastion to another. The platforms of these bastions were mounted on wooden piles, and the curtains were pierced for loop-holes." For more than half a century nothing very remarkable appears to have taken place at the fort beyond the ordinary business—the transmission of troops, ammunition, and goods, except, indeed, an occasional unpleasantness with the Indians.

In 1758 the commandant at Fort Frontenac was a Monsieur Payan de Noyan, a gentleman of Normandy, and King's Lieutenant at Three Rivers. His command, which was much beneath his rank, had been given him, it is said, to enable him to arrange his business affairs, which at that time were not in a very satisfactory condition.

He was apprised that the English were busily engaged in collecting forces at Fort Burgoyne for the special purpose of attacking Fort Frontenac. He warned M. de Vaudreuil, then Governor-General, of their intention, and asked for reinforcements. To these applications M. de Vaudreuil paid little or no attention—in fact it is asserted that on receipt of his last letter for assistance, the Governor-General shrugged his shoulders and said, "Qu'il fallait que cet officier eût peur." The result proved the correctness of De Noyan's repeated warnings, and the folly of the Governor in disregarding them, for on the 25th of August, 1758, Colonel Bradstreet, the English General, appeared before Frontenac, and in the short space of three days M. de Noyan surrendered as prisoner of war, and the English first possessed the site of the present city of Kingston.

The object at that time was to destroy the fort, and having taken all the valuables, provisions, munitions of war, and merchandise, intended to supply the posts at Niagara, Detroit, and others, Colonel Bradstreet burned down the fort and the vessels, and left with his troops prior to the reinforcements leaving Montreal.

A small detachment of troops and Canadians under the command of Chevalier Benot was sent to Frontenac in the fall of 1758, partly to protect merchandise and ammunition passing up and down, and partly to rebuild the fort, and afterwards the Sieur de Cresce, an assistant engineer, with Captain Laforce, a sailor, were sent there to build two new schooners, to endeavor, if possible, to maintain the supremacy on the lakes, and also to furnish Fort Niagara with supplies with greater facility.

This was the concluding act of the French here, except to abandon it, which was done the following year, soon after the capture of Fort Niagara, on the 24th of July, 1759. Quebec was captured on the 14th of September, in the same year, and all French interference effectually prevented. From this year, therefore, we may date its change of rulers, although it was not settled by the English until long after this period.

In connection with this part of our sketch the following postscript of a letter from M. Doreil to Marshal Belle Isle, dated Quebec, 31st August, and 1st September, 1758, may be interesting:

"News from Montreal of the 20th informs us that the English force which proceeded to Lake Ontario with cannon, reduced to the Bay of Bombardure, and sent a vanguard of 2700 men against Frontenac, a miserable *biouque*, having a garrison of only fifty men. It is our entrepôt of provisions and goods for all the upper-country posts, which constitute the entire resource of Canada. It is the key of Lake Ontario, the port which holds all our navy, consisting, in part, of the vessels taken at Chouaguen by M. de Montcalm, two years ago. The enemy no doubt is master of it at present; whilst another force is proceeding to attack against Niagara, a very important post, which has been skillfully fortified by a captain belonging to the battalion of La Reine, but equally bare with the other. All the upper-country posts, of which Duquesne forms a part, fall of themselves. We have more than 2000 men scattered among them, and that accelerates the total ruin of Canada. All the Canadians, who were beginning the harvest, are put in motion to proceed to that quarter, but they will certainly arrive too late; the harvest will suffer, and the Marquis de Montcalm, who, since the fall of Louisbourg, is menaced by the strong army in his front, will not be reinforced. What would it be were he beaten and cut off? It is impossible, reasonably, to con-

ceal the fact that everything is to be lost. M. de Vaudreuil has remained in this important post of Frontenac, and he is placed in the Indians, whose service he treated with caution and distrust, vigilance are, besides, necessary, my enemy who is always superior in force that we have not had the precautionary vessels which we had at Frontenac, them to cut us off absolutely from all our people beyond it will be made plain that the Indians, who usually side with us, will all abandon us to range themselves September 3d. My fears are too great. No precaution was taken, but careful than we have burnt it, with bricks, which they have preserved, the Lake Ontario.

The provisions and merchandise in the upper countries, to which Frontenac is lost, and what is still considerable artillery. This principally the enemy at Bradstreet's affair, in 1756. There were at least eighty pieces to be feared for Fort Niagara, and Frontenac."

Conditions on which M. de Noyan, King's Lieutenant for and for the King at Fort Frontenac, surrenders to the English.

1. Sieur de Noyan promises to surrender all his dependencies, to Colonel Bradstreet, of England.
2. The officers and soldiers of the post, shall remain prisoners of war, their exchange by the Marquis de War.
3. The sick and wounded shall be of Great Britain.
4. He shall guarantee against all soldiers and Indians, the officers, soldiers, now actually in the Fort.
5. The Colonel shall permit the exchange to be removed in the baggage promises to give up, faithfully, all the goods and generally all the goods and magazines of said Fort.
6. Sieur de Noyan demands that the rest of the persons with him, and their baggage and necessities for

Colonel Bradstreet, in consideration of this Fort, permits his four men; the same to Madame De other women belonging to this Fort. (Signed)

M. De Noyan engages to procure himself, or some other person, should be after exchanged.

After the capitulation was concluded the French in Fort Frontenac to de the promise M. De Noyan has given rank surrendered as soon as the said George. (Signed)

Fort Frontenac, 25th August, 1758.

On the 12th or 13th of August, Craven with 2737 men under his command.

We must not close this chapter, once more to the eminent founder of—Count de Frontenac. His noble, his somewhat proud and overbearing nature to command; he wished rendered himself unpopular. Neverling qualities. In 1712 he was first time occupied the same distinguished raised New France from a miserable material advancement, the brave at Quebec, on the 20th November, his age, respected and beloved by the

We now enter a new state of affairs as a British colony, under the protection of portraying the vicissitudes by arbitrary lawgivers—a sanguine proud and poor nobility—we have a full community, enjoying the most

There is nothing of any considerable years after the treaty of peace has long laid aside the implements of cultural and other useful pursuits as the natural results of their labors and comforts of life. In this people were taught to expect every and were agreeably surprised at the treated. Their gratitude was further money which were forthcoming to pinching times of famine and distress. In order to give the reader some which led to the settlement of U.S. refer to the element of discord which the subjects of the British realm is nated in rebellion—without the slights of our friends in the United States, humiliating though they be, the result of which was avowed Crown of England, who adhered been born, had come to the New W which was attended and followed ment, confiscation, banishment, and circumstances a stream of refugee selves from allegiance to the Thir Crown of England, many of who along the Bay of Quinte.

The contest was originally between the Middle and Southern States, specious statements and spreading

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE

veal the fact that everything is to be feared, and very little to be hoped. M. de Vaudreuil has remained in too great security in regard to the important post of Frontenac, and he is the dupe of the over-confidence he has placed in the Indians, whose services he needs; but they must always be treated with caution and distrust. More foresight, activity, and vigilance are, besides, necessary when one has to do with a powerful enemy who is always superior in force and means. I tremble with fear that we have not had the precaution not time to burn the sloops and bateaux which we had at Frontenac, and that the enemy will profit by them to cut us off absolutely from all access to Lake Ontario, whereby all our people beyond it will be made prisoners. It is no less to be feared that the Indians, who usually side with the stronger, or most fortunate, will all abandon us to range themselves alongside the English.

September 3d. My fears are too well-founded, my Lord; the enemy is master of the Fort of Frontenac, or Cataragui, since the 27th of August. No precaution was taken with our navy. The English, more careful than we, have burnt it, with the exception of two twenty-gun frigates, which they have preserved, the more effectually to exclude us from Lake Ontario.

The provisions and merchandise destined for supplying all our posts in the upper countries, to which Frontenac had, as it was, served as an entrepot, are lost, and what is still more vexatious, is the loss of a considerable artillery. This principally consisted of the cannon taken from the enemy at Braddock's affair, in 1755, and at that of Chouaguen in 1756. There were at least eighty pieces of cannon there. Everything is now to be feared for Fort Niagara, which indeed is good, but as bare as Frontenac.

Conditions on which M. de Noyan, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, King's Lieutenant for the Town of Three Rivers, Commandant for the King at Fort Frontenac, proposes to surrender it to His Britannic Majesty.

1. Sieur de Noyan promises to surrender Fort Frontenac generally, with all its dependencies, to Colonel Bradstreet, commandant of the troops of Great Britain.

2. The officers and soldiers of the garrison, and others actually at this post, shall remain prisoners of war, until an agreement be concluded for their exchange by the Marquis de Montcalm and the English General.

3. The sick and wounded shall be attended at the expense of the King of Great Britain.

4. He shall guarantee against all insults, on the part of the English soldiers and Indians, the officers, soldiers, and all other persons whatsoever, now actually in the Fort.

5. The Colonel shall permit the ornaments and sacred vessels of the chapel to be removed in the baggage of the chaplain, and Sieur de Noyan promises to give up, faithfully, all the munitions of war and provisions, and generally all the goods and implements that are actually in the magazines of said Fort.

6. Sieur de Noyan demands that there be furnished him, his soldiers, and the rest of the persons with him in the Fort, conveyances to transport their baggage and necessities for the voyage.

FRONTENAC, 27th August, 1758.

Colonel Bradstreet, in consideration of the infractions of M. de Noyan, commandant of this Fort, permits him to return to Montreal, and to take four men; the same to Madame Davivier, Madame Barillon, and the other women belonging to this Fort, who are without men.

(Signed) J^S. BRADSTREET and DE NOYAN.

M. De Noyan engages to procure Colonel Schuyler in exchange for himself, or some other person, should it happen that Mr. Schuyler has been already exchanged.

After the capitulation was concluded, Colonel Bradstreet permitted all the French in Fort Frontenac to depart for Montreal, in Canada, under the promise M. De Noyan has given to have a like number of persons and ranks surrendered as soon as the same can be done, and conveyed to Fort George.

(Signed) DE NOYAN and JOHN BRADSTREET.

FORT FRONTENAC, 27th August, 1758.

On the 12th or 13th of August, 1758, Bradstreet started from Fort Craven with 2737 men under his command.

We must not close this chapter of French events without referring once more to the eminent founder of the first settlement in Upper Canada—Count de Frontenac. His noble descent and military education made him somewhat proud and overbearing. Like Napoleon Bonaparte, it was his nature to command; he wished to rule alone, and consequently he never was popular. Nevertheless, he was possessed of many sterling qualities. In 1672 he was Governor of Canada, and for the second time occupied the same distinguished position in 1698. After having raised New France from a miserably low condition to an exalted state of material advancement, the brave and talented Count de Frontenac died at Quebec, on the 26th November, 1698, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, respected and beloved by thousands of the Canadian people.

We now enter a new state of affairs, and Canada must be looked upon as a British colony, under the protection of the greatest power on earth. Instead of portraying the vicissitudes of a military settlement, governed by arbitrary lawgivers—a sanguinary penal code, and oppressed by a proud and poor nobility—we have now to record the progress of a peaceful community, enjoying the inestimable blessing of a larger liberty.

There is nothing of any considerable importance to record for many years after the treaty of peace had been signed. The people had willingly laid aside the implements of warfare to devote themselves to agricultural and other useful pursuits, and very rapidly found themselves, as the natural results of their labors, in possession not only of the necessities but comforts of life. In the early part of their history, these people were taught to expect every outrage at the hands of the British, and were agreeably surprised at the humane manner in which they were treated. Their gratitude was further awakened by the large sums of money which were forthcoming to alleviate their sufferings during the pinching times of famine and distress.

In order to give the reader some information as to the circumstances which led to the settlement of Upper Canada, we must unfortunately refer to the element of discord which made its appearance in 1774 among the subjects of the British realm in America, and which finally culminated in rebellion—without the slightest intention to wound the feelings of our friends in the United States of America, we must record the facts, humiliating though they be, after the Declaration of Independence, the result of which was aversive to those who were loyal to the Crown of England, who adhered to the old flag under which they had been born, had come to the New World and had prospered—a rebellion which was attended and followed by persecution, violence, imprisonment, confiscation, banishment, and too often death. Under these circumstances a stream of refugee loyalists, who could not separate themselves from allegiance to the Throne of England, set in towards the wilderness of Canada, many of whom settled in these counties, especially along the Bay of Quinte.

The contest was originally between Old England and New England, while the Middle and Southern States were for peace. By disseminating specious statements and spreading abroad partisan sentiments, Massa-

chusetts took the lead. Founded by Puritans (who themselves were the most intolerant bigots), and became the greatest persecutors America has seen, these States possessed the proper elements with which to kindle discontent. Thus we learn that independence was not the primary object of revolt, and we have seen that the leaders in rebellion were principally New Englanders, and were actuated mainly by mercenary motives, unbounded selfishness, and bigotry. So assiduously have our fathers, who are now known as the United Empire Loyalists, been branded by the most American writers as altogether base, that it becomes us to cast back the most statements—to test even the persons covering of the American revolutionary heroes, and show the foul stain of truth upon their character, and dispel the false, foul stigma which the utterances of nearly a hundred years have ceased to fasten upon the noble band of loyalists. Up to 1776 the Whigs as well as Tories were United Empire Loyalists, and it was only when the King's forces required taxes; when the colonists were required no longer to smuggle; when they could not dispose of the produce of the power and employment for the office; it was only then that the Declaration of Independence was signed.

John Hancock, whose name stands first upon the document in such bold characters, had been a successful smuggler, whereby he had acquired his millions, and no wonder he staked his thousands upon the issue.

Evidence is not wanting to show that many of the leaders of the rebellion had been holders of office would have been true to the British Crown, as were those whom they envied. Every man who took part on the rebel side has been written a hero; but it is asking too much to request us to believe that all the holders of office were base and lost to the feelings of national independence and patriotism; more especially when a large proportion of them were admittedly educated and religious men, while on the contrary the rebels alone were actuated by party spirit and the love of money and power. Apart from the male or demerits of their cause, it must be admitted that the circumstances of the times force upon us the thought that a comparatively few needy office-seekers or lookers after other favors from the Crown, not being able to obtain the leaves and fives, began to stir up strife. A few possessed of sufficient education, by aid of the wealthy contraband traders, were enabled, by popular sensational speeches and inflammatory pamphlets, to plunge the feelings of the uneducated, and finally to create such a current of political hatred to the Crown that it could not be stayed and which swept away the ties which naturally bound them to Great Britain.

We may easily imagine the surprise which many experienced in after days when the war had ended, and their independence was acknowledged. To find themselves heroes, and their names commemorated as fathers of their country, who had fought for the British, was for them a surprise. Their smuggled goods, or because they had not office. In not a few cases it is such men whose names have served for the high-sounding Fourth of July orations; for the buncumb speaker and the dippant editor to base their eulogistic memorials. Undoubtedly there are some entitled to the position they occupy in the temple of fame, but the vast majority seemed to be actuated by mercenary motives. We have authenticated cases where individuals took sides on the rebel side, and because they were disappointed in obtaining office, and innumerable instances where wealthy persons were arrested, ostensibly on suspicion, and compelled to pay large fines and then set at liberty. No feudal tyrant in Europe in the olden times enforced blackmail from the traveller with less compunction than rebel commissioners exacted money from wealthy individuals who desired simply to remain neutral. They held the opinion that to rebel was not only unnecessary but wrong. They believed the evils of which the colonists had just reason to complain were not so great as to justify the extreme measures taken by those who had signed the Declaration of Independence; that any injustice existing was but temporary, and would, when calmly and legitimately represented to the Home Government, be at once remedied; that to convulse the Colonies in war was an unjustifiably high procedure, and entailing such a price for the maintenance of their rights, they were nobly, indeed, in standing up for peace, for more moderate measures. Moreover, in all probability, many were impressed with the view that the disaffected were laboring under an erroneous idea of oppression; that the training incident to pioneer life, the previous wars with the French Canadians, and the ceaseless contentions with the Indians, had begotten false views of their rights, and made them too quick to discover supposed wrongs. Honestly impressed with such thoughts, they could not be otherwise than true to their principles and natural instincts of their nature, and refuse to take part or acquiesce in throwing overboard the Government of England, and so become aliens to the flag under which they were born, and had lived, and for which they had fought. Few men can forget the land of their birth or cast aside their feelings of nationality, and fewer still will bury the hallowed associations of a lifetime without the struggle, and the love of their loved land. An Anglo-American who honestly and bravely adhered to the old flag possessed all the ardor of a lofty patriotism. But the American writer, un luckily, has obliterated all this from his memory. In the full blaze of national prosperity he has not discovered the intense longings of the United Empire Loyalists for the Union Jack. Looking at the momentous events of 1776 by the lurid glare of civil war, his eyes are blinded from the fact that the noble band of loyalists who stood by the old flag loved England with all her faults, and for that love willingly sacrificed their all of worldly property. The majority of the citizens of the United States would prefer to have it said in history that the loyalists in every instance voluntarily left their homes during the war or at its termination; the loyalists are thereby no doubt made to appear more devotedly attached to the British Crown.

It is remarkable that the United Empire Loyalists are so very imperfectly known, their history unwritten, their tales of sorrow unattended to, their noble and many doings unused. Had there been a hand to guide a describing pen to portray the generous actions, the keen sufferings, the self-denying heroism of the loyal few, to recount the motives underlying all they did, and had there been ears as willing to listen, and eyes as ready to see, and hearts to receive the facts as those of a contrary nature have obtained, then a different impression would have been made and fixed upon the world.

In September, 1783, upwards of 12,000 men, women and children embarked at New York, Long Island and Staten Island, for Nova Scotia, Bahamas and Canada. It is generally estimated that at the close of the struggle there were distributed upon the shores of Canada about 10,000 persons of whose names and whereabouts were located in the counties of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington.

At the close of the conflict it was a question of vital importance, what can be done to ameliorate the condition of those who had sacrificed their all of worldly goods, and had been loyal to their rightful sovereign? While the commissioners, who completed the terms of peace at Paris, inconsiderately chose to forget or neglect the interests and welfare of the loyalists in the unseasonably haste to transact the business and complete the treaty. The officers commanding in America, everywhere, felt the deepest sympathy and keenest compassion for the refugees. Among these was the officer commanding at New York. At this juncture of affairs, when the people were undecided whether to embark for Nova Scotia or Lower Canada, it came to the ears of the General that one Michael G. ass. of New York, had been a prisoner of the French before the conquest at New Orleans. He commenced by stating his name and profession, and report as to the character of the country, and the probability of its being a suitable place for the refugees to seek homes. Mr. Grass, having rendered a favorable report, the result was that he was commissioned captain and placed at the head of a band of loyalist stay-

ing at New York. They were dispatched to King's ships under the care of a man-of-war.

In the History of Canada, by the learned Dr. Cahill, to whom we are indebted for much valuable information, we find the following interesting document, written by a grandson of Captain Grass, several of whose descendants still occupy lands in these counties, fulfilling the ancient declaration, "His seed shall be mighty upon the earth." While grass shall grow his name shall live.

Mr. Robert Grass, of Sidney, says that the party of refugees set sail from New York in a fleet of seven vessels, and after a long voyage of nine weeks, during which they encountered a severe gale, lasting eight days and being nearly wrecked, they reached Sorel. This was probably in the early part of 1783. The men of the party ascended the St. Lawrence in bateaux, and landed at the mouth of Little Cataraqui Creek, thence proceeding westward, prospecting as far as Collingby. Crossing to the west side of this little bay, Captain Grass attempted to drive a stake in the ground with the intention of fixing a tent, or commencing a survey, whereupon he found it rocky. Remarkable that he had come too far to settle upon a rock, he returned to the east of the cove, and took possession of the first township of the Bay of Quinte. There seems some reason to believe that when Captain Grass arrived in Canada, and explained to the Government his mission, that Surveyor-General Holland directed Deputy-Surveyor Collins to proceed with Captain Grass to Cataraqui, so that he might be guided by him. If such was the case, the base-line along the front of the first township must have been run before Captain Grass crossed to the west of Collingby, and rejected the land lying to the west thereof. Captain Grass, as well as the surveying party, returned to Sorel for the winter, and in the spring they returned, accompanied by all of the families, under Captain Grass. It was the summer of 1784 that the first township was occupied. There was some dissatisfaction at the preference accorded to Captain Grass, by those who had been in Canada. His superior claim war, however, acknowledged. At the same time there appears to have been some compromise, from the fact, that while Captain Grass himself obtained the first lot adjoining to the reserve for the town, the second one, which was by number lot 24, was granted to the Rev. Mr. Stuart, and the next to Mr. Herkimer, neither of whom had any connection with Captain Grass's company.

The following extract of a letter written by Captain Grass, at a subsequent period, reveals to us the appearance the place presented to him, at the time of his settling. The old gentleman had some grievance to make known to the public respecting a road, and he commences his communication thus:

"Seven and twenty years, Mr. Printer, have rolled away since my eyes for the second time beheld the shores of Cataraqui. In that space of time, how many changes have taken place in the little circle in which fate had destined me to move! How many of the seats of my old associates are now vacant! How few of these, alas! to mourn with me the loss of the companions of our sufferings, or to rejoice with me at the prosperous condition of this, our land of refuge! Yet, will I not repine; they are gone, I trust, to a better land, where He who causeth the wilderness to smile and blossom at the touch of his benignant hand, has distinguished place, as a reward for their humble imitation of his labor. Yet seven and twenty years ago scarce the vestige of a human habitation could be found in the whole extent of the Bay of Quinte. Not a settler had dared to penetrate the vast forest that skirted its shores. Even on the spot now covered with stately edifices, were to be seen only the bark-thatched wigwam of the savage, or the newly-erected tent of the hardy loyalist. Then when the ear heard me, it blessed me for being strong in my attachment to my sovereign, and high in the confidence of my fellow-subjects. I led the loyal band, I pointed out to them the site of their future metropolis, and gave them for prescient principles a sanctuary for myself, and followers a home.

(Signed)

"G.

"KINGSTON, 7th December, 1811."

Although the "King's Township" was chiefly settled by the band of loyalists who came by the way of St. Lawrence from New York, there were several others who received grants of land here, a few of whom no doubt reached Kingston at as early a date as 1783, and, as we have seen, they may have visited the place previous to that date.

The majority of these settlers were not possessed of considerable means, in fact many were in dependent circumstances, and for the first two years were assisted by Government with provisions, farming utensils, and clothing. These loyal and courageous people were thus cast comparatively destitute in the wilderness, yet they failed to despair. The greater part had been bred to agricultural pursuits, and they now very speedily adapted themselves to circumstances, and resumed their former occupations. The ponderous axe of the backwoodsman was swung as willingly and vigorously in the forests of Canada as it had been in those of New England and New York. Clearings were soon made, log-houses erected, in a very few years the wilderness "blossomed as the rose," and waving fields of golden grain bent to the summer winds in various parts of this fertile and.

It now became advisable to encourage immigration to the province, and to put forth by bold means to accomplish this end as early as possible. Our rulers had wisdom enough to see that the allotment of free grants of land was the first step to be taken; hence, lots of 200 acres each were granted to settlers on condition of actual occupation, and the payment of expenses of survey and fees of office, amounting to the total sum of thirty-eight dollars. This immediately led to an emigration from Great Britain; and when the passions excited by the recent war had somewhat subsided, and loyalists went back to their old homes among the New England hills, or the more fertile districts of the South, to visit relations and friends they had left behind, many of the latter, from the favorable accounts received, were induced to settle in this country under their own old flag.

Thus, for many years, Canada, including the counties immediately under consideration, flourished like the "green bay tree." True it is, the long French war militated in some measure against the prosperity of this country, and checked emigration from the mother country; she was happily exempt from its evils otherwise, and in the enjoyment of liberty was left to develop her resources as she best might. The calm and tranquillity which marked her onward progress, however, were soon to be ruffled. The blessings of peace and plenty, the happy results of ceaseless toil, were to be visited by an invading demon.

It was perfectly natural that the American people, after the long and bloody struggle which won their independence, should cherish a feeling of bitter animosity towards the British nation, while they evinced a corresponding proportion of gratitude with respect to their allies, the French. They totally lost sight of the fact that the British Parliament was not by any means the British people, the great majority of whom sympathized with the struggle of their relatives in America for constitutional liberty, and bitterly deplored the miseries it produced. This feeling intermingled itself with the popular poetry of the country; and many a mournful ballad set to the pathetic strains of Celtic melody commemorated the American Revolutionary War among the highlands of Scotia and the verdant valleys of Erin. But the leaders of the Revolution were not in many cases actuated by the hostile feeling which had taken such a firm hold of the undiscerning masses. Their aim was to overturn a pernicious system, to achieve their own independence, not to crush a people whose interests, whose laws, religion, and language were identical with their own. They felt that America was merely an elder daughter of the old British family; and that although she had commenced

housekeeping for herself, and had considerable difficulty in establishing a satisfactory system of mutual benefit, and friendly intercourse. Hence the student of American history will understand while the whole efforts of the great Washington, up to the period of his retirement from public life, directed towards repressing the anti-British spirit which Democracy of their country, and to laying the foundation peace with Great Britain, yet so strong were the sympathies of American people with France and revolution, that in 1793 as if the current of popular opinion would sweep even Washington to earth, and that a war with Britain must speedily take place, a platoon was accused in that period of intemperate national feeling, "like the traitor Arnold," a spy sold to the English. But, as he firmly pursued the course he was satisfied would most to the benefit of his country. The horrors of the French Revolution, the ardor of the American Democratic admiration; law and order could have no sympathy with red republicans. Washington triumphed, and he had at length the gratification of a mercantile treaty established with Great Britain. But although the Democratic party in France had been successfully repressed, the firm conservative conduct of the President, and the influence of the guillotine, it had not by any means been wholly removed between Great Britain and France progressed, during the reign of Mr. Adams it gradually acquired new strength, despite the tone of the French Directory. Nor was the feeling very softened by the hostilities which broke out between the United States and France in 1798, and which terminated in a treaty of peace in 1800. The election of Jefferson to the Presidency completely established the ascendancy of the Democratic Union, and no longer checked by the counteracting influence of the jealousy and dislike of everything British began more unmistakably than ever. The republican sympathy was about to exhibit the anomalous spectacle of allying its potent sway of Napoleon, and thus spurned the constitution of Britain.

While the fleets of Great Britain swept the seas, and commanded the naval power of France and Spain, the astonishing Bonaparte gave him an equal preponderance on land. His victories completely crushed the British power in the Peninsula. He irretrievably ruined the battle of Jena, and the continent was completely at his mercy. England alone now stood in Bonaparte determined to execute the long-cherished project of forming against her commerce, and thus strike at her power vital part. By the celebrated Berlin and Milan Decrees, all the ports were closed against English manufactures, the whole of Britain declared in a state of blockade, and the seizure authorized bound from British harbors, as well as, as that of Britain wherever such could be found. England retaliated by the "Orders in Council," which declared all the ports of France, allies, from which the British flag was excluded, in a state of blockade, and that all trade in articles, the produce and the said countries or colonies, should be deemed unlawful, articles declared good prize. These "Orders in Council" were solely's own measures against himself, and with him the nation's rest. The state of things arising out of these measures heavily upon neutrals, especially upon the Americans, whose spirit had, during this long war, enabled them to engross a large carrying trade, and to carry on a profitable commerce. The first aggressor. But this cause did not suit Mr. Jefferson, a favorable opportunity of stirring up the national hostility land, and thus gratifying the Democratic party, of which he was an exponent. He refused to ratify a treaty of amity, commerce, concluded by the American Minister, at London, with Great Britain; and, on the 27th October, communicated an act to Congress, inveighing bitterly against the British "Orders" but not breathing a single syllable of complaint against the French, to which they were, in a reply, "a reply," and in answer to this message, by decreeing an embargo or prohibition vessels to leave their ports, which caused much distress and merris, especially in the New England States, where shipping was yet the most important in the Union.

The state of things which now existed between England and States gave little hopes of an amicable arrangement of difficulties, however, caused by the embargo, strengthened the Federalists, or peace party, who in New England especially, sided with the British. The Democratic party, however, in establishing it, demanded its repeal, and it now appeared as a prospect of the satisfactory adjustment of the points at issue was still further advanced by the election of Mr. Madison, by the repeal of the Embargo Law in March, substitution of an act, prohibiting all intercourse with France, but which provided, at the same time, that if either belligerents should repeal their hostile edicts, this act should stand, with respect to that nation.

This was deemed a favorable time by the English nation to forward Lord Mervin to the United States for the purpose of settling the differences between the two countries. Unfortunately, he exceeded his instructions. Considering of the Non-Intercourse Act a fair equivalent for that of the Council, he stipulated that the latter should cease to be in force. The English Ministry refused to ratify this, so a storm of indignation was raised in the United States, the war party strengthened, and the Non-Intercourse Act remained in force.

It can be easily imagined, during this period, what an in the commerce of both countries sustained. The Orders in Council, however, which Bonaparte offered to rescind, the Milan Decrees if they were, and the matter now appeared to a point of etiquette as to what nation should first give in following year matters became more gloomy and portentous between England and the United States. The prospect became in the early part of 1811. Mr. Pinckney, the American Minister, took formal leave of the Prince Regent on the 1st and a rupture now appeared inevitable. So entirely were people of this opinion, that the intercourse with France was severed. French vessels, crowded into their harbors, were seized, fitted out as privateers, and did considerable mischief commerce. The crisis was hastened by an accidentally fire on the 16th of May, between an English sloop of war, the "HMS Hermes," and the American frigate, "President," of 44 guns, former had thirty-two men killed and wounded. In the latter, Congress, by a vote of one hundred and nine to twenty to increase the regular troops to twenty-five thousand men immediate loan of \$10,000,000.

The Americans, by sending hostilities, hoped to secure the home-ward-bound West India fleet before their designs covered. With this view, Congress laid a general embargo in the harbors of the United States. They thus hoped to intelligence of their warlike preparations from spreading, fleet time, their idle commercial marine would enable them to move more easily. In order to work the indignation of the progress more effectually up to the necessary point, the President documents before them, which he had purchased from a French agent for \$50,000, out of the Secret-service fund. This person, a Canadian, during the greater part of Sir James H. Craig's ad-

self, and had considerable difficulty in escaping from vast amount of mutual benefit must still result from. Hence the student of American history will read the whole efforts of the great Washington and his rival of his retirement from public life, in 1796, were pressing the anti-British spirit which pervaded the country, and to laying the foundation of a lasting Britain, yet so strong were the sympathies of the French and revolution, that in 1798 it appeared popular opinion would sweep even Washington from the scene with Britain most speedily take place. Washington, at that period of intemperate national folly, of being told, "a spy sold to the English. But, still unmoved, he course he was satisfied would most conduce to the glory. The horrors of the French Revolution soon cooled American Democratic admiration; law abiding citizens sympathy with red republicans. Washington's pacific and he had at length the gratification to see a compromise with Great Britain. But although the parades for France had been successfully thwarted by the conduct of the President, and lessened by the horrors had not by any means been wholly removed. As the Britain and France progressed, during the Presidency actually acquired new strength, despite the haughty Directory. Nor was the feeling very sensibly diminished which broke out between the United States and which terminated in a treaty of peace with Bonaparte's election of Jefferson to the Presidency, in 1801, and the ascendancy of the Democratic party in the United States, chosen by the counteracting influence of government and dislike of everything British began to show itself than ever. The republican sympathy of America the anomalous spectacle of allying itself to the desolation, and thus spurned the constitutional liberty of

of Great Britain swept the seas, and completely annulled of France and Spain, the astonishing successes of an equal preponderance on land. Victory after victory, the power of Austria. The British power at the battle of Jena, and the continent of Europe is merely. England alone now stood in his way, and to execute the long-cherished projects he had commerce, and thus strike at her power in the most celebrated Berlin and Milan Decrees, all the continental English manufactures, the whole British Islands of blockade, and the seizure authorized of all vessels in harbors, as well as, as that of British goods, and found. England retained by the famous "Orders in Council," which declared all the ports of France and the British flag was excluded, in a state of rigorous all trade in articles, the produce and manufacture of colonies, should be deemed unlawful, and all such prize. These "Orders in Council" adopted Bonaparte against himself, and with him the responsibility of things arising out of these measures pressed itself, especially upon the Americans, whose adventurous long war, enabled them to engross a great part of the world. It might naturally be supposed, that the government would be directed against Bonaparte as the cause did not suit Mr. Jefferson, who now saw the necessity of stirring up the national hostility against England the Democratic party, of which he was the ally, to ratify a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation the American Minister, at London, with the British on the 27th October, communicated an angry message being bitterly against the British "Orders in Council," and the syllable of compromise. The Orders in Council were merely a reply. The Democratic majority responded by decreeing an embargo or prohibition to American ports, which caused much distress and many murmur the New England States, where shipping interests were so important in the Union.

which now existed between England and the United States of an amicable arrangement of differences. The caused by the embargo, strengthened the hands of the party, who in New England especially, acquired a decided ascendancy. Massachusetts boldly protested against it, and demanded its repeal, and it now appeared as if there was a satisfactory adjustment of the points at issue. This prospect advanced by the election of Mr. Madison to the repeal of the Embargo Law in March, 1809, and the act, prohibiting all intercourse with France and England, at the same time, that if either of the belated their hostile edicts, this act should cease to be in force to that nation.

of a favorable time by the English nation for negotiation. Mr. Erskine to the United States for that purpose, exceeded his instructions. Considering the suspension of the Act a fair equivalent for that of the Orders in Council, that the latter should cease to be in force at a certain English Ministry refused to ratify this arrangement; and war was raised in the United States, the hands of the English, and the Non-intercourse Act renewed. It was imagined, during this period, what an immense injury would be done to the United States. The Orders in Council were thought Bonaparte offered to suspend the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the matter now appeared to be reduced to a question as to what nation should first give in. During the winter became more gloomy and portentous of war between the United States. The prospect became still darker of 1811. Mr. Pinckney, the American Envoy at the formal leave of the Prince Regent on the 1st of March, appeared inevitable. So entirely were the American feelings, that the intercourse with France was openly refused, and crowded into their harbors, were, in numerous privateers, and did considerable mischief to British trade was hastened by an accidentally hostile collision, between an English sloop of war, the "Little Belt," and an American frigate, "President," of 44, in which the two men killed and wounded. In the following January one of one hundred and nine to twenty-two, decided all troops to twenty-five thousand men, and raised an \$10,000,000.

of having hostile intentions, hoped to secure the capture of the West India fleet before their designs would be discovered. Congress laid a general embargo on all vessels the United States. They thus hoped to conceal their warlike preparations from spreading, while, at the same time, the commercial marine would enable them to man their ships in order to work the indignation of members of Congress up to the necessary point, the President laid certain men, which he had purchased from a Captain Henry the Secret Service fund. This person had resided in the greater part of his life in James H. Craig's administration,

and was sent by the latter to Boston in 1803, without the knowledge of the House of Representatives, to gain information of the condition of political parties in the United States. The intelligence he supplied was of very little value, and could have been acquired just as well from the journals of the day. He was recalled after a three months' absence, during which he wrote fourteen letters to General Craig's secretary. Not thinking himself sufficiently remunerated for his services, he went to England in 1811, and applied to the Foreign Office for additional reward, stating that he would be satisfied with the position of Judge Advocate of Lower Canada, or a perpetual consulate in the United States. He was referred back to the Canadian Government; but having already said he could expect in that quarter, he proceeded to the United States, and offered to sell his papers to Madison. The latter, expecting important disclosures would be made, which would strengthen his party, and blacken the British Ministry, closed with the proposal, and paid him the enormous sum already stated. Henry, however, completely outwitted him. Still, although the President obtained no information of importance, he turned what he did get to the best advantage he could; but the excitement the affair produced speedily subsided, and the peace party suffered no injury.

Congress passed an act declaring war against Great Britain on the 19th June, 1812, and directing that hostilities be at once commenced. About the same time Orders in Council were repealed—an occurrence which was known in the United States in a few weeks. Although the ostensible cause of the war was thus removed, Congress did not recede from the hostile position which it had assumed. Wide as were their limits, the Democracy of America coveted additional territory, and would fain have gratified their hatred of Great Britain by driving her from the valley of the St. Lawrence, and thus depriving her of the source whence she now derives her chief supply of timber, as well as a most important link to her broadlands. But a most influential party in the United States vigorously opposed this unholy law for conquest. Delegates from several counties of New York protested at Albany against the war, on the ground that the same injury had been sustained from France; that hostilities with the latter would equally have satisfied national dignity, without anything like an equal risk of injury; that England had revoked her Orders in Council; and that it was repugnant to a free people to ally themselves with the Emperor Napoleon, "every action of whose life demonstrated a thirst for universal empire and the extinction of human freedom."

Randolph, of Virginia, opposed in Congress the impolicy of the war in eloquent and forcible language. "It seems," he said, "this is to be a holiday campaign; Canada is to conquer herself; she is to be subdued by the principles of fraternity. The people of that country are first to be seduced from their allegiance, and converted into traitors as a preparation to the making them good American citizens." He detested this subordination of treason. "If we must have them let them fall by the valor of our arms, by fair legitimate conquest, not as the victims of treacherous seduction." By this war," said he, "you abandon all claims for the unparalled outrages, insults, and injuries of the French Government. By our own unwise measures we have so increased the trade and wealth of Montreal and Quebec, that at last we begin to cast a wistful eye on Canada."

Mr. Sheffield, another sensible member of Congress, said, in emphatic language: "You will act absurdly if you expect the people of Canada to join you. Upper Canada is chiefly inhabited by emigrants from the United States. They will not come back to you; they will not, without reason, desert the government to which they have gone for protection. No, sir; you must conquer by your own force, not by sowing the seeds of sedition and treason among the people."

These were the sentiments of the more honorable, the more moderate, and the more sensible part of the American people. The Democratic faction, in its thirst for conquest, would ally itself with the despotic Napoleon against Britain, then the last stronghold of liberty in England, in Europe, and avail itself of the most disreputable methods to acquire Canada. Such, also, were the sentiments of most of the gallant men who had struggled for freedom with Washington, of even the very States which had been the cradle of American liberty, and where the literary sacrifices had been the greatest. The men of New England had striven too ardently for what they considered freedom to ally themselves to despotism, or to visit the evils of invasion upon the newly-settled and unoffending people of Canada. At Boston, on the day war was declared, all the ships in the harbor displayed flags at half-mast high in token of mourning; and a meeting of the inhabitants passed resolutions stigmatizing the course of the majority in Congress as unnecessary, ruinous in its consequence, and leading to a connection with imperial France, destructive to American liberty and independence. While such were the only sentiments of the free and native-born men of New England (showing that they were wiser than their fathers of 1776), the foreign population of Baltimore—the refugees of the Irish rebellion, dreaming German socialists, and French pupils of the Reign of Terror—violated the freedom of speech and the rights of person and property. The editor of the *Federal Republican* had rendered himself obnoxious to the war party, and a mob assembled to attack his house. His friends collected to assist in its defence, and several times repulsed the assailants. At length a body of military appeared, to whom the editor and his friends surrendered upon assurance of safety, and were conducted to prison as a matter of protection. Next day, the mob attacked the jail and burst in the doors. Some of the prisoners escaped, but many were severely wounded; and General Lingan, a man of seventy, once the friend of Washington, was cruelly murdered in cold blood, while General Lee, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, and also an old gray-headed veteran, had his skull fractured.

The Democracy of the United States in rushing into war, no doubt calculated upon an easy conquest of Canada. The regular troops in both provinces barely amounted to 4,000 men, to which, if we add 300 fencibles and 500 artillery, the force for the protection of a vast frontier of some 1,000 miles in extent was only 5,800 men. The population of Upper Canada was less than 80,000, while that of Lower Canada did not exceed 220,000. On the other hand, the population of the United States had prodigiously increased since the Revolution, and was now 8,000,000, while their warlike resources were enormous, and gave them immense advantage in carrying on a war against a comparatively poor and thinly-populated country like Canada. In point of numbers the odds were thus as twenty to one against the latter. The United States had also the advantage in the commencement of the war, of being the assailing party, and could thus penetrate at leisure any part of our long frontier they pleased, while we had to protect the whole. But aside from all these favorable circumstances, the Democratic party relied upon the people of Canada themselves to aid in wresting this country from Great Britain. The trifling political troubles in Upper and also in Lower Canada led them to suppose that the inhabitants were weary of British rule, and would readily ally themselves on the first opportunity to the United States. They were fully as much mistaken on this point as they were in supposing they could conquer these provinces by force of arms. If the people were dissatisfied with the too great power of the executive, a system of favoritism, and the arbitrary conduct of judges and other public officials, they were in no disposition to cure this of this kind by the greater evil of unbridled republicanism. The majority of the people remained sincerely attached to constitutional monarchy, and a very general feeling of monarchy pervaded both provinces. This feeling was unquestionably the rule; a desire for alliance with the United States was the exception. But comparatively few Canadians joined the American standard during the war, and throughout it none were called upon in rolling back the tide of unprincipled invasion than the emigrants from

The militia of Hastings were hurried to Kingston, but after a few weeks, when it was seen that Kingston would not be immediately attacked, they were ordered home.

stands at this period, apart from the monarchical predilections of the monarch himself, possessed another element of strength in the fact that the Indian tribes, who had transferred at length the feeling of their dependence upon the French to the British, and considered the Americans, whom they termed Long Knives. To this fact and they rendered in the outset of the contest, before the British were properly organized or reinforced, a powerful assistance. They were, in fact, the mainstay of the British in the preservation of the Western Canada. The famous confederacy of the Iroquois had been broken up after the Revolutionary War, the Mohawks, and part of the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, attaching themselves to the Province of New York, while the rest of the confederacy clung to their ancient haunts, although closely hemmed in by the advancing tide of

George A. Prent, the Governor, pursued a wise and conciliatory policy, and many of the parties who had been deprived of their command in the militia by his predecessor, were now reinstated. The effect of this course was soon apparent. On the 28th of May, a general order directed the embodiment of four regiments of militia, which was filled up by the habitants with the greatest alacrity. A regiment of Canadian voltigeurs was also raised, the command of which was given to Major de Sahberré, a Canadian gentleman of French extraction.

General Brock, in Upper Canada, had been busily employed for some time in making preparations for the contest which he saw clearly was coming. He had some little trouble with the Legislature, which refused to either on the 3d February, and which refused to pass two of his more important measures, namely, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus and a Militia Supplement to the Act, as they thought they were doing him wrong. He had passed and £5,000 granted to pay training expenses. Still he had considerable difficulties to encounter. There were but few recruits in the province and not sufficient markets to arm half the militia. At the same time, the Governor General informed him he could not send for from England for some months, as the ships would not be ready. The Order in Council being repealed, war would not be declared by the United States.

ward as the United States Government, and Mackinaw to the Americans, a small military force, the protection of the fur trade had been established fifty miles to the north, on the Island of St. Joseph in Lake Huron. No sooner than General Brock learned on the 26th June that war had been declared between the United States, than he sent orders to Captain Roberts, commander of this post, to possess himself of Mackinaw if possible; but if he attacked he was to defend himself to the last extremity, and then to go to St. Mary's, a station belonging to the Northwestern Company, on the north side of the lake, and to hold it until his assistance should be sent.

On the 27th two regulars, three artillerymen, one hundred and sixty voyageurs, half of whom only were armed with muskets of the best pieces, and two hundred and fifty Indians. On the following morning he embarked, and landed on the 17th near Mackinaw, garrisoned by regular soldiers, under the command of Lieutenant Hanks. He immediately summoned him to surrender, which was complied with after a few minutes' delay; and thus at the very outset of war a most important post, commanding the line of communication to Michigan, was in the hands of the British.

But apart from the value of the acquisition, the circumstances had an excellent effect in retaining the Northwest Indians in the British interest.

of the Midland District, including the militia of Northumberland veterans of former days, who had for so many years been engaged in the peaceful occupation of farming, were aroused to a high degree of emotion that their old enemies, who had in former days driven them from their old homes in America, should now threaten to do the same to them and their descendants in America.

Not wonder that these old sturdy loyalists and their sons quickly obeyed the call to come to the defence of their homes. To a certain extent the region was free from immediate danger. Excepting at Kingston, the militia were not seriously alarmed by the trumpet blast. There were a few hot-headed such stirring events as transpired in other parts of the country. Nevertheless there was diligent preparation made for any emergency that might come with the tide of war. The several regiments of militia called out were taken to Kingston and prepared for service whether it might be offensive or defensive. Kingston being a port of call, and having a dockyard as well as a military depot, and in some time situated within a short distance of the enemy's arrival, it was necessary that the militia should be ready to meet them. Accordingly, what best. And here, too, the untrained and untrained were trained for service, while they were ready at all times to defend the place.

The news of the declaration of war reached Kingston by a private message to Mr. Forsythe from the States, and an hour and a half afterwards says one who was there, a letter having been conveyed to Colonel Forsythe, the drum beat to arms, and couriers were on their way, with absolute haste to warn out the militia along the bay and elsewhere.

The bank companies were ordered there immediately. Upon the 27th of June, 1862, John F. Johnson, second commanding 1st Regiment, was sent to Johnston, Louisiana, to see that the men already offered their services and to make them ready for actual service, and to apply to the Quartermaster for such arms as are in his possession, to be used by the volunteers until they were again sent to the "Savage Islands." At that time, he and his wife were again with J. W. Myers. Notice to be given, that the next day was to be, to meet on the plains and be drilled by the 1st Regiment, Major. Colonel Bell received the letter at sunset on the 27th of June, and he and his wife were again with J. W. Myers. War is declared by the United States against Great Britain.

Two events in connection with Kingston may be referred to here; one was a hostile demonstration against Suckett's Harbor, which had for its chief object the destruction of a man-of-war there building; the other was an attempt on the part of the Americans to destroy the British frigate, *Royal George*, lying at Kingston.

Evidence is now wanting to show that the retreat was utterly unnecessary, that the enemy, at the time, was fleeing; it was one of those fearful mistakes by which the British and Canadian troops lost a victory which had actually been won. This expedition exhibited the bravery of the British troops, but it was a tactical error, and the expedition was undoubtedly, due reward would have been ultimately secured. But the precipitate retreat of the Americans was misunderstood by Prevost; he looked upon it as a trap-set to ensnare him. "It was true," says a writer, "that Fort Tomkins was about to fall into British hands. Already the British in charge had been ordered to open fire on the fort. The British fort to have been on fire the naval magazine, containing all the stores captured at New York. The hospital and barracks were illuminating the lake by their magnificent conflagration, and the frigate on the stock had been set on fire, only to be extinguished when his mind became unsettled as to the ulterior design of the enemy. It was a very serious error, and the British were not prepared to follow the expedition. They ordered a retreat, and the troops reached Kingston in safety."

The stores had been taken away.

Herkimer's Point is distant from Kingston about five miles, and it was here that the Americans might land upon this point, and endeavor to enter Kingston. Here was a telegraph signal, and two cannon had been planted there; afterwards one, a very good one, was removed, lest it should fall into the hands of the enemy. From this point a fair view of the Upper Gap was to be had. At last, one morning, the Yankee fleet came in sight, and the British opened fire from the old windmill in some militiamen there, which was replied to. A schooner, the *Sincoe*, was chased, but escaped by running over a bar between some islands at Herkimer's Point. She received several shots, and subsequently sank when she had reached Kingston. The inhabitants were so much alarmed, that they fled to the mountains. The British fleet passed along not far from the shore, and the field artillery moved along at an equal pace, and a firing was kept up between them. The learned historian, to whom we have already referred, tells us that his father was present on the occasion. He was sergeant in Captain Gordon's company and of the 10th Regiment of Foot, and was in the morning of the battle of the Clouds. He was standing in the distance, some distance from the shore. The brass artillery sent a ball through one of the enemy's vessels; he saw her haul off from the rest. The fleet fired back, and he saw the first ball from them as it passed near him. The Governor's horse being held by a negro near by, while the Governor stood a little off, squinted at the firing, and in the meantime he saw the first ball, and the top rail of the fence near by him, and went bounding and plunging up the ground. All this he remembers distinctly. The artillery and troops marched along opposite the fleet on their way to Kingston, and were there paraded in a concealed spot behind the jail. It was a general expectation that the enemy would attempt to land, and he was anticipated going into action; he could see the balls flying over the hill-tops.

That the enemy would have the assurance to try at least to possess themselves of King-ton, with its garrison and naval depot and dock yard, was the natural expectation. Every legitimate step was taken to frustrate any designs that might be entertained by the American against the place.

signs in *The Gazette* of October 9th, 1813, appears the following:

"By all accounts we understand that the Americans are on the eve of attacking this place. It is our province to observe that their intention have become completely anticipated, and every necessary preparation has been made to give them a warm reception. We are happy to announce the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, with the detachment of the 4th Regiment of Foot, and the 4th Battalion of the 49th, and the Corps of the Voltigeurs, may be expected here in the course of to-day or to-morrow. These three gallant regiments together with our brave militia, who are pouring in from all quarters and have already assembled in considerable numbers, will be a sufficient reinforcement, and with our present respectable garrison will be able to repel any force which the enemy may bring against us. We are glad to observe that the rumor of the approach of the Americans is entirely unfounded. We can only congratulate our fellow-citizens on the formidable appearance of every defensible portion in the vicinity of this town. It has been the general rumor for a few days past that six or seven of our small vessels have been taken on their way from the head of the lake to this place, and sent into Sackett's, which rumor we fear is too true."

The words around Kingston and upon Point Henry were all sent down to the water's surface. The enemy however did not attack the fort, but landed lower down the St. Lawrence. With what result the following notice will show:

¹⁶ *Kingston Gazette*, Saturday, November 13th, 1813.

¹¹ Postscript - Highly important.

"The following important intelligence was received in town this morning:

"The enemy attacked us this morning—suppose from 3,000 to 4,000 men in number - and has been completely repulsed and defeated, with a very considerable loss, a number of prisoners, and one General taken by us. The loss of the enemy cannot be less than 400 or 500; ours has been severe. The Americans were commanded by Generals Leary and Boyd.

"WILLIAM MORRISON,
"Lieutenant-Colonel 89th Regiment."

The loss of the money at Williamsburgh, it is said, exceeded 1,000 in killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters. Their flight was precipitate during the remainder of the day and night after the action. On the morning of the 12th they regained their own shore in the greatest confusion, and in momentary expectation of being attacked. Several officers were dangerously wounded, and many soldiers. Mr. Bennett was dangerously wounded, and is since dead. Lieutenant Colonel Preston, noted for his ridiculous and insulting proclamation at Fort Erie, inviting the inhabitants of Upper Canada to place themselves under his protection, was dangerously wounded, and died. The British ship-chase was taken on the 12th, and 200 prisoners, 350 or 400 stand of arms were collected on and near the lake of Erie.

The militia of Cornwall and the neighboring townships have come forward in the most spirited and loyal manner, and are daily joining the troops, showing a spirit worthy of their ancestors, and a noble example to their countrymen. We sincerely hope it will be followed; and if the inhabitants of Upper Canada are true to themselves, they can have no reason to fear all the efforts of the enemy.

The Midland district, which included Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, did not merely contribute its quota of men for the incorporated militia, but the fertile soil along the borders of the bay gave abundantly to the commissariat department. During the first year of the war, there was a time when the troops at Kingston had no more than a week's provisions. Under these circumstances, the commandant inquired of Colonel Carleton, "What supplies could you raise that would not require raising?" The answer was, "I can give you all the wheat, corn, and other required supplies, which were known to exist in the district." Colonel Cartwright informed him that the needed person could at once be secured in the person of Captain Robert Wilkins. Captain Wilkins, who had raised a company in the early part of the war, was accordingly sent for, and instructed to prepare to undertake, as chief commissary, the duty of procuring food, clothing, and instruction, and authority that he might not be hindered in his work; that militia colonels and sub-officers should yield to his demand for men to act as bateaux men, or to do any other required duty, to impress conveyances, etc. He was asked if he would be ready to set out in a day or two. The reply was, "I will start in half an hour." "The devil you will," said the commandant; "so much the better." And accordingly, with instruction and authority, he took the bay to the commissary, carried his hotel bill, and was on his way up the bay toward Picton. Arrived there he called upon Mr. Cummings and desired him to act as agent, which request was accepted. He then pushed on to the head of the bay, at the Carrying Place, and established an agency there, afterwards his headquarters. Proceeding to Myers creek, he procured as agent the services of Simon McNamee, a young man of the name of the place, and East of the Moira River. Regy arrived at Kingston on the morning of August 29th, 1812, with 400 prisoners and General Hull.

The most of the prisoners taken at the Niagara frontier were carried in bateaux and by the bay; Colonel Scott was included in the number.

The American prisoners, Generals Chandler and Walder, captured at Stony Creek, arrived at a later date. And again: "Arrived at this place yesterday, March 1st, 1813, on their way to Quebec, whither they will proceed to-day, Brigadier-General James Winchester, Colonel William Lewis, and Major George Madison, attached to the American army, captured by General Proctor on the river Raigue."

We copy the following:

⁶ Quebec, November 2d. On Friday and Saturday were escorted by a detachment of Major Brill's Cavalry from their quarters at Baupré to the new gaol twenty-three American officers, and on the latter day were also taken from the prison-ships, and escorted by a detachment of the 103d Regiment to the same prison, a like number of non-commissioned officers, making in all forty-six, conformable to the general orders of the 27th October.

²⁷ The conflict presented other sights than prisoners of war. Owing to the exposed state of the Province in the West, after the taking of York a large number of the wounded were removed from the Niagara region to the West, sometimes by ships, sometimes by bateaux. Many of those wounded at Lunenburg were taken by schooners to York, and thence by bateaux down the lake shore across the Carrying Place, and along the bay. Among them was Sheriff Buttan, who was left at his father's house to the kind care of his family.

house to the kindness of his family. The lengthy details of the unfortunate and the sufferings of the poor people, and the cruel treatment of the unfortunate and to the Americans, ignoble conflict; but we must not omit referring to the noble conduct of the Government, in at once adopting measures to secure a just reward to all those who bravely took part in the defence of their country. After a treaty of peace had been signed by the representatives of Great Britain and America in Europe, on the 24th December, 1814, we find the following general order appeared in the Kingston Gazette, dated the 17th July, 1815:

^a MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE, KINGSTON.

* Each soldier to receive 100 acres of land; others entitled, in the first instance, to 200; to receive provisions for themselves and families for one year, that is, those who had no stock or who might require it on a new land; implements, tools, and stock, and who might require it in sufficient quantities and other comforts, according to necessity, to cultivate the land. The land thus taken cannot be sold until after three years' cultivation. Superintendent Alexander McDowell and Angus McDowell, of Glen garry Fencibles, to take charge of the settlers.

The same date was issued the following

"Acting Military Secretary, William Gibson, issued a notice at Kingston, 29th July, 1816, proclaiming that boards to examine claims to losses met with during the American war, should meet during August and September, at Amherstburgh, Fort George, York, Kingston, and Fort Wellington.

^a All discharged soldiers applying for lands are to give in their names to Edward Jones, late of the 9th Regiment, now residing in the old Barrack Square.

" July 31st. (Signed) " F. P. ROBINSON,
" Secretary."

Again is found:

¹¹ His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, has been pleased to appoint Surgeon Anthony, Marshal of Kingston, to examine and grant certificates of disability to militiamen disabled from wounds received on service in defence of the Province during the late war.

(Signed) "EDWARD McMAHON,

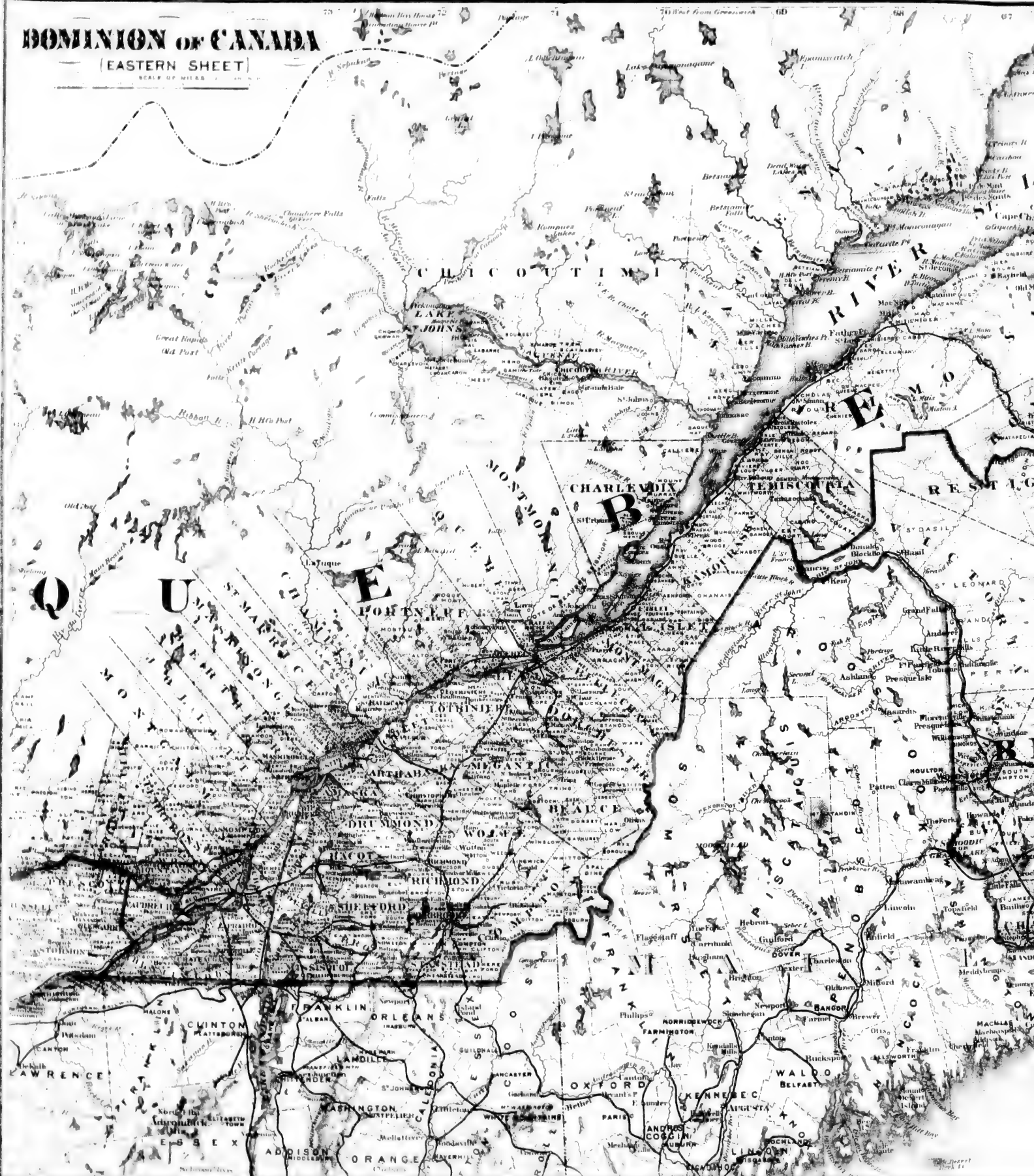
Among the Militia General Orders issued from the Adjutant-General's Office appeared the following:

" His Excellency, Sir Frederick P. Robinson, Major-General Commanding and Provincial Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper

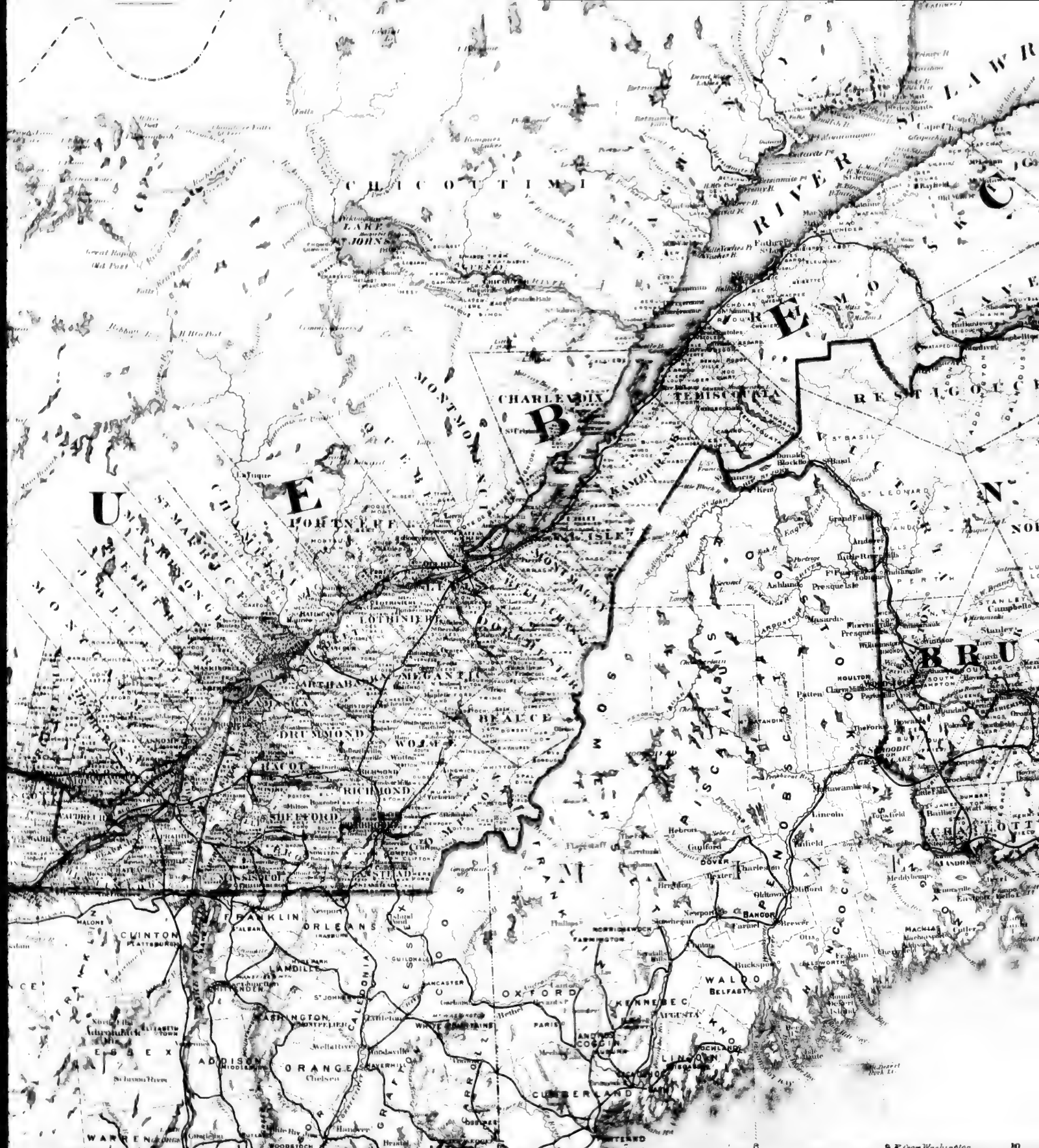
DOMINION OF CANADA

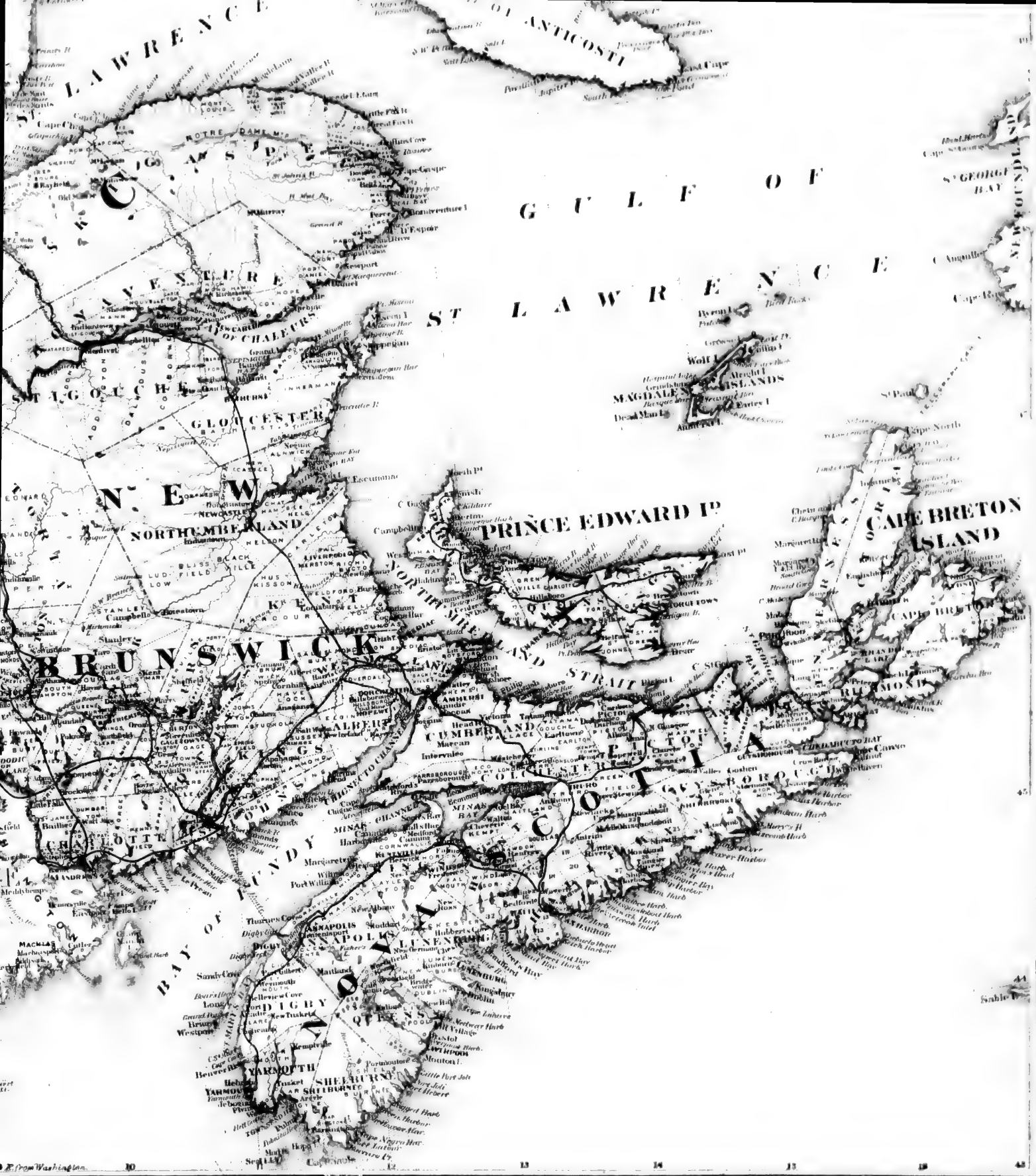
(EASTERN SHEET)

SCALE OF MILES









settlers, and passed at the same time all the elements of the most fertile soil. Nearly a century has passed away since these hardy sons of toil first laid the axe to the great forest trees that then covered the face of the country they had chosen as their home. Since that time the forest has steadily receded from around their well-built dwellings. Even the unrightly stumps and snake-fences have gradually disappeared, leaving in their place level and straight-formed fields surrounded by good board fences, dry stone walls, or here and there a quick-set hedge. Some of the direct descendants of these earliest settlers now form the well-to-do families of the counties; the junior branches spreading themselves throughout the surrounding township, or even to more distant places. And all many of them deserve the prosperity they enjoy; their fathers having been driven from valuable lands, homes, friends, and country to seek their fortunes in the then wilderness of Upper Canada. Kingston, Frontenac,burgh, Adolphustown, Ernestown and Richmond townships, within these counties, may all be considered as well-settled, populous, wealthy, and well-cultivated.

The inhabitants of the townships of which these sturdy pioneers were the first settlers possess features peculiar to the country of their adoption, and in some cases resemble in habits and manners the people of some of the neighboring States, excepting their undying attachment to Great Britain. Many of the tastes, habits, and ideas imported with them when the country was in its infancy are still adhered to, and mingle strangely with the more modern and artificial notions which the present progressive age has engendered. More soldier than farmer, the United Empire Loyalists in most instances men of intelligence, introduced but a primitive system of agriculture, and the facilities for acquiring lands in the western part of the Province has in some measure prevented that mixture among them of the more scientific and educated agriculturists from the old countries, which has helped to improve other parts of Canada. It has only been since the general establishment of agricultural societies that the real capabilities of these townships have been developed, and improvements introduced which have resulted in making even in the neighborhood of Kingston, where the soil was looked on as comparatively unproductive, some of the most fertile and valuable farms.

In order that we may have a more correct conception of the value and importance of the lands in these counties, we shall now proceed to touch briefly each township, commencing with those in Frontenac.

TOWNSHIP OF KINGSTON.

The city has already been referred to, and therefore we confine our remarks to the township bearing this name. In the immediate vicinity of the city is the thriving village of Waterloo, or as it is occasionally called "Cataract." It contains one English Episcopal church, one Methodist church of Canada, schools, town hall, stores, hotels, and telegraph office.

Adjoining the village is Cataract Cemetery, laid out on elevated ground, crowned by a grove of beautiful pine trees, and adorned with a pretty modern structure, recently enlarged and improved, called Christ Church, which reminds the visitor as he beholds this and other similar edifices of the truthful stanza:

"These temples of life grave
How beautiful they stand,
The honors of our native place,
The bulwarks of our land!"

The cemetery, which has been likened to the magnificent one called "Greenwood" in the city of Brooklyn, covers nearly seventy acres, and is studded with elegant monuments, erected to the memory of departed loved ones.

Portsmouth is another village lying westward on the lake shore. At one time it was a very bustling spot, and much enterprise was evinced in shipbuilding and other kinds of industry. For a considerable time after the withdrawal of the seat of government from Kingston, and the construction of the St. Lawrence canals it seemed to suffer, but of late years it has in some measure recovered its former prosperity. Some very pretty mansions, villas, and modern cottages surround the village and overlook the bay. It has one English church, one Methodist church, schools, ship-building yards, several good stores, tannery, brewery, and other business places.

The Provincial Penitentiary is situated on a hill a short distance from Portsmouth, and is an immense massive pile of stone buildings, surrounded by a very lofty, strong stone wall, flanked with towers. Its discipline and management are considered satisfactory to the public. It is managed by a Warden, Deputy Warden, and Board of Inspectors, appointed by the Provincial Government. Its affairs are reported on annually, and as it is not exclusively a local institution, it is not deemed necessary to give further details here. From the bay this building has a very imposing appearance.

Rockwood Asylum.—This humane and useful institution may be regarded as one of the most important in the city or county. Near just twenty years ago the Government granted the sum of £25,000 for this purpose, and a spacious and handsome building was erected outside the city limits. It contains ample accommodations for the officers connected with it, and is situated in a very healthy locality. John Dickson, Esq., M.D., is Chief Superintendent and Medical Officer, and his untiring devotion to the interests and comfort of the unfortunate inmates have made him exceedingly popular. Doctor Montgomery has recently been appointed Assistant Medical Officer of the institution, on account of the large number of patients and gradually increasing work.

Kingston Mills, about five miles from the city, and within this township, are situated on the Rideau Canal. Here is a romantic spot, full of natural beauty and grandeur, and heightened by that magnificent specimen of human art and skill, the "locks," by which vessels ascend a height of forty-five feet through five capacious basins of heavy stone. Here too is a tolerable bridge, which carries the Grand Trunk Railroad across the chasm formed by the stream and the lofty rocky banks. Through the township runs a stream known as Collins's creek, connected with a small, but pretty lake, on one side of the township, and emptying itself into the Bay of Quinte. Collins's, as it is now called, is about five miles west from Kingston. A capacious harbor is formed there by an indentation in the shore of the bay, at the mouth of the creek we have named. An extensive business is done at Collins's in rafting timber brought to the harbor from various parts of the country, and preparing it for shipment to Quebec. The Grand Trunk has a station here, and the village, though not marked to any great extent of late years with new buildings, appears to be in a thriving condition. It contains one Methodist church, school, stores, telegraph and post-office, with grist-mill, and other places of business.

One portion of the lands in this township, particularly along the Kingston and Napane road, is of little value and rocky; such part, lying as it does in the neighborhood of the city, gives an unfavorable impression of the surrounding country generally. It has been found, however, that, with a little outlay of labor and a reasonable supply of manure, the larger part of it can be made not merely serviceable but highly productive.

In addition to the villages already named in this township, we may mention Wesbrook, Eigenburgh, Glenburnie, and Glenvale, all of which are growing in importance.

PITTSBURGH.

In this township there are 73,800 acres, a portion of which is flooded by the Rideau Canal. It is joined to Kingston by a bridge, which was

built about the year 1829, and rebuilt since the Great Cataract River, the east third of a mile in length. A drawbridge and other craft.

The land in the township of Pittsburgh is very rich and fertile, other parts rocky in it some good and well-cultivated farmland.

Near Kingston is the beautiful village of Barrie, the head of the Naval Dock. Barrie-field has some very handsome work of suburb to the city, and though not long settled. It is situated on the river shore. At Barrie are built some of the pleasure-boats in use throughout the various parts, and their character and aquatic sportsman and amateur mariner abroad these boats are sought after and sold in distant lakes and rivers. The field stands was formerly part of Kingston town of Kingston was first selected, situated was suggested, but was overruled of Kingston, which no doubt afforded a city.

The Rideau Canal forms the western boundary of the township, and a large quantity of land has been drained in its

HOWE ISL.

It is connected with the township of Pittsburgh but otherwise is a township by itself. It contains 28,120 acres, is in the St. Lawrence, and is a large town. On it are some very excellent farms, a great portion of which is now being well adapted for pasture. Since the township of Howe Island. It contains pasture-land.

WOLFE ISL.

This island is beautifully situated on contains 28,120 acres, and is about twenty large population, and on account of its soil the farmers or their wives are invariably considered very fertile, and the soil are far above the average of ordinary land here are under lease, and are difficult to otherwise.

Garden Island, containing 63 acres. Wolfe Island. This is a pretty little island and fishing business is done here, which makes it and Horseshoe Island are likewise part of this township.

Maryville is an important village of churches, schools, stores, hotels, and other.

In summer, steamers ply regularly between in winter the ice forms a substantial and carriages.

STORINGT.

It may not be generally known that divided off from portions of Pittsburgh. It contains somewhere about 76,000 acres, thirty-one lots, from Loughborough six hundred and eighty-nine lots. Some of the long settled, and there are very many farms on which the soil is very fertile, on the south side of the Loughborough Lake or clay and limestone bottom; on the much land in fair condition. Like other with granite formation, the intervals are timbered. In this township there are stone batteries, inverary, and Milburn hotels, and other places of business.

LOUGHBORO.

This township contains 52,000 acres, with 1,200, the principal one being London of this township the land is rich and prepared on a clay foundation. It has been set old log houses of the inhabitants, which replaced by substantial ones, and in many of the necessary outhouses and offices. The township is somewhat broken; the lak occasional stone ridges, between which is adapted for every purpose.

Sydenham, an important and flourishing laid out some thirty years ago, and its rapid in its immediate neighborhood there are modern residences. There are several including a grammar school, which is in this building is quite an ornament to the mills, hotels, and other places of business to a much larger place. A steamboat often be seen plying on the lake, which points.

In this township are some very particularly under the head of geologists.

PORTLAND.

The greater part of this township is acres of excellent land, part of which there are many capital farms, well cultivated dwellings and outbuildings. Including Harrowsmith, Harrow, Rich, Marvale. The Kingston and Pembroke these, and is a very great convenience to

HINCHEBRO.

Hinchbrook is a comparatively new is very much broken. There is, however, and the improvements made during very considerable. Among the first John McKnight, who took part against 1837, and whose son and other descendants in the township.

There are two villages in Hinchbrook both of which are growing in importance schools, stores, post-office, and other places.

BEDFORD.

This township contains 70,000 acres of which is very rich and fertile, especially

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE

all about the year 1820, and rebuilt, except the piers, in 1845. It is the great "Ataraqui" River, the outlet of the Rideau Canal, and is the third of a mile in length. A drawbridge affords a passage to steamers of other craft.

The land in the township of Pittsburgh is of varied quality, some of very rich and fertile, other of moderate and unproductive. There are a few small and well-cultivated farms, and modern residences line the river side.

Near Kingston is the beautiful village of Barrfield, called after Commodore Barrie, the head of the Naval Department here for many years. Barrfield has some very handsome well-built mansions, and forms a suburb to the city, and though not a place of much increase has lately been established. It is situated on the crest of a hill, and from it the visitor obtains a pleasing view of Kingston, with its harbors, forts, and towers. At Barrfield are built some of the best small craft, skiffs and pleasure-boats in use throughout the Province. They are sent hence to various parts, and their character and build are well known to the public sportsman and amateur mariner. Not only in the Province but abroad these boats are sought after and in use, some of them being now at distant lakes and rivers. That part of Kingston where Barrfield stands was formerly part of Kingston Township. When the site of the town of Kingston was first selected, the spot where this village is situated was suggested, but was overruled in favor of the present location of Kingston, which no doubt afforded greater advantages for the site of city.

The Rideau Canal forms the western boundary of the township, and a quantity of land has been drained in its formation.

HOWE ISLAND

Is connected with the township of Pittsburgh for municipal purposes, but otherwise is a township by itself. This island, which contains about 100 acres, is in the St. Lawrence, and nearly opposite the shores of Pittsburgh. On it are some very excellent farms in a good state of cultivation, a great portion of which is worked for dairy purposes, the soil being well adapted for pasturage. Since or (age) Island forms part of the township of Howe Island. It contains 2164 acres of very rich arable-land.

WOLFE ISLAND

This island is beautifully situated opposite the city of Kingston. It contains 28,129 acres, and is about twenty-five miles in length. It has a large population, and on account of its proximity to the Line-Islands, many of its people are invariably there on most of the days. The soil is considered very fertile, and the crops produced on Wolfe Island are far above the average on ordinary land. A great many of the farmers are under lease, and are difficult at present to obtain on lease or otherwise.

Garden Island, containing 63 acres, forms part of the township of Wolfe Island. This is a pretty little spot, and an extensive ship-building business is done here, which makes it an important place. Mud Island and Horseshoe Island are likewise two small spots which form part of this township.

Marysville is an important village on Wolfe Island, which contains churches, schools, stores, hotels, and other places of business.

In summer, steamers ply regularly between the Island and Kingston, while in winter the ice forms a substantial highway both for pedestrians and carriages.

STORINGTON.

It may not be generally known that the township of Storington is divided off from portions of Pittsburgh, Kingston and Loughborough. It contains somewhere about 75,000 acres, having taken from Kingston thirty-one lots, from Loughborough sixty-two, and from Pittsburgh two hundred and eighty-nine lots. Some of the land in this township has been long settled, and there are very many farms in a high state of cultivation, on which forty-five bushels of wheat per acre have been raised. On the south side of the Loughborough Lake the land is chiefly a rich loam or clay and limestone bottom; on the north of Loughborough there is much land in fair condition. Like other broken tracts it is interspersed with granite formation, the intervals between which are rich and well wooded. In this township there are several thriving villages, including Battersea, Inverary, and Milburn, with churches, schools, stores, hotels, and other places of business.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

This township contains 52,000 acres, a great portion of which is covered with lakes, the principal one being Loughborough Lake. In the front of this township the land is rich and productive, consisting of black soil and limestone. It has been settled a considerable time, and the old log houses of the inhabitants, which formerly met the eye, have been replaced by substantial and, in many instances, handsome dwellings, with the necessary outhouses and offices. The land in the back part of the township is somewhat broken; the lakes, however, intervene, with occasional stone ridges, between which are intervals of fertile land, well adapted for every purpose.

Kingston, an important and flourishing village in this township, was laid out some thirty years ago, and its rapid growth has been remarkable. In its immediate neighborhood there are some excellent farms, and many modern residences. There are several churches and capital schools, including a grammar school, which is managed by a Board of Trustees. This building is quite an ornament to the village. Many of the stores, mills, hotels, and other places of business in this locality would do credit to a much larger place. A steamboat discharges a considerable amount of its tonnage by coming to anchor in the lake, which gives the village an air of importance.

In this township are some very productive mines, referred to more particularly under the head of geological features of the counties.

PORTLAND.

The greater part of this township is well settled, and contains 54,000 acres of excellent land, part of which is somewhat broken. Nevertheless, there are many capital farms, well cultivated, on which there are substantial dwellings and outbuildings. In it are several thriving villages, including Harrowmuth, Verona, Richardson, Petworth, Belrock, and Murvale. The Kingston and Pembroke Railroad runs through some of these, and is a very great convenience to the inhabitants.

HINCHEBROOKE.

Hinchebrooke is a comparatively new township, and some of the land is very much broken. There is, however, some rich and fertile land in it, and the improvements made during the past few years have been very considerable. Among the first settlers in this township was Mr. John McKnight, who took part against the enemy in the rebellion of 1837, and whose son and other descendants still occupy respectable positions in the township.

There are two villages in Hinchebrooke, viz., Parham and Piccadilly, both of which are growing in importance, and have several churches, schools, stores, post-office, and other places of business.

BEDFORD.

This township contains 70,000 acres of moderately good land, some of which is very rich and fertile, especially in the southeast part of the

township. In other parts the rocky element makes its appearance; but still the mineral wealth of Bedford is incalculable. The iron ore, on account of its superior quality and abundant supply, promises to be a source of great wealth; so that this and other advantages more than make up for any apparent drawback which may appear in the quality of some of the land.

NAPANEE

Is an incorporated town of considerable importance, which stands on the margin of the Napanee River, and located in the townships of Richmond and Fredericksburgh. It is the county seat of Lennox and Addington. The court-house, a view of which appears in our work, is both substantial and elegant, and standing as it does on elevated ground, is away from the busy part of the town, is an ornament to the place. In connection with the court-house there is a spacious jail; there are also public offices, which are so constructed as to afford every accommodation, comfort, and convenience. Of late years Napanee has made extraordinary progress in almost every respect. In population there has been a marked increase since the year 1856, when the inhabitants of the village, as it was at that time, numbered some 1,500. In 1871 the number had increased to 3,000, and the present population cannot be far short of 5,000. If we may judge from external appearances, the substantial residences and extensive business establishments in the centre of the town, the elegant mansions, handsome villas, and pretty modern cottages, built of brick and stone, which adorn the immediate neighborhood, we naturally conclude that Napanee is growing in affluence and prosperity. The secret of success here no doubt is, in some degree, attributable to the rich and fertile land by which the locality is surrounded, and the enterprise and energy of the men into whose hands the lands have fallen during the last twenty years. The quantity of barley and other grain exported from this centre of industry in a single year is enormous; and although last year the price was unusually low, the yield, in many cases, was prodigiously large.

To the manufactories, mills, lumber business, and other branches of industry, the town doubtless is indebted for its immense progress during the last few years. The Napanee River is navigable as far as the town, where there is a natural fall of the water of about thirty feet, and the facilities for propelling machinery are very great.

There is a station of the Grand Trunk Railway within the limits of the corporation, and the Montreal and Dominion Telegraph Companies have offices in the town. Here, too, the press is well represented by three well-known papers, *The Standard*, *Reverie*, and *Express*, all of which contribute largely to the welfare of the community.

In Napanee there are several churches and schools, including Roman Catholic, Church of England, Methodist Episcopal, and Methodist Church of Canada. To instance the wealth and benevolence of the last named church, we may name that at recent opening services the large sum of \$10,000 was collected and subscribed to liquidate the incumbrances on the property.

The business places, including stores of all kinds, hotels and other accommodations, together with its town hall, extensive market, attractive exhibition building, banking and insurance offices, with many other structures, will do justice to the heads and hearts of the people, when in the near future the town of Napanee will become the dignified city.

ADOLPHUSTOWN.

This is what may be termed a small and wealthy township, in the county of Lennox. It contains 11,459 acres, the whole of which were taken up many years ago. It fronts on the Bay of Quinte, or rather is surrounded on all sides but the northeast by the bay, and divided by a branch of it, "the Upper Bay," which also runs up into Fredericksburgh. This township was settled at an early date, and is one of the oldest in our article on the counties. The land is of a fine, rich quality, and there are many good orchards, with superior mansions, farm-houses, and capital out-offices, in this township. Opposite, in the County of Prince Edward, which forms the other shore of the Bay of Quinte, is the much-admired natural phenomenon, the "Lake on the Mountain."

Through the king's name of William Peterson, Esq., of this township, we are furnished with the names of the first settlers in Adolphustown, which doubtless will be interesting to many of their descendants. Daniel Cole, Henry Hoyer, Joseph Allison, William Rattan, Jonathan Allen, Captain Mayhew, Nicholas Hagerman, Colonel Van Alstine, Captain Thomas Dorland, I. P., and Philip Dorland, first concession; Henry Davis, Captain Peter Ruttan, second concession; James McMansters, Judge Alexander Fisher, Christopher Paul and Nicholas Peterson, Reuben Bond, I. P., Paul Huff, Nicholas Peterson, Jr., Peter Van Seiver, John Canfield (grandfather of the historian of that name), Wm. Moore, John Robin, Owen Robin, Benjamin Clapp, Captain Paul Trompauer, Mr. Vanhorn, third concession; Abraham Peterson, Cornelius Vallon, Mr. Clark, Albert Cornell, John Hyke, Alexander Campbell, Albert Benson, Abraham Bogart, Christopher Germain, I. P., fourth concession. The following good elements, who were United Empire Loyalists, were at various times members of the Upper Canadian Legislature: Peter Van Alstine, Thomas Dorland, John Robin, Honorable Henry Ruttan, Judge Hagerman, Samuel Carey, and Paul Peterson—the five latter being sons of that noble band.

Mr. Daniel Hagerman, although elected, never served in the house, on account of sickness, which terminated in his death.

SOUTH AND NORTH FREDERICKSBURGH.

This township, in Lennox, is a fine old-settled part of the country bordering on the bay; it is well watered, branches of the Bay of Quinte embracing it as it were in one, Bay Run running up and extending it into the interior. Opposite to this, the greater part of which is in a high state of cultivation. Opposite to this and the other townships on the bay, stretches that beautiful, populous, and fertile district, Prince Edward County, the shores of which, with those of the townships mentioned, render the scenery and beauties of this part of our country so deservedly celebrated.

The Bay of Quinte may, strictly speaking, be said to commence at Fredericksburgh, as there the real bay or arm of the lake begins. The traveler has now passed on his passage upwards the Upper Gap, and is fairly within the bay. The Upper Gap is between Amherst Island and Prince Edward County, the Lower Gap being at the eastern end of Amherst Island above Kingston. The whole extent of water sheltered by Amherst Island and the County of Prince Edward down to Kingston is, however, generally designated the Bay of Quinte; the part above the Upper Gap being called the Upper Bay. The land is of the most fertile and productive description, and there are very few acres in the entire township which cannot be cultivated.

Along the margin of the bay there are some pretty residences adorned with beautiful and productive orchards, while in the interior of the township they are not less handsome and attractive. One of the fair sex has written thus in regard to this township, and it is no doubt true in every particular. "We approach Fredericksburgh: this too is a pretty place, on the north side of the bay; beautiful orchards and meadows skirt the water, and fine basswood and willow trees grow beside or bend over the waves. The green smooth meadows, out of which the black stumps rotted long ago, show noble groups of hickory and butternut, and sleek fat cows are reposing beneath them, or standing midleg in the small creek, that wanders through them to pour its fairy tribute into the broad bay."

RICHMOND

This township adjoins Tyendinaga in the County of Hastings, a spot named after the great Indian warrior whose tribe still partly people it. Tyendinaga, however, not being within the counties to which this sketch is limited, it is not intended to describe it here; but the early history of the settlement, the Indians there settled, in connection with their chief and his family and tribe, would be well worth considering. Many of Brandt's descendants and collateral connections are well known in the Province and these counties, and his history and that of his tribe are interwoven with the annals of the colony. The land in this township is of excellent quality and the crops generally are good.

Richmond contains about 50,000 acres, all of which is settled. In this township there are two villages, Selby and Roblin, the former four and the latter ten miles from Napanee.

AMHEIST ISLAND

This truly beautiful gem of the lakes belongs to the county of Addington. It is situated at the estuary of the Bay of Quinte, and forms the principal breakwater between the lower bay or that part of the bay between the upper and lower gaps and the lake. It contains 14,915 acres, the whole of which was taken up long since. This island was called by the French the *Ile de l'Ami*, a name which it still occasionally bears. The soil is rich and productive, and a great many farms are cultivated here, and some of the best and choicest stock raised. The township was settled at an early date, in all probability as early as those on the opposite shores. It is said that the Mohawk Indians, who accompanied Sir John Johnson to this province, claimed this and other lands, and they leased their right, if they had any, to Colonel Crawford, who accompanied Sir John Johnson, and that Colonel Crawford transferred his right to Sir John.

The following story is found in *Seabird*, and is said to have reference to this island: "Allen Lake, that on his receding from England some finely laced clothes, the Mohawk became possessed with the desire of equalling the baronet in the splendor of his apparel, and with a demure face pretended to have dreamed that Sir William (father of Sir John Johnson) had presented him with a suit of the decorated garments. As the solemn hint could not be mistaken or avoided, the monarch was gratified and went away highly pleased with his device. But alas for Hendrick's shortsighted sagacity! In a few days Sir William in turn had a dream to the effect that the chief had given him several thousand acres of land. The land, which is said to be Angier's Island is yours," said Hendrick; "but now, Sir William, I never dream with you again." However this may be, the Government recognized the claim of Sir John Johnson (son of Sir William), and the land was patented to him in consideration of the immense sacrifices he had made in the loss of the vast possessions of his father on the Mohawk and elsewhere in the United States, and of his loyalty and good service to his country. Since that time the island has passed from the Johnson family to the Earl of Mount Cashel, but is now the property of Major H. P. Maxwell, County Down, Ireland. His representative or agent on the island is William H. Monray, Esq., who is spoken of by his tenants in the highest terms, his conduct towards them being courteous, gentlemanly, and impartial. We may here say that a great many farms on the island have been sold to the occupiers, and are therefore decided to them and their heirs forever. There are two English Episcopal churches, one Presbyterian, one Methodist, and one Roman Catholic church, and five schools, all of which are moderately well attended.

The Bay of Quinte steamers call here on their way up and down the bay during navigation; in winter it is frozen over and the communication is direct to Kingston and elsewhere. There are two thriving villages on the island with good stores and many handsome private and farm residences. Stella is a pretty village, where there is a post office conducted by Captain Polly, whose uniform courtesy has made him one of the most popular business men on the island. The other village is named Emerald, the Postmaster of which is Colonel John Hitchens, who for many years has been one of the active business men of the island. His father, Richard Hitchens, Esq., J. P., was for a considerable period agent of the island for Sir John Johnson and his daughter, Mrs. Bowes. Colonel Hitchens commanded the 3d Battalion of the Addington militia, and has been acting Justice of the Peace for a considerable length of time.

CAMDEN

This extensive and important township in the county of Addington, lies inland, and contains some 80,000 acres. Vardy and Mud Lake are situated in the eastern part of the township. Salmon River, on which are numerous mills, runs through the northwest corner, and the Napanee River along the front of the township through the first concession. Vardy Lake is about six miles long and three miles wide; the land in the neighborhood of that beautiful sheet of water is rich and productive, while the scenery is varied and pleasing, the land rising gently from the shores of the lake. In this lake the water is beautifully clear and fish are abundant.

Mud Lake, as its name denotes, is much clearer than Vardy Lake. Napanee River is fed from numerous small lakes in the townships of Portland, Loughborough, Hinchinbrooke, and Bedford. In this township there are several first class villages, one of which is the incorporated village of

NEWBURGH

Which stands on the Napanee River. It possesses an almost unlimited supply of water-power, which immense natural advantage has induced the establishment of several extensive manufactories, including paper and grist mills, tannery, and other hives of industry. There are likewise some excellent stores, hotels, and good residences.

The other villages are Centerville, Croydon, Enterprise, Moscow, Clark's Mills, Colebrook, Baldwin, and Yarker, all of which are growing in importance, and are supplied with ample church accommodation, schools, hotels, and business establishments. This township, too, has the honor of issuing a weekly paper called the *Addington Advertiser*, which is well managed, and published at Newburgh.

ERNESTTOWN

Is one of the most fertile, best settled, and wealthy townships in the County of Addington. It is one of those first settled by the United Empire Loyalists, and in it have sprung up several important villages, the oldest of which is

BATH

An incorporated village, on the margin of the Bay of Quinte, which was laid out at an early period, when the township was first settled, in 1784. It is a port of entry, and during navigation a steamer calls here daily up and down between Kingston and Belleville. The Episcopal church in Bath was built in 1793, and is said to be the oldest connected with the Church of England in Canada West, except one at Sandwich. The Roman Catholics, Methodists, and Presbyterians have churches here likewise, and there is abundant school accommodation. The village has one foundry, carriage factory, and other manufactories, good hotels, and an ample supply of stores. An extensive grain trade is carried on at Bath, many thousands of bushels being exported annually to the United States. It is a singular fact that the first Canadian steamer that plied

on Lake Ontario was built here in 1817. On account of the times, during the past few years, that branch has been down considerably almost every winter.

ODESSA

Is a flourishing village, situated at the outlet of the macadamized road leading from Kingston to this village, and is distant about four miles from the station at Link's Mills. It contains several manufacturing works, and other places of industry, with some first town hall, and drill shed.

In this village, which we understand will be included, there are three churches—one Methodist (Roman Catholic), and one Methodist Episcopal school.

Willow, Linksville, Violet, Millhaven, Morven, of which appear destined, in process of time, to be situated in this township.

The township contains 68,641 acres of choice arable land which is under cultivation. The soil in some places is of the other townships in being more sandy; in most of the fine sandy loam, not light enough, however, to affect its fertility, and is underlain with limestone. In this township, with their fruitful orchards and many cases, elegant residences, command a high price.

SHEFFIELD

This township, at the back of North Carden, in the county of Addington, contains 83,000 acres. It is of more recent settlement. Many thousand acres of moderate farms have been settled, and although the settlement appears considerable progress during the last few years. Several parts of the township; yet there are many young orchards and modern dwellings and outbuildings in various parts of the township. It is enriched with lakes, the principal of which are Beaver, White, and others, connected by streams. On the margin of these lakes is uneven, but much valuable timber for lumbering here, large quantities of which are floated down the various mills. A large proportion of the land is underlaid with limestone, and of really good quality when cleared.

This township was organized in 1826. Mr. W. Sheffield well known in the county, who is now living, on the one, was the first white child born here.

There are four villages, the principal of which is a beautiful spot, with many handsome homes, and adorned with the Church of England, Methodist Church of Canada, a copal Church, with good schools, town hall, grist-mill, well-conducted hotels, and various other places of telegraph offices are managed by Mr. James A. Courtesious, enterprising, and energetic man of business. Erinsville is another village, some three miles from the one, was not appear in a very thriving condition. This village a handsome Roman Catholic church, and extensive grounds.

Clarville and Ballatra, the remaining villages, amount of commercial vitality as the one just named.

BACK TOWNSHIPS.

The townships of Oso, Olden, Palmerston, Kensington, and Kaidar are all surveyed and opened, locating themselves in the vicinity of the newly-opened lands. The township of Oso is a very fertile and varied from rich heavily timbered land to broken intervals of fertile plain between, and interspersed with streams. In the greater part of these townships, have been in existence for years. Too little interest, however, still prevalent throughout the counties, as they have become a dead letter. Where they are exists, the burden generally falls upon a few men who have to contribute largely to their support, great measure for the want of a due appreciation of the capabilities of these counties by those at a distance that, henceforth, every year's exhibition at Kingston would spirit of enterprise in such matters, and the township in Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, to their own interests, and support the character of in every possible way what it can do.

PERSONAL SKETCH

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

Was born in Scotland, on the 11th of January, a great advantage of a first-class education, which, seen, fitted him to occupy the most prominent position of adoption. His father, Mr. Hugh Macdonald, and Canada, while the future statesman was yet young, was in the service of the King of the Netherlands.

When he was only twenty-one years old, he was Canadian bar, and for a considerable period was suits. His abilities as a lawyer were soon apparent, called upon to settle the most difficult questions.

The public life of Sir John Macdonald commenced when he was returned as member for Kingston by a large he has represented ever since.

In 1848 Sir John was a member of the Convention which he acquired the reputation of being a debater, and it was evident to the keen observer that no very distant period to make his mark in the years he occupied the responsible office of Attorney General, which office he filled with marked efficiency.

In the year 1857 the subject of our sketch became he was defeated on the question of the seat of government, which was referred to her Majesty, the Queen, whose choice was in 1864 a conference was held, at which Mr. Macdonald, in Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of a union with the maritime provinces. Subsequently, at a similar meeting which was held at Quebec, distinguished himself in the debates on the bill which the various colonies of British North America statesmen engaged in this arduous enterprise were referred to London. Mr. Macdonald presided over the conference which sat in the British metropolis.

Most active and able part in the negotiation of the Government, which culminated in the establishment of a nation with the maritime provinces. Subsequently, at a similar meeting which was held at Quebec, distinguished himself in the debates on the bill which the various colonies of British North America statesmen engaged in this arduous enterprise were referred to London. Mr. Macdonald presided over the conference which sat in the British metropolis. Most active and able part in the negotiation of the Government, which culminated in the establishment of a nation with the maritime provinces. Subsequently, at a similar meeting which was held at Quebec, distinguished himself in the debates on the bill which the various colonies of British North America statesmen engaged in this arduous enterprise were referred to London. Mr. Macdonald presided over the conference which sat in the British metropolis.

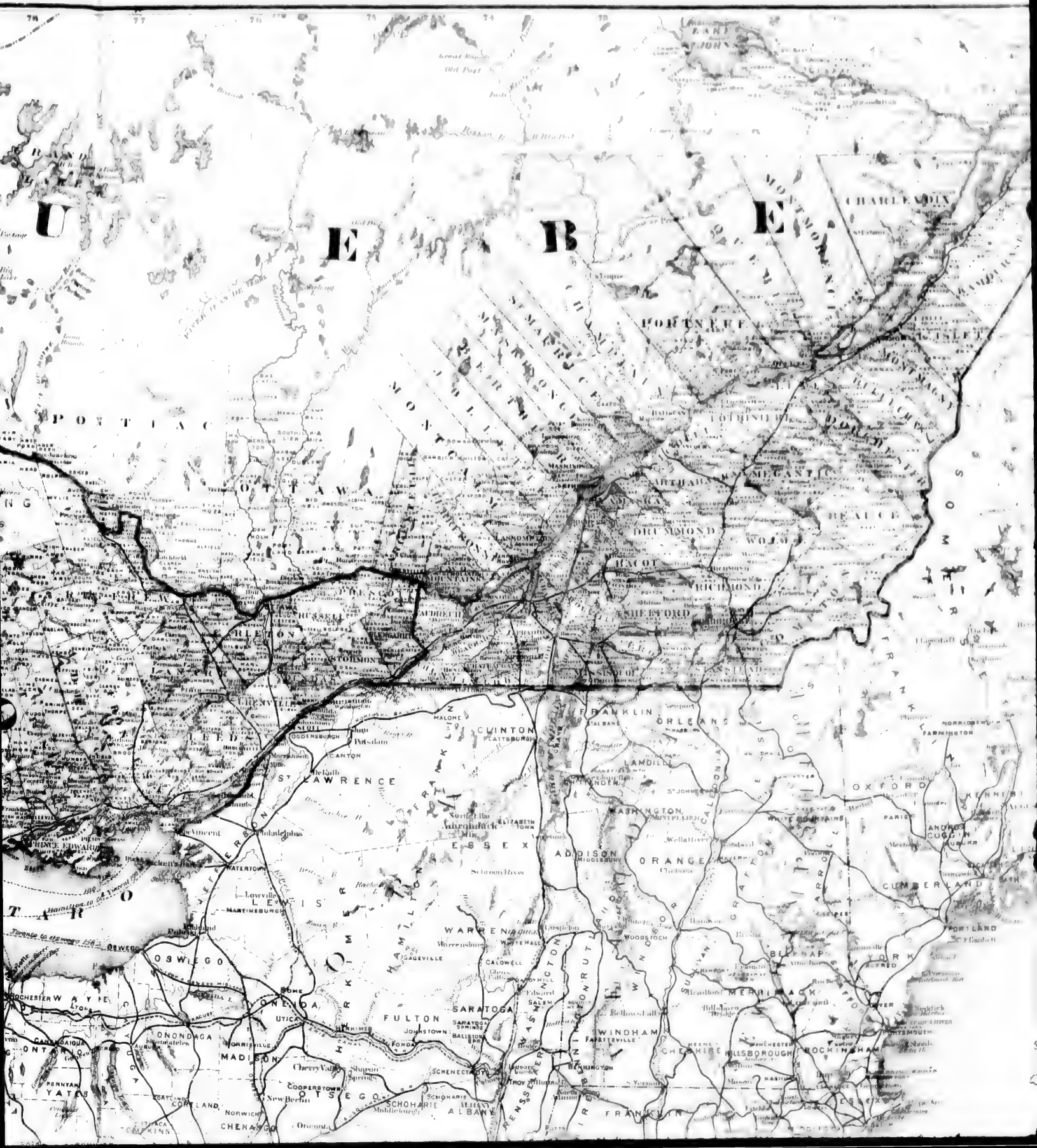
between them. The same two pictures came afterwards before the International Judges on behalf of Canada at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia with a different result. In the meantime the Society Canadian Artists was formed at Montreal, and the Ontario Society Artists at Toronto, and Mr. Fowler became, by invitation a member

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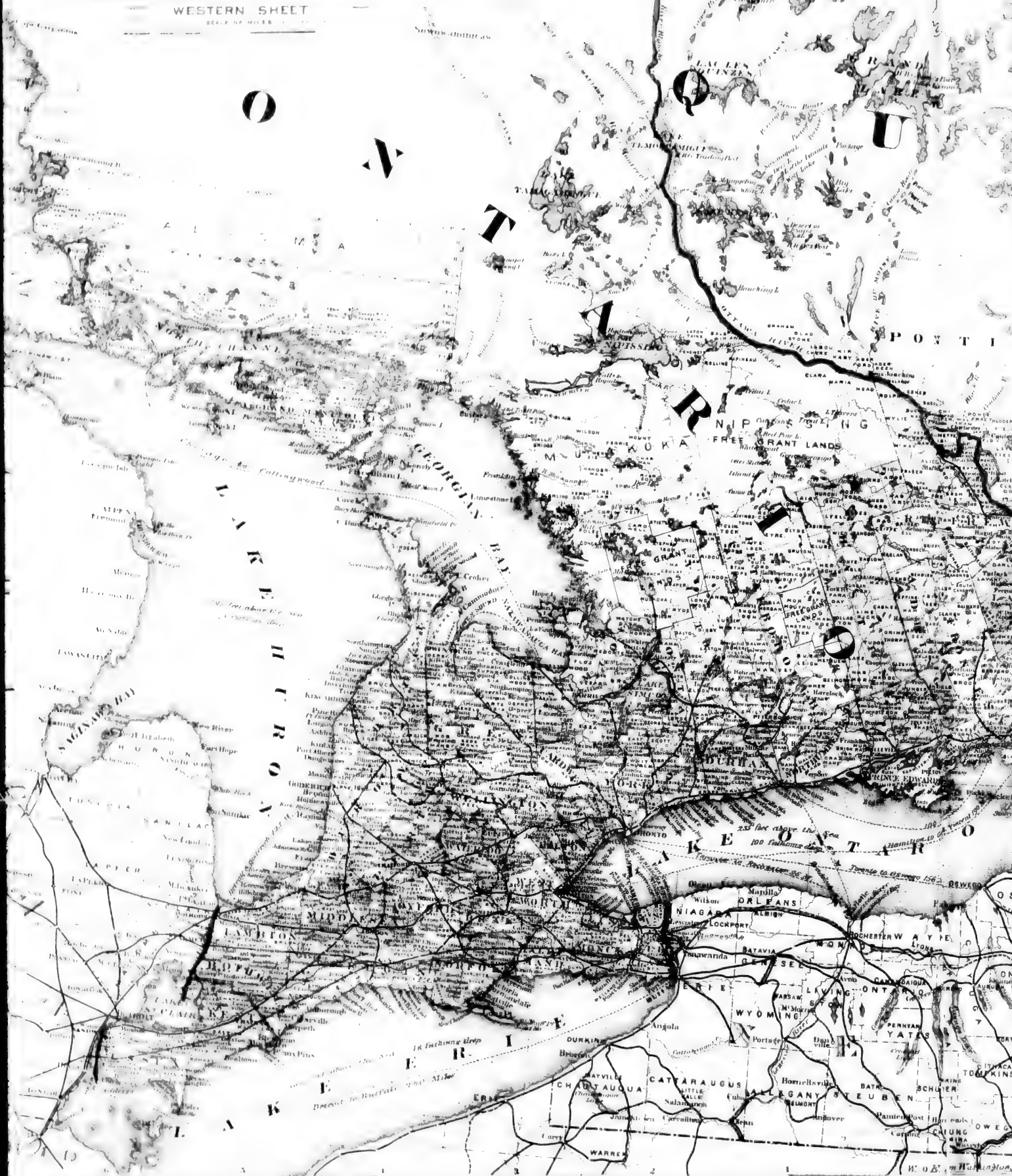
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both. His works have there been continually before the public. Some of them have been purchased by the Art Association, and others by the Government of Ontario, and he has met with some general success in this direction; but his pictures have never been popular, and at their best time their sale, though the price of them has more than doubled, in some cases trebled, has been equalled a third part of his expenditure. Other painters have been more fortunate in this respect. The number of pictures, however, that Mr. Fowler has produced has been limited, as he has other occupations.

When the International Centennial Exhibition was projected to be held at Philadelphia, the Dominion and Provincial Governments made great efforts, which were crowned with complete success, that Canada should be well represented. A selection of pictures was made. Among other articles for exhibition, and ten of Mr. Fowler's were chosen. The number of works of art contributed by nearly every civilized nation on the globe was immense. Among some forty or fifty galleries, one was set apart for Canada, and was completely filled with the works of twenty-nine painters, in oil and water-colors, of whom four were deceased. The display was highly creditable, so great had been the progress of the Canadian art by that time. To Mr. Fowler alone, however, was the International medal awarded—the one uniform medal and diploma given in all cases. Setting aside the Americans, who preferred to be judged in the mass, there were more than 250 paintings in water-colors sent to the Exhibition by ten countries. To all these eleven awards were made in all: 6 British, 3 Austrian, 1 Swedish, 1 Canadian. In seven cases the medal was given for "artistic excellence," and in three for "merit of execution." In two cases the expression was stronger, in two not so strong. He also received a Dominion medal in common with two artists of Montreal.

We give a near view in this work of Mr. Fowler's residence on Amherst Island. It does no justice to the surrounding ground, which is really pretty with its "green fields by the Lake," all more distant views being intercepted by trees. Here he has lived a very quiet, retired life, partly from choice, partly from the necessity arising from the condition of his health. He is fond of gardening and other outdoor occupations, and, as may be supposed, a keen lover of the beauties of nature. He is an almost insatiable reader; occasionally appears in print on one topic or another, and, we need hardly add, is devoted to the art of which he is still an indefatigable student.

WILLIAM PETERSON.

Was born in Adolphustown 16th of January, 1806, and lives on Lot 14, third concession, where he has spent the whole of his life. The following information has been supplied by the subject of our sketch, which will doubtless be interesting to our readers:

In 1776 Mr. Nicholas Peterson, father of William, was employed by the city authorities of New York as messenger, and continued to occupy that position for a considerable time. In 1777 he swore allegiance to King George III in presence of the first governor who was appointed to America. During this time, while Mr. Peterson was attending to his ordinary business, he was met by some of the rebels who wished him to pilot them to a place called "Powless Hook," which he at once refused to do. One of the gang, who was armed and appeared to be a commanding officer, smote him on the head with his sword, and inflicted other serious injuries; fortunately, however, he was not mortally wounded. On the same day the battle of Powless Hook was fought, and the British defeated the enemy.

When the battle of Blockhouse was fought, he was despatched to a place called Fort Lee, and on his return there were 1600 rebels in the field against 70 loyal men who were in the Blockhouse at the time, and who succeeded in defeating that large number. This seems almost incredible, yet it was related by Mr. Nicholas Peterson as a fact, and we have no reason to doubt it. After this conflict, eighteen wagon-loads of the killed and wounded were removed; so that the loss of the enemy was very great. In the midst of the conflict, a man named Hampton Miller ascended the Blockhouse, planted the British flag, and returned unhurt. The greater part of the seventy men just referred to, with other United Empire Loyalists, including Mr. Nicholas Peterson, after climbing the rapids of the St. Lawrence in June, 1784, pitched their tent in Adolphustown on the Bay of Quinte. The first crop planted in this wild land, after it was partially cleared, was put in by Mr. Nicholas Peterson, the yield of which was large, and convinced the early settlers that the country of their adoption was rich and productive. The allotment of land received by Mr. N. Peterson from Government was Lot 19 on the third concession in Adolphustown, where he settled with his wife and child. The grandfather of William and his other children received allotments of land in the same township.

Mr. William Peterson was married to Miss Isabella Lawson in 1829. They have three sons and two daughters. On the homestead there is a pretty, substantial stone residence situated in an elevated position, fronting the bay, and adorned with a beautiful grove on the margin of the waters.

JOHN MURRAY CLARK, ESQ.

Robert Clark, J. P., grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was born at Quaker Hill, Dutchess County, New York, March 10th, 1744, where in process of time he learned the trade of carpenter and millwright. He left his family and joined the British standard during the Revolutionary War, and served under General Burgoyne. After several weeks of suffering and privation, he arrived in Canada, and was employed by the Government to build the Kingston Mills, preparatory to the settlement of the United Empire Loyalists in the then district of Mecklenburgh. Here his wife and three sons joined him in 1784, his eldest son Matthew assisting him in the erection of the mills after a separation, caused by the war, of seven years. In the spring of 1785 he removed with his family to Lot 34 in the first concession of the township of Ernestown. During this year he was employed again by the Government to construct the Naparag Mills. It is worthy of being placed on permanent record that Mr. Clark made great sacrifices for his King and country. He owned two farms in the land of his nativity, but rather than be classed among the rebels he abandoned his property. His wife, whose maiden name was Isabella Ketchum, died in the year 1809, while he survived her some fifteen years, he having attained to the age of seventy-nine years and nine months.

Matthew, his eldest son, father of Mr. John Murray Clark, was elected member of Parliament in 1824, and in the same year married Ann McCoy, stepdaughter of Colonel Johnston, the issue of which marriage was twelve sons. Matthew and John C. Clark served during the war of 1812-15, and afterwards were both made colonels in the militia. Matthew Clark settled on Lot 37 in the second concession of Ernestown, in the year 1800, and his two youngest sons, John Murray and Richard Lewis, still occupy the old homestead; and we may mention here that a good deal of the property owned by Robert Clark, named in the early part of our sketch, is still owned by his descendants, including grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

John Murray Clark married Sarah E., second daughter of Daniel Fraser, of Ernestown, nephew of the late Colonel Isaac Fraser, who for many years was Registrar for the counties of Lennox and Addington. The issue of this marriage were four daughters and one son, the eldest of whom, Elizabeth A., married Wm. H. Hogle; the second, Augusta, married Norman B. Ham; the third, Alma A., married Sydney R. Bagdley, architect, St. Catharines; while the other two children are still at home, married to Egerton M. Ryerson and Minnie Kidney respectively.

Mr. Clark served in the Militia of the greater part of which time he twelve years he has acted as local. We may mention here that the number of arms exceed five hundred, a great Canada.

JOHN ARMISTEAD.

Was born in the county of Tipperary, 1809. When a little over twenty years and other members of the family to town as his future home. He came to in June, 1831. The land at that ear that he had many difficulties to encounter before he could secure anything. He and his friends, however, their arrival in this country than many money or friends. Mr. Armistead to phrase him of Lot 37 in the obtained the second half of Lot 37 an extensive farm. He at once so forest and clear the fertile lands, derness became a fruitful field. He ment of his property, and by patient acquired an abundance of value as time rolled away, and he to a very large extent, as he was of large estates.

Mr. Armistead was married to Miss Ann Jane Gust, who came to this of four years, they having settled in Grenville. Mr. and Mrs. Armistead Swedish Quaker, and their children still living on the old homestead, "better country" on the 8th of M preceding month, completed her daughter, just blooming into woman to Mr. Armistead, who was not by an action. He bore the shock, however, a few years severe, and he has been the moral and religious aspect of purely secular work of this kind it is that nature. One matter, however, nical benevolence of the subject of and destitute, and manifested a special children, several of whom have been trying to know that Mr. Armistead is now providing the comforts of a plexioned orphan boy, who is the ele family.

On the morning of the 29th May the household, when the head of the mortality for life. His remains were at Cateague by a host of friends, who had sustained.

JOHN BAKER.

William Baker, father of John, Frontenac, Ontario, 24th September, and followed his vocation in the city occurred 22d April, 1838. The subject is John Baker, third son of William born 14th May, 1821. Immediately voted his attention to agricultural industry, and frugality, he soon made he was married to Miss Mary And Esq., formerly of Plymouth, England. In process of time Mr. Baker was in and consequently settled upon an about three miles from the city of Kingston appears among our illustrations, was farms on the Bath Road, and is a residence, with commodious farm buildings.

It would be imprudent, on our pan character of so worthy a citizen in however, with propriety, say that integrity, Christian liberality, patient golden rule. On the 25th January, leaving an affectionate companion, a in comfortable circumstances, still fe

HENRY WILMOT.

The father of Henry, Mr. John W don, England, in 1790, and in 1812 service. He was carpenter on board ships for a considerable time, after w the dockyard at Kingston. When u under the Government he turned hi and bought land in the township of cession, on the margin of the river S by one of the officers of the British natives of London, England, in the riage was four sons and one daughter.

The subject of our sketch, Mr. Hen Ontario, in 1826, being the second as married Miss Ann Graham, whose p emigrated to Canada in 1830. J Cavalry under Colonel Strange, in eight years. Subsequently he joined entered as a gunner in 1855; and p advanced by merit to the comman holding.

Mr. Wilmot has been a member Pittsburgh for seven years, and act during his official career in the brother-in-law, the late Mr. Peter G ship, to the abolition of tolls in P crowned with success.

Mr. Wilmot now lives on Lots 6 native township, where he has erect residence. His farming operations devoted his attention to the raising of horses. He is noted throughout the most valuable animals in the Dom President of the Midland Central A of its directors.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE

Mr. Clark served in the Militia of Canada for more than twenty years, the greater part of which time he held the office of lieutenant. For twelve years he has acted as local Magistrate, and Justice of the Peace. We may mention here that the number of Mr. Robert Clark's descendants exceed five hundred, a great many of whom are still living in Canada.

JOHN ARMITAGE, Esq.

Was born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, on the 6th of January, 1806. When a little over twenty years old he emigrated with his parents and other members of the family to Upper Canada, and selected Ernestown as his future home. He came by way of Quebec, and landed here in June, 1831. The land at that early date was only partially cleared, so that he had many difficulties to encounter, and many obstacles to overcome before he could secure anything like a comfortable place of residence. He and his friends, however, were in a much better position on their arrival in this country than many others who came to Canada with out money or friends. Mr. Armitage was so circumstanced as to be able to purchase half of Lot 27 in the third concession, and afterwards obtained the second half of Lot 27 and the whole of Lot 36, making an extensive farm. He at once set to work to fell the trees of the forest and clear the fertile lands, and in process of time the wilderness became a fruitful field. He devoted his energies to the improvement of his property, and by patient industry and rigid economy he soon acquired an abundance of worldly wealth. His land increased in value as time rolled away, and he found himself in comparatively easy circumstances. Amongst our illustrations will be found a handsome view of the farm residence of Mr. Armitage, which should be looked upon as a standing monument of what important results can be achieved by untiring industry, ceaseless perseverance, and strict frugality.

Mr. Armitage was a really useful citizen, having been a member of the Township Council for many years, and for considerable time he acted as Deputy Reeve. He enjoyed the confidence of his friends and neighbors to a very large extent, as he was frequently chosen to act as executor of large estates.

Mr. Armitage was married to Miss Annie Guest, daughter of Thomas and Ann Jane Guest, who came to this country when she was a little girl of four years, they having settled in the township of Oxbow, county of Grey. Mr. and Mrs. Armitage had three children—John Wesley, Selinah Ousey Detmours, and Rachel Elizabeth; the two former are still living on the old homestead, while the latter was removed to a "better country" on the 8th of May, 1869, having, on the 5th of the preceding month, completed her seventeenth year. The death of his daughter, just blossoming into womanhood, no doubt was a severe blow to Mr. Armitage, who was not by any means a robust constitution. He bore the shock, however, with becoming fortitude, and only a few years severed their reunion. Much might be said here in regard to the moral and religious aspect of Mr. Armitage's character, but in a purely secular work of this kind it is not intended to enter into details of that nature. One matter, however, must not be omitted, that is the practical benevolence of the subject of our sketch. He cared for the poor children, several of whom have found a home under his roof. It is gratifying to know that Mrs. Armitage is pursuing the same course, and she is now providing the comforts of a home for a fine, ruddy, light-complexioned orphan boy, who is the eleventh of that class cared for by the family.

On the morning of the 29th May, 1872, a dark cloud overshadowed the household, when the head of the family was summoned to exchange mortality for life. His remains were afterwards followed to the cemetery at Cataract by a host of friends, who felt keenly the heavy loss they had sustained.

JOHN BAKER, Esq.

William Baker, father of John, was born at Kingston, county of Frontenac, Ontario, 24th September, 1792. He was a mechanic by trade, and followed his vocation in the city of Kingston until his death, which occurred 22d April, 1838. The subject of this brief biographical sketch is John Baker, third son of William and Margaret Baker, who was born 14th May, 1821. Immediately after the death of his father, he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, and by dint of perseverance, industry, and frugality, he soon made headway in the world. In 1857 he was married to Miss Mary Andrews, daughter of George Andrews, Esq., formerly of Plymouth, England, who located in Canada in 1843. In process of time Mr. Baker was in circumstances to acquire property, and consequently settled upon an extensive and fertile farm, situated about three miles from the city of Kingston. Elmwood, a view of which appears among our illustrations, was built by Mr. Baker on one of his farms on the Bath Road, and is a substantial, elegant, modern stone residence, with commodious farm buildings.

It would be imprudent, on our part, to enter into the private religious character of so worthy a citizen in a work of this nature. We may, however, with propriety, say that Mr. Baker was a man of sterling integrity, Christian liberality, patient industry, and a strict observer of the golden rule. On the 25th of January, 1876, he was called to his reward, leaving an affectionate companion and large family, who, although left in comfortable circumstances, still feel that their loss is irreparable.

HENRY WILMOT, Esq.

The father of Henry, Mr. John Wilmot, was born in the city of London, England, in 1760, and in 1813 came to Canada in His Majesty's service. He was carpenter on board of one of His Britannic Majesty's ships for a considerable time, after which he continued for seven years in the dockyard at Kingston. When Mr. Wilmot retired from active life under the Government he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and bought land in the township of Pittsburgh, Lot 4 in the first concession, on the margin of the river St. Lawrence, which is now occupied by one of his sons. He married Miss Sarah Milion, whose parents were natives of London, England, in the year 1819. The issue of this marriage was four sons and one daughter, who are still living.

The subject of our sketch, Mr. Henry Wilmot, was born in Pittsburgh, Ontario, in 1826, being the second son of John and Sarah Wilmot. He married Miss Ann Graham, whose parents were from Scotland, having emigrated to Canada in 1820. Mr. Wilmot joined the 10th Regiment Cavalry under Colonel Strange, in 1847, and continued in the ranks eight years. Subsequently he joined Colonel Jackson's Field Battery; entered as a gunner in 1855; and procured a first-class certificate, and advanced by merit to the command which he now has the honor of holding.

Mr. Wilmot has been a member of the Council of the township of Pittsburgh for seven years, and served as Deputy Reeve for two years. During his official career he contributed largely, in connection with his brother-in-law, the late Mr. Peter Graham, M. P., Reeve of the township, to the abolition of tolls in Pittsburgh. This scheme was finally crowned with success.

Mr. Wilmot now lives on Lots 6 and 7 in the first concession of his native township, where he has erected a handsome and substantial stone residence, and his special interest is in the raising of horses, which he devotes special attention to the improvement of stock, and especially to horses. He is noted throughout the counties as the owner of some of the most valuable animals in the Dominion. In 1877, Mr. Wilmot was President of the Midland Central Agricultural Society, and is still one of its directors.

JOHN MCRORY.

Matthew T. McRory, father of John, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to Canada when he was a young man, in 1828. For a time he remained in the township of Kingston, and in the following year he removed to Loughborough, where he purchased Lot 2 in the sixth concession. In 1825 he married Miss Mary Ann Finley, who was likewise a native of Ireland. During the unfortunate rebellion of 1837, Mr. M. T. McRory served as a volunteer under the British flag.

In politics he was a staunch conservative, and always took an active part in the political questions of the day. On the 24th February, 1864, he departed this life. Mrs. McRory survived him four years, having died in 1868.

The subject of our sketch was the youngest son of Matthew T. and Mary Ann McRory, who was born February 14th, 1834. In 1856 he was married to Miss Miriam Wood, daughter of Abraham and Penuliah Wood, who were natives of this country.

In 1848 Mr. McRory joined the Frontenac Cavalry under Colonel Strange, and in 1852 served under Colonel Wood in the official capacity of lieutenant. He has been a member of the Council in his township twelve years, eleven of which he served as Reeve, and for one year was Warden of the county. In 1861 he was appointed Justice of the Peace. In appreciation of his valuable services in the township, Mr. McRory was presented by his constituents, in 1875, with an elegant gold watch, chain, and locket, which show the estimation in which he is held by those who elected him to office.

AARON SPIKE, Esq.

Bryan Spike, father of Aaron, was born in Yorkshire, England, in July, 1776, and emigrated to the United States in 1798. After having remained there for several years he concluded to pay a visit to Upper Canada, which he did in 1809, and two years afterwards he permanently settled in the township of Portland, Ontario.

The subject of our sketch, Mr. Aaron Spike, was born on the 20th February, 1818, on Lot 6 in the fifth concession in the township and province just named. Mr. Spike was married to Miss Eliza Goldsmith, whose parents were Canadians. The issue of this marriage are four children—Nehemiah Ann, born 23d June, 1845; William Bryan, October 3d, 1848; Eliza Phyllis Jane, October 14th, 1850, and Mary Ida Maud, January 3d, 1863.

For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Spike has acted as clerk to the township Council, having been elected so early as 1842, and some fifteen years ago he was appointed to the responsible office of local Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, which clearly shows his usefulness and popularity.

Mr. Spike, within the last sixteen years, has erected on his valuable farm a handsome stone residence, which stands on high ground, and commands an excellent view of the surrounding country.

ALLEN BOND, Esq.

Isaac Bond, father of Allen, was born in the State of New York, at Chester, Warren County, in 1782. When quite a young man he came to Canada, having arrived there in 1803, and settled in the township of Loughborough in 1806, and was married to Miss Elizabeth Latimer, who is still living and enjoys good health, although in her ninety-first year.

When Mrs. Isaac Bond, with other members of the family, left Oswego, U. S., for their new home in Canada, the conveniences for travel were very different to what they are now, and oftentimes small boats had to be used, though sometimes fraught with danger.

Mr. Isaac Bond belonged to the militia in 1812 or 1813, and remained in the service a considerable time. Occasionally it was his duty to escort one of the officers to Toronto to receive the amount of the pay-roll. His brother Samuel was killed while bravely defending his country against the aggression of rebels, at the famous battle of Lundy's Lane. Mr. Isaac Bond died in 1857.

Mr. Allen Bond was the fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bond, who has lived on Lot 18 in the third concession of Stirlington, the greater part, if not the whole of his life. In 1863 he was married to Miss Margaret Booth, whose grandparents were United Empire Loyalists, and settled in Canada at an early date. Mr. Bond served in the militia of his country for many years; commencing as a private, he raised himself to the position of captain in the third battalion Frontenac militia. His appointment is dated at Quebec, 29th December, 1826.

WILLIAM DUFF, Esq.

William Duff, Sr., father of the subject of our sketch, was born in Ireland in 1778, and emigrated to Canada, with his family, in 1818. He settled in East Loughborough, where he purchased Lots 22 and 23 in the fifth concession. He served in the Irish Rebellion under the British Crown, and on his arrival in this country he joined the militia of Canada, and died in November, 1861.

William Duff, the younger, eldest son of William Duff, Sr., was born in 1824, in the province of Ontario.

Mr. Duff was married to Miss Eliza Tolin, a native of Ireland, who came to this country, with her parents, at an early date; and he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits from his early boyhood. The country presents a very different appearance to what it did thirty or forty years ago, when the lands were covered with wood. At that time land in many places in the locality where Mr. Duff lives could be bought for sixty cents per acre; whereas, the present value of it, according to recent sales, is \$50 per acre. On his homestead there is erected a good substantial residence, while the out-offices are extensive, compact, and commodious. Amongst our illustrations will be found a view of Mr. Duff's premises, which are situated on Lots 22 and 23 in the township of Stirlington, contiguous to the flourishing village of Inverary.

PETER W. FREEMAN, Esq.

The great-grandfather of Mr. P. W. Freeman was born in England, and emigrated to America before the Declaration of Independence, and settled at Stillwater, now called Troy, in the State of New York. After having remained there several years he removed to Canada, and settled in Elizabeth Township, county of Grenville, Ontario, as one of the United Empire Loyalists. The father of Mr. Freeman was born in Grenville in June, 1790, and came to Loughborough some time during the year 1810 or 1811. He was married to Miss Jane Rutan in the year 1812, and settled on Lot 15 in the seventh concession, now owned by Mr. J. K. Freeman. He followed the occupation of farming, and his death was in the year 1870. His great-grandfather on his mother's side, Mr. Rutan, was born in Germany. He joined the British army under General Burgoyne, and was in active service until the close of the war in 1781. He came, with his family, to Canada, and settled as a United Empire Loyalist in Adolphustown, in the county of Lennox, where the mother of Mr. Peter W. Freeman was born, and who is still living.

The subject of our sketch, Mr. Peter W. Freeman, was born in the township of Loughborough, September 3d, 1824, where he remained for many years. On the 14th March, 1848, he was married to Miss Harriet Grems, of Oneida County, New York State, and settled on a farm in Loughborough in the same year. Mr. Freeman has not only been engaged in agricultural pursuits, but has been employed by the Ontario Government and

by the Canada Land Company to look after their timber. At present he has charge of eighteen townships for the Ontario Government, and acts as agent for the Canada Land Company in twelve counties. Mr. Freeman is Justice of the Peace in the county of Frontenac, and B. R. in four other counties.

JAMES GRANT, Esq.,

Is second son of the late Mr. James Grant, of Banfield, who was well known in the counties. In 1857 he proceeded to California, via the West Indies, where he embarked in mining operations, and was moderately successful. Thousands of people at that time flocked to that part of the world in pursuit of gold, some of whom made handsome fortunes, while the majority failed to improve their circumstances. Dr. John Grant, brother of the subject of our sketch, accompanied him to California, where he has followed with success the practice of his profession for seventeen years. He settled at a beautiful town, called Watsonville, in the vicinity of San Francisco. The climate of that country is unequalled, and must be considered one of the most productive wheat-growing districts in the world. Notwithstanding the many advantages of that country, however, circumstances so transpired that Mr. Grant was obliged to leave its wealth and beauties, and return to the land of his nativity. In 1860 he settled in the township of Loughborough, where he purchased the valuable farm, a sketch of which, together with a portrait of its owner, appear in our work. In 1868-9 and 1871, Mr. Grant was an active member of the Township Council, and invariably took a lively interest in the welfare of his constituents. He is not only engaged in extensive farming operations, but he devotes special attention to the working of phosphate mines, which have become so important and profitable, in the township of Loughborough.

F. X. COUSINEAU,

Located in the city of Kingston, Ontario, in 1868, with the intention of improving himself in the English language, he being by birth a French Canadian. Having in some measure accomplished his object, his services were secured by the then celebrated house of Mr. James Davis, drygoods merchant, so well known and esteemed in the city and surrounding district. Here he remained two years, and in 1869 he entered the establishment of R. Waddell & Co. Mr. Cousineau's business ability was so appreciated in this house that he was retained nine years, the last three of which he was taken in as partner. During his connection with Messrs. Waddell & Co. the business was considerably enlarged and improved, and the increased wealth and prosperity of the house, it is said, were chiefly due to the tact, energy, and management of the junior member of the firm.

In 1869 the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and the subject of our sketch having made himself thoroughly acquainted with the people and trade of the community, commenced business on his own account. The Orange Hall building, a sketch of which appears amongst our illustrations, was then vacant, and had been so for a considerable time, when it occurred to Mr. Cousineau that it was just the place for an extensive drygoods emporium. He was, as it will be seen, correct in his calculations, as in that building he has built up one of the largest and most lucrative retail trades within fifty miles of the Limestone City.

From the first day of opening, Mr. Cousineau resolved upon the wise and safe system of doing business exclusively for cash, and devoted special attention to the cultivation of the farmers' patronage. He buys for cash, and when large parcels of goods are offered at ruinously low prices he is in a position to command the needful, and thus secure for his vast army of customers bargains which they otherwise could not obtain.

One of the grand secrets of Mr. Cousineau's success in business during the last nine years is his method of advertising. He may be justly styled the printer's friend, yet he takes good care that the printer gives him value for his money—he does this part of his business judiciously, choosing always the best modes of keeping the advantages of his house continually before the public. This item of expenditure amounted last year to the large sum of fifteen hundred dollars, yet it is the most profitable investment he could have made, and as a legitimate result he turns over his immense stock nearly four times a year. Narrowly looked into, Mr. Cousineau conducts his business on the mutual principle, that is, he divides his profits with his customers—he buys well and gives them the benefit—he makes extensive sales, and therefore, can sell for a more commission on the wholesale price, and to illustrate this principle more fully, his latest method of advancing the interests of his patrons is that he actually gives them back a portion of his profits in drygoods varying in value according to the extent of their purchases.

MESSRS. GIBBARD & SON.

The business of this well-known and highly-respected firm was established at Napanee, in 1840, and has grown with the growth of that flourishing town. The fame of the house as manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of furniture extends from Ottawa to Toronto.

The career of the firm illustrates the fact that from the most humble beginnings frequently arise the most gratifying results. In the year 1836, Mr. John Gibbard came to "The Napanee," as the village was then known, and which it is still called by old residents, and for a time successfully carried on the business of a carpenter. In the year 1860 he leased a mill on the canal, and commenced on a modest scale the manufacture of sash, doors, and furniture. Unfortunately, the factory was burnt to the ground in 1864. It was, however, rebuilt on a more extensive basis in 1868, when Mr. Gibbard admitted his son, Mr. W. T. Gibbard, to a partnership in the business. In 1871 the manufacture of sash and doors was dispensed with, and the entire energies of the firm devoted to the production of furniture. The business continued to grow and flourish till misfortune once more made its unwelcome appearance. On the 6th of December, 1874, the factory, when in first-class running order, became a victim to the fell destroyer—fire. Calamities of this kind often destroy energy, cripple effort, and otherwise damage the sufferers. Not so, however, with Messrs. Gibbard & Son. The loss, though painful in itself, imparted new life, developed fresh enterprise, inspired combined exertions, and success was the legitimate fruit. The factory was without any delay rebuilt, and before the end of the following February one of the most complete, extensive, and convenient buildings for their business had risen on the ruins of those which had in their day been

useful, but less convenient. The new structure better adapted in every way to meet the demands of business, so that the apparent misfortune benefited. It was supplied with both steam and water power, and with all the latest and most improved machinery not excelled in the Province in the completion of the very best furniture of every description, manufacture, chiefly under the personal supervision of more active partner, Mr. W. T. Gibbard, carpenter, drawing-room, dining-room, bed-room, and office, article that comes under the head of elegant furniture, cradle to a rosewood coffin. In the same year were rebuilt (1874-5) they made extensive and commodious warehouses, making them equal to the Province.

These warehouses are kept fully stocked with goods, and their line, while the factory is kept continually open, capacity to supply the ever recurring deficiencies of the demands of the trade. Not only are the goods confined to their own locality, but the excellence of their furniture have become so well known that Messrs. Gibbard & Son frequently fill orders from all parts of the country, where they have invariably taken part in the Central, and County exhibitions.

HENRY R. SPENCER

Was born in the village of Newburgh, Ontario, in 1838, and was educated at the Newburgh Academy, which was conducted by David Beach, Esq., as principal. He was, as a teacher of the higher branches of English literature, and at the early age of fifteen years, Mr. Spencer, when he entered the establishment of Dowling & Co., received the first rudiments of mercantile life, being a practical and thorough man of business, and a lasting impression for good on his youthful mind, he moulded him into his own character.

He remained with the firm one year, when he was sent to the house of Griffith Davis, of Kingston. Here, as a clerk, he climbed each step steadily, and he will ultimately reach its summit. He remained in this house until he was promoted to the position of a haberdashery department. Gradually, the subject of our sketch, and his salary from time to time so advanced himself in easy circumstances.

At this juncture, he thought it would be a valuable addition to his intellectual attainments, and he accordingly entered the Newburgh Academy, which was then conducted by William Lewin, Esq., afterwards the Rev. of the Church of England. At the close of the year 1858, Mr. Spencer was offered a situation by John D. Davis, which he accepted, and worked for him four years, during which time he changed for him four years to change for a clerkship at Ogdensburg, N. Y., being perfectly satisfied with his juvenile assistant on his former salary, and secured his services. During his stay with Mr. Ham, Mr. Spencer received a thorough practical business education, which has been the best business men of the county.

His employer, John D. Ham, Esq., was a business man in Lennox or Addington, and worked upon in the person of Mr. Spencer, we may say, years' training, that he has produced a fine specimen of a business man.

In 1866, our young friend was offered a situation by Mr. Stephenson, to take charge of a piano business, which he accepted, but did not continue more than eight months, on account of his distaste for that particular line of business. Mr. Spencer managed a drygoods business at Napanee, on the corner of Dundas and East streets, for several years of his management, was greatly improved in his connection between Mr. Spencer and Mr. Stephenson, and the management of the business of the latter gentleman.

After leaving Mr. Stephenson, he was offered a situation by Mr. Davis, a leading merchant of Napanee, and a man of business, and the terms offered being liberal, he accepted, and he remained about a year, when he was offered a situation by Mr. Davis, to proceed to Minnesota. Wishful to better his position, he accepted this offer, but having no particular regard to the place, he returned to Napanee, and once more commenced business.

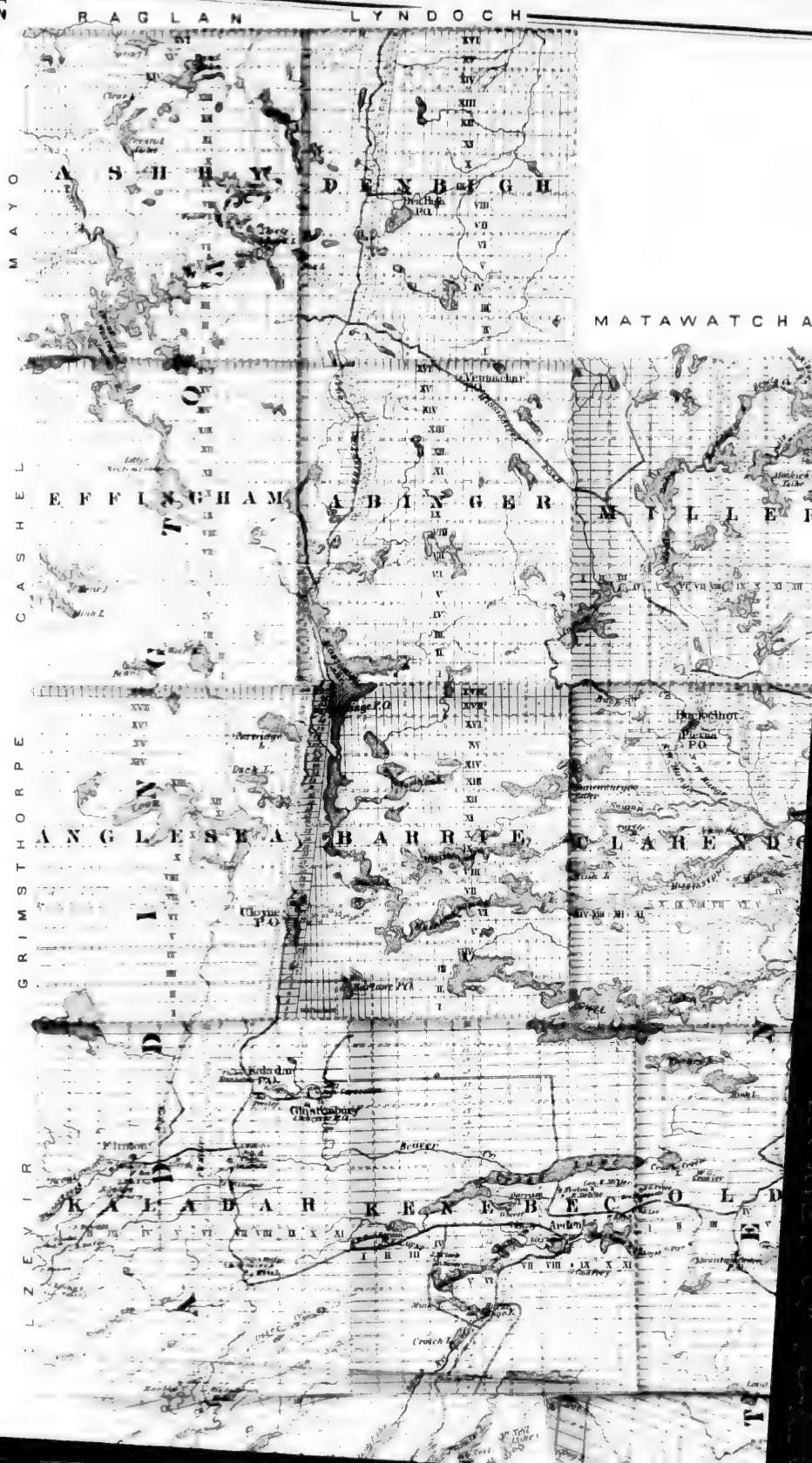
In April, 1871, Mr. Spencer formed a partnership with Mr. Davis, and commenced business under the firm of Davis & Spencer. The capital of the firm was limited, in the first instance, to \$10,000. The firm possessed what is frequently of far greater value than money, energy, perseverance, frugality, and justness. The firm built up a very successful business in a short time, and there is no doubt it was the most extensive in the town of Napanee. Although, as we have said, the firm were small to commence with, the firm grew rapidly, and a fact which redounds to their credit.

The partnership was limited to five years, and expired in 1876. Mr. Hogan retired from the business, and the usual severity of the times in monetary matters, the amount of his share in the concern, and the death of Mr. Davis.

The store occupied by the business, an interesting one among our illustrations, is one hundred feet long, and the number of hands employed by the house occasionally twenty in busy times, and a clerk. The store occupies two rooms up stairs, which are furnished with all the modern improvements and other work.

Mr. Spencer makes it a point to buy only the best goods from England, Scotland, and Germany, and on keeping the largest stock of Canadian

Sammy Thackeray, John Judge, Esq.
J. L. Brown, Esq.
James A. Henderson, Esq.
John Ayres, Esq.
Frank Kilduff, Esq.
Conny Clark
William Ferguson, Esq.
Benjamin J. Peden
W. H. Fuller, Esq.
W. A. Bell, Esq.
M. P. Robin, Esq.

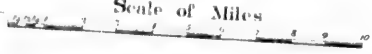




MAP OF
COUNTIES
OF
FRONTENAC
AND
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON
ONTARIO

C.R. Allen, Surveyor

Scale of Miles



References to all Maps

- Schools
- Churches
- Wagon Roads
- Road Allowances
- Rail Roads
- Rail Roads Proposed
- Black Smith Shops
- Lime Kilns
- Cemeteries
- Post Offices
- Swamps
- Creeks
- Houses
- Springs
- Mills





COURT HOUSE AT KINGSTON



COURT HOUSE AT NAPANEE

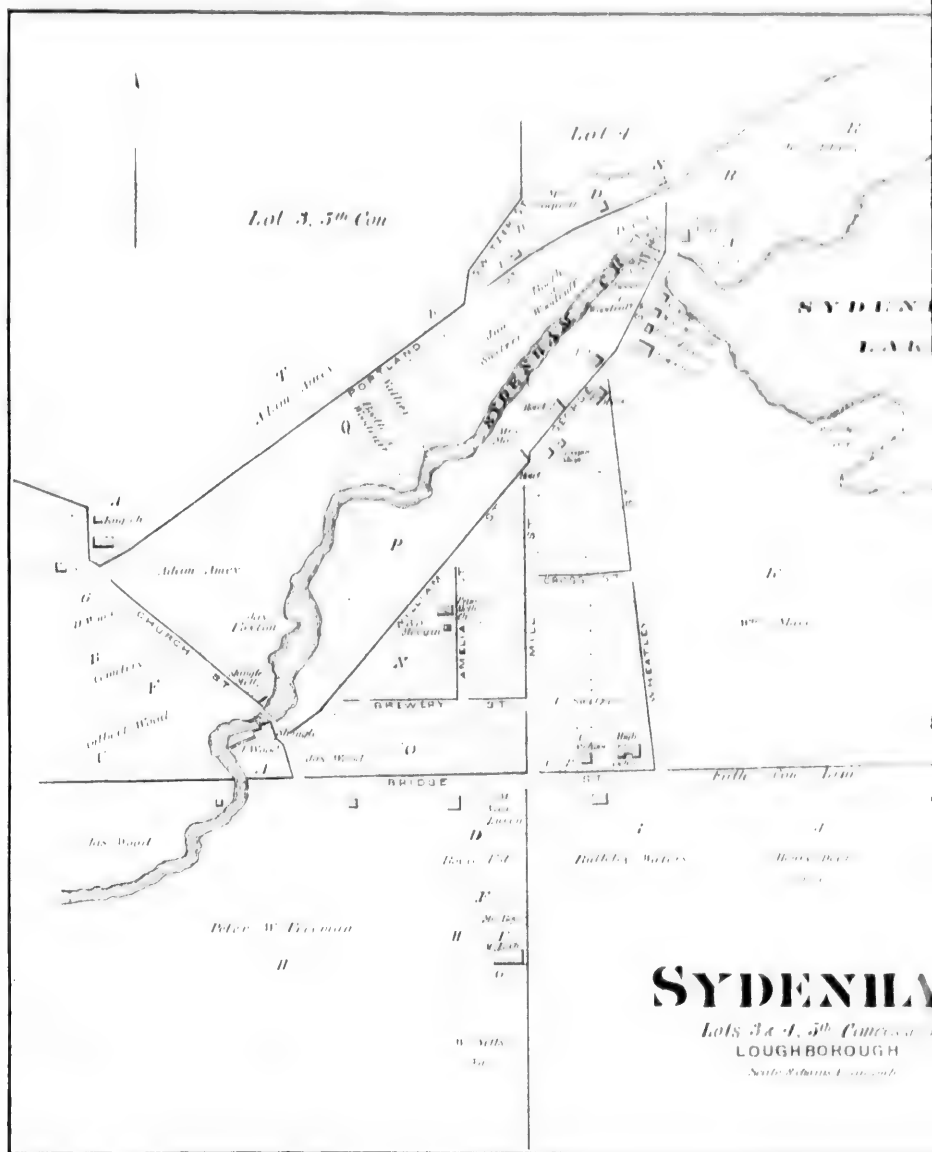
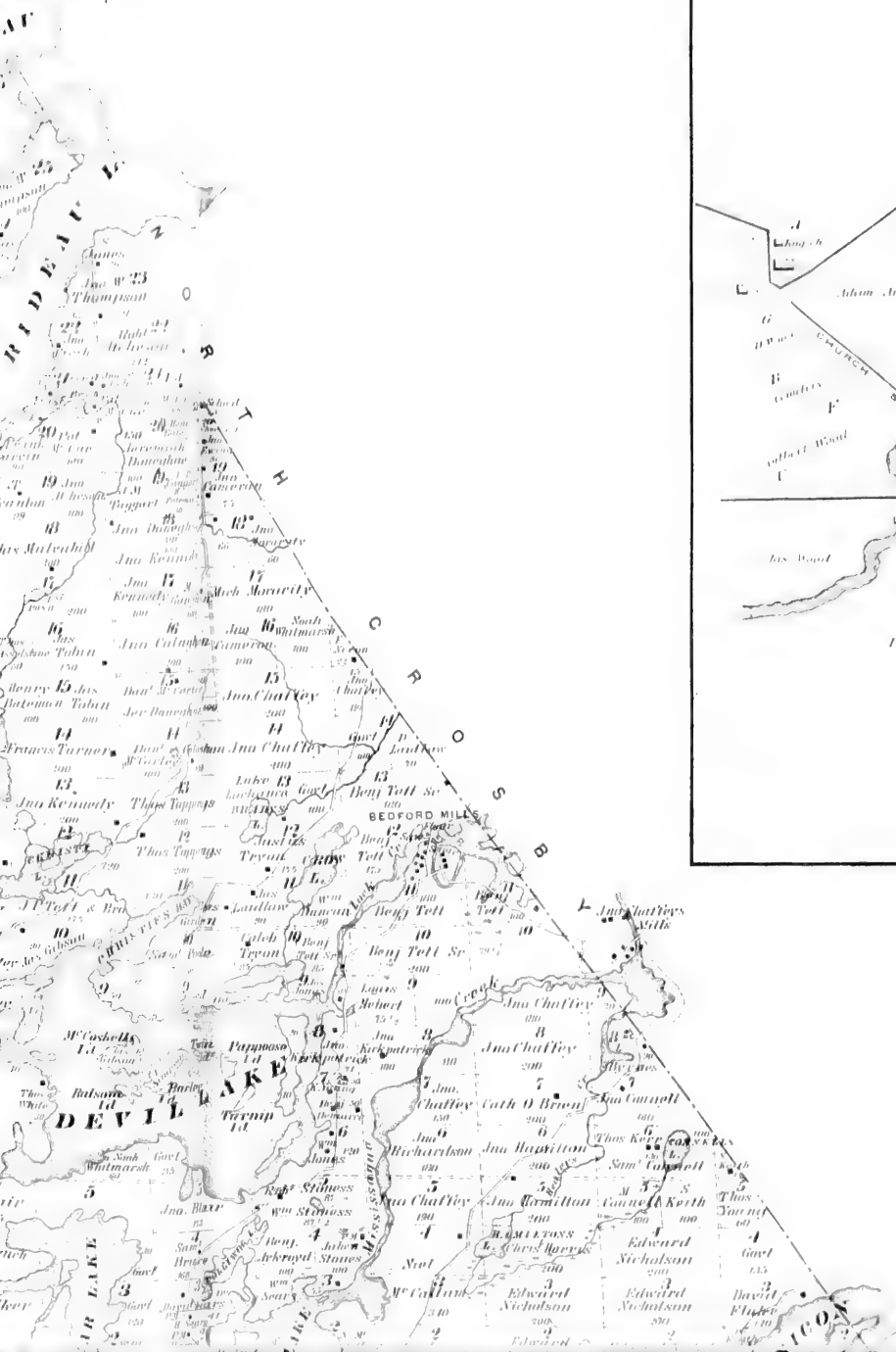


SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD .



BEDFORD

Scale 30 Chains to One Inch



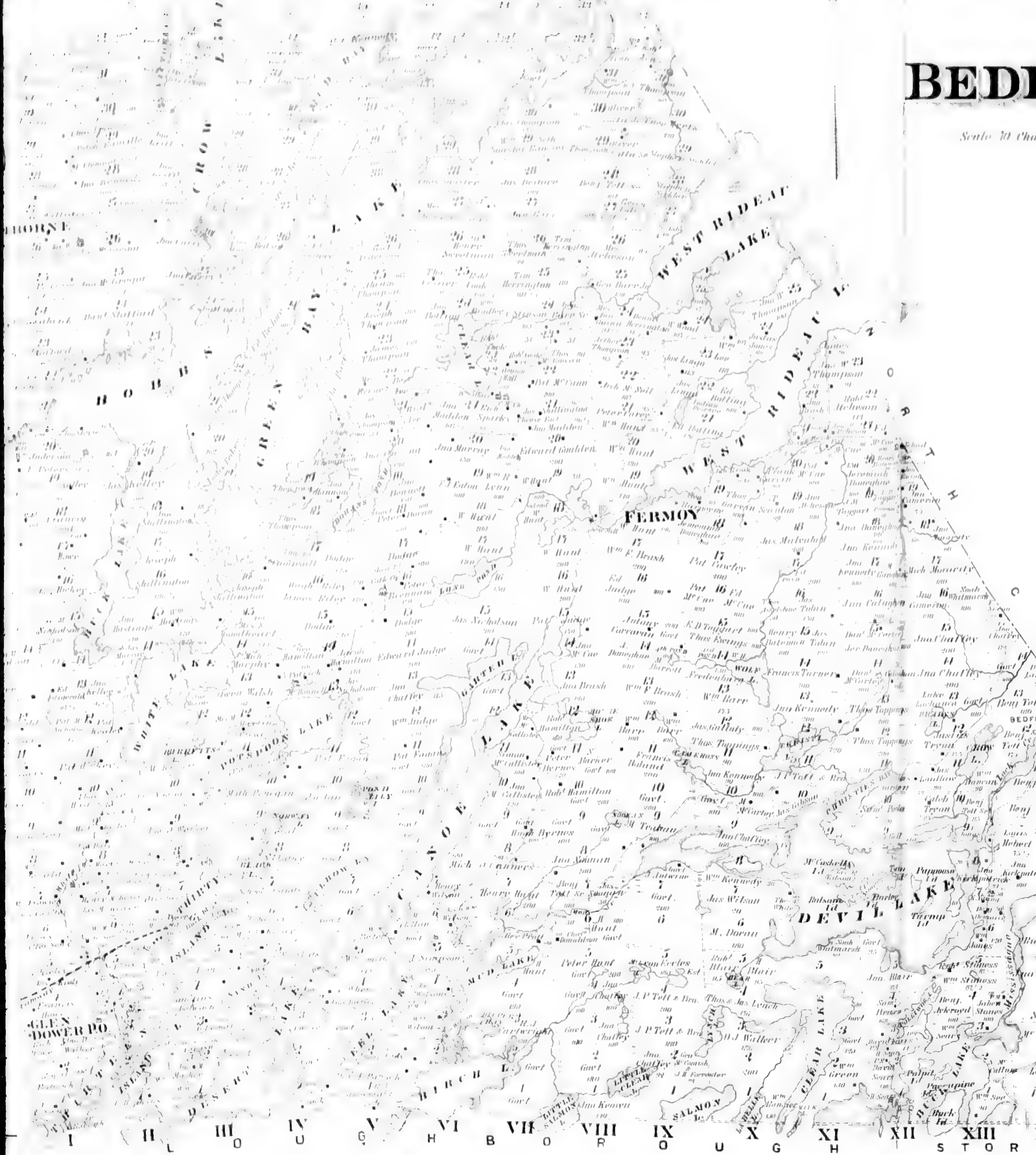
SYDENHIL

Lots 3 & 4, 5th Concession
LOUGHBOROUGH

Scale 30 Chains to One Inch

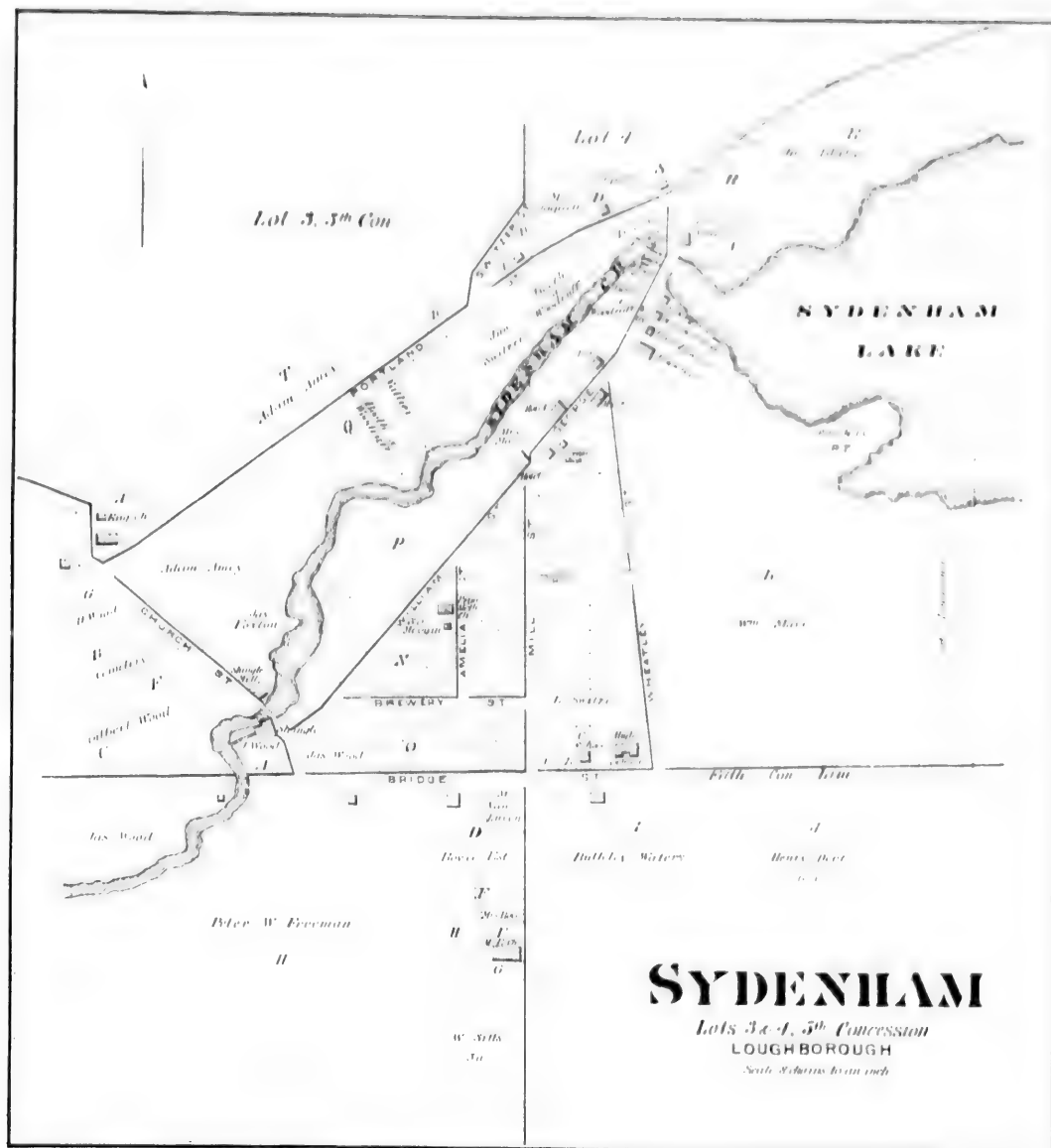
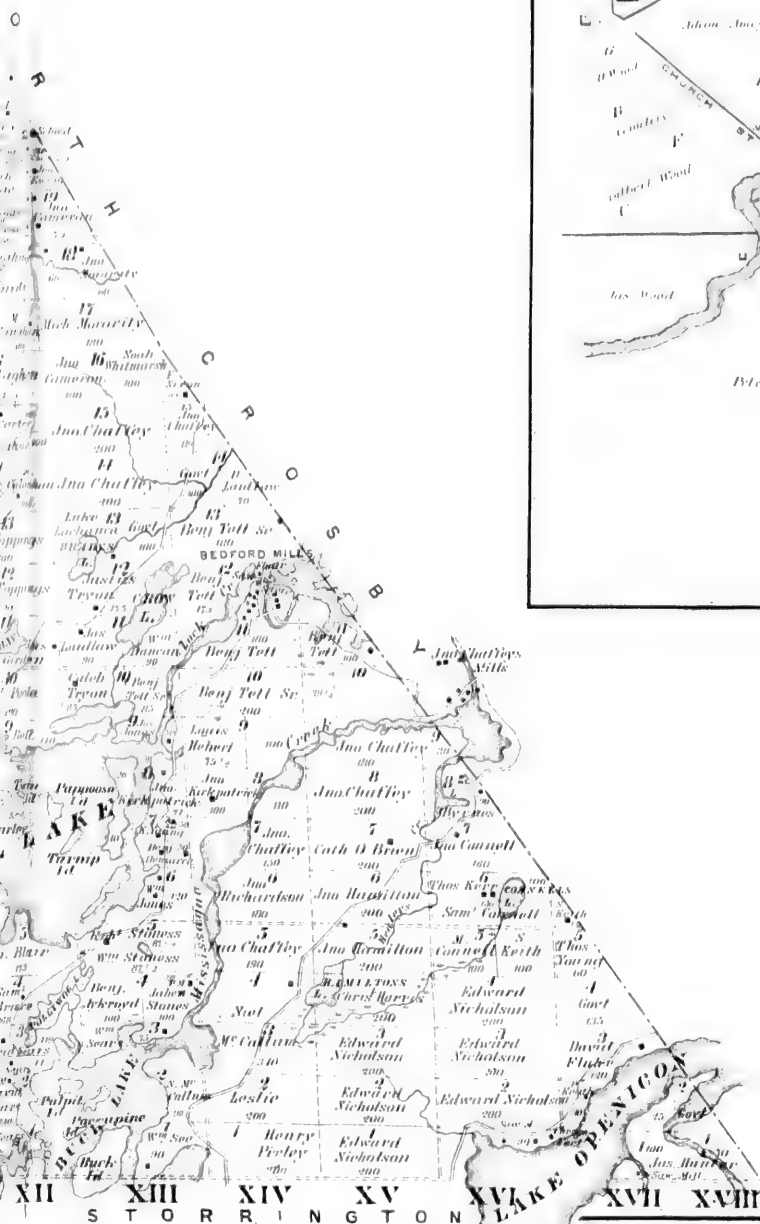
BEDFORD

Scale 10 Chas



BEDFORD

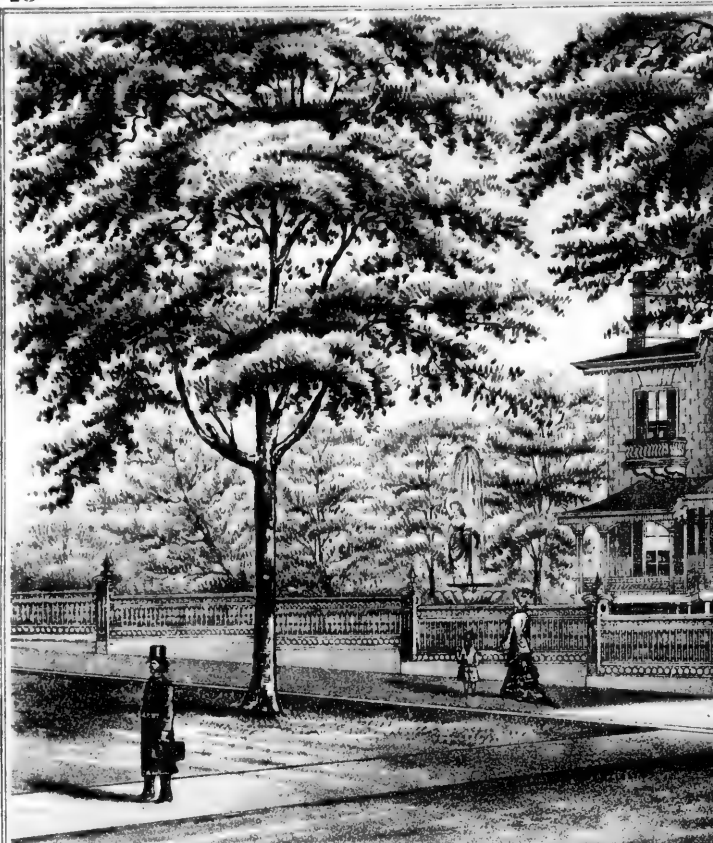
Scale 30 Chains to One Inch



SYDENHAM

Lots 3 & 4, 5th Concession
LOUGHBOROUGH

Scale 30 Chains to One Inch



RESIDENCE OF EDGERTON R. REE



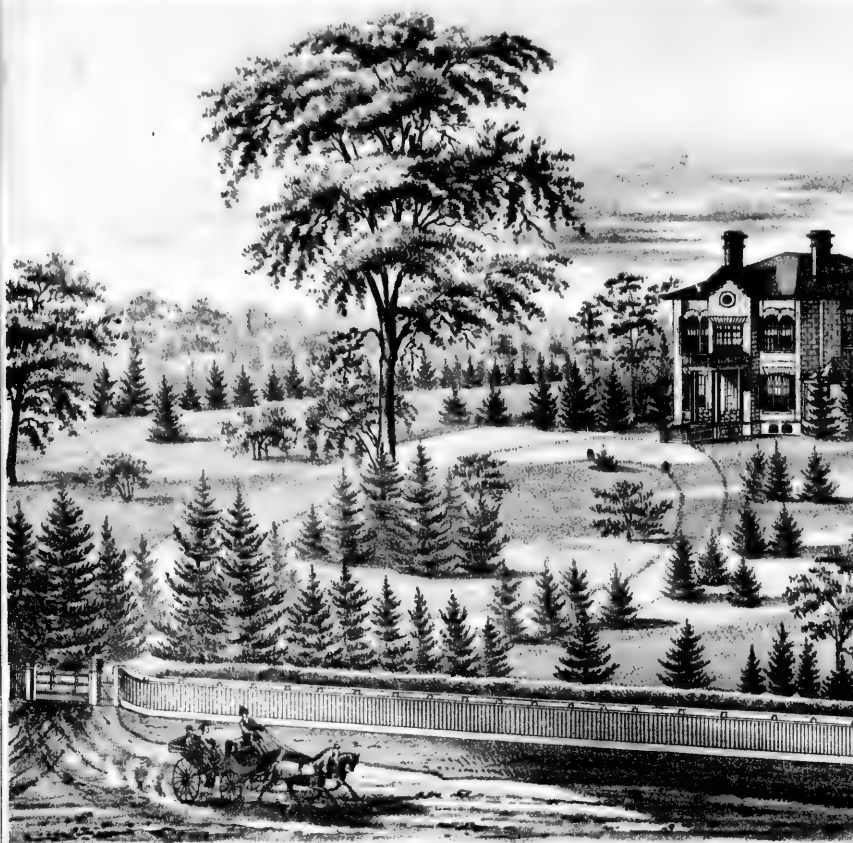
FARM RESIDENCE OF E. R. REE



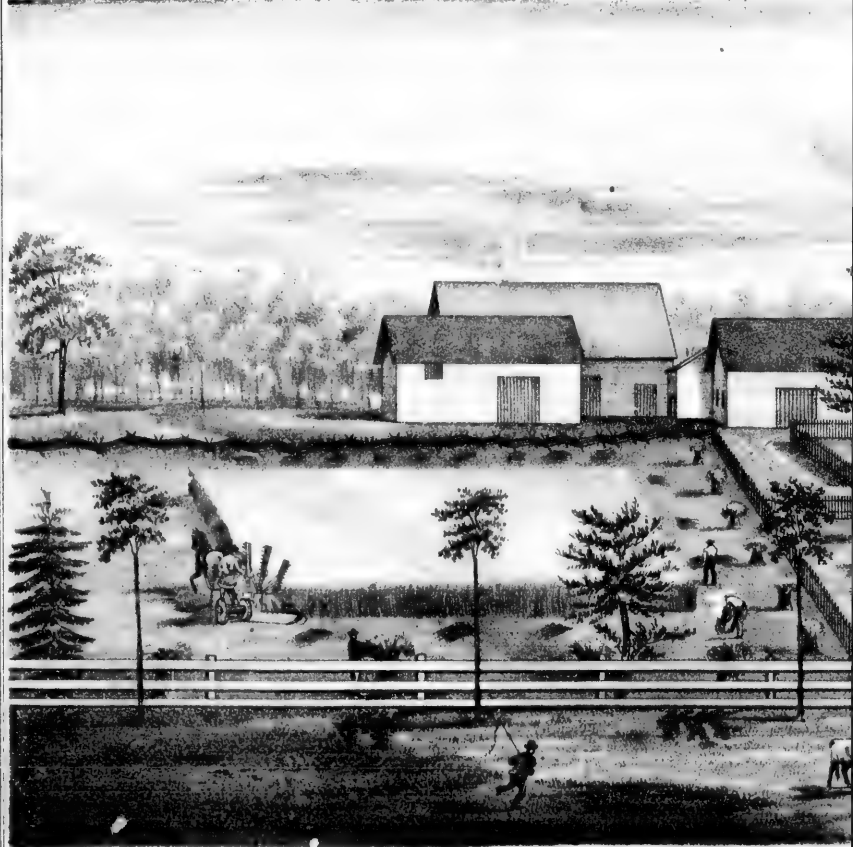
EDGERTON R. REES, KINGSTON CITY, ONTARIO.



DENCE OF E. R. REES, KINGSTON TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO.



RESIDENCE OF DR. J. D. MACKENZIE



FARM RESIDENCE OF THOMAS SIGSWORTH

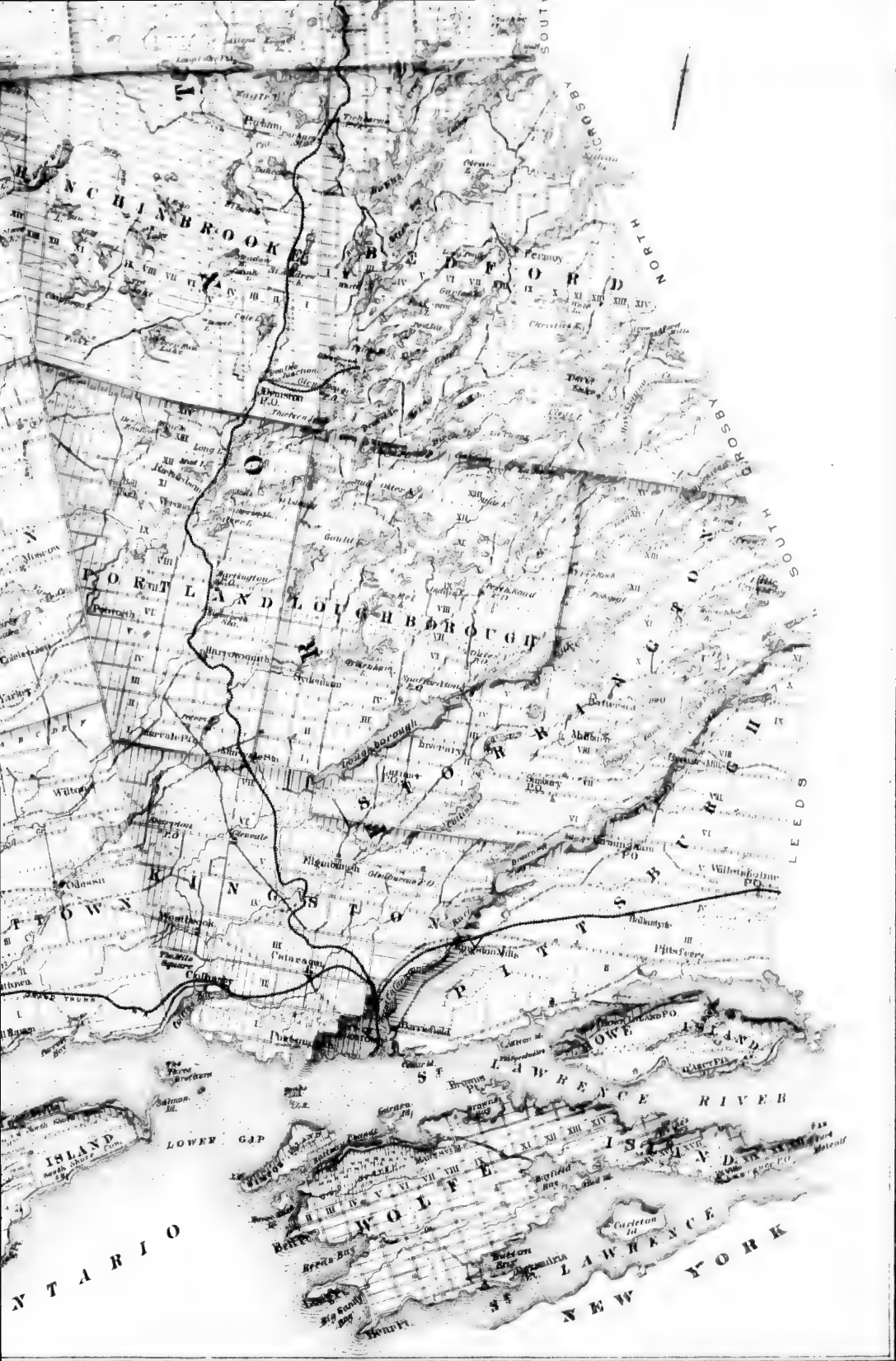


J. D. MACKENZIE, KINGSTON CITY, ONT.



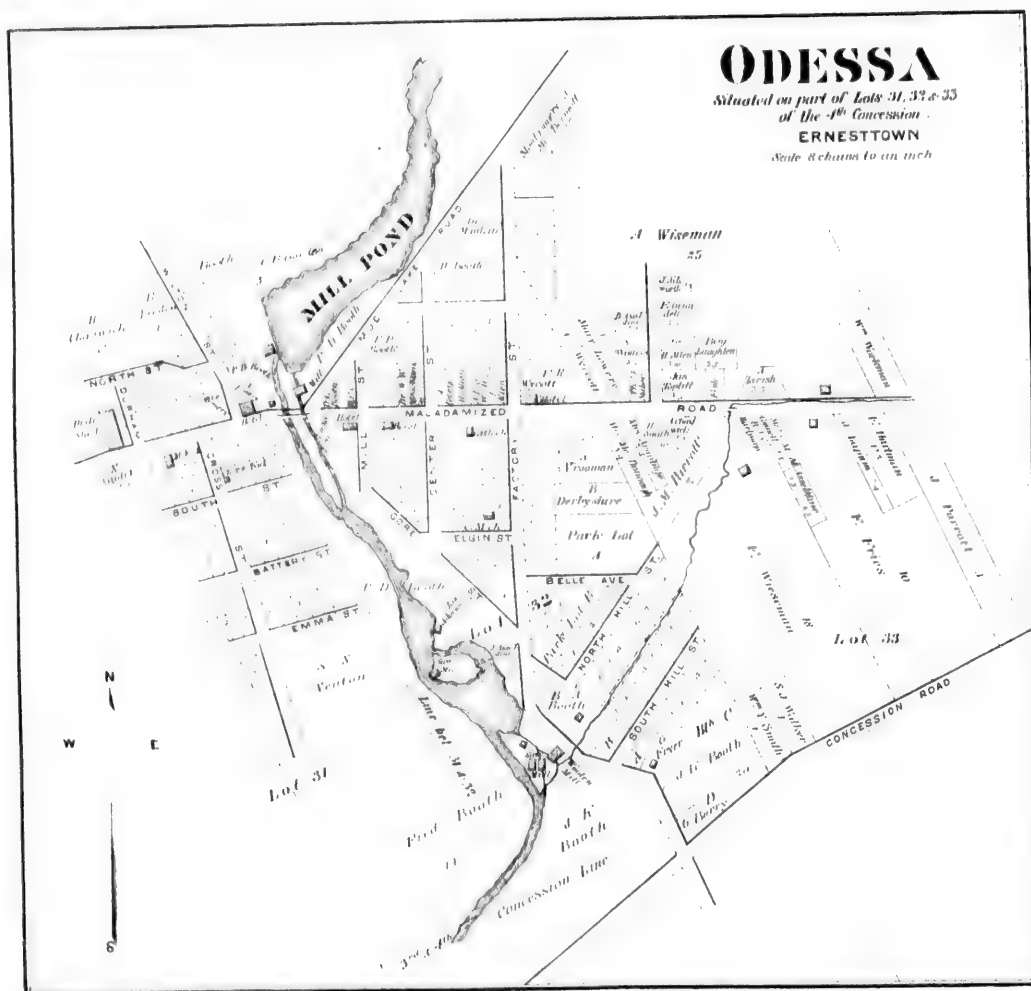
OF THOMAS SIGSWORTH, PORTLAND TP. ONT.

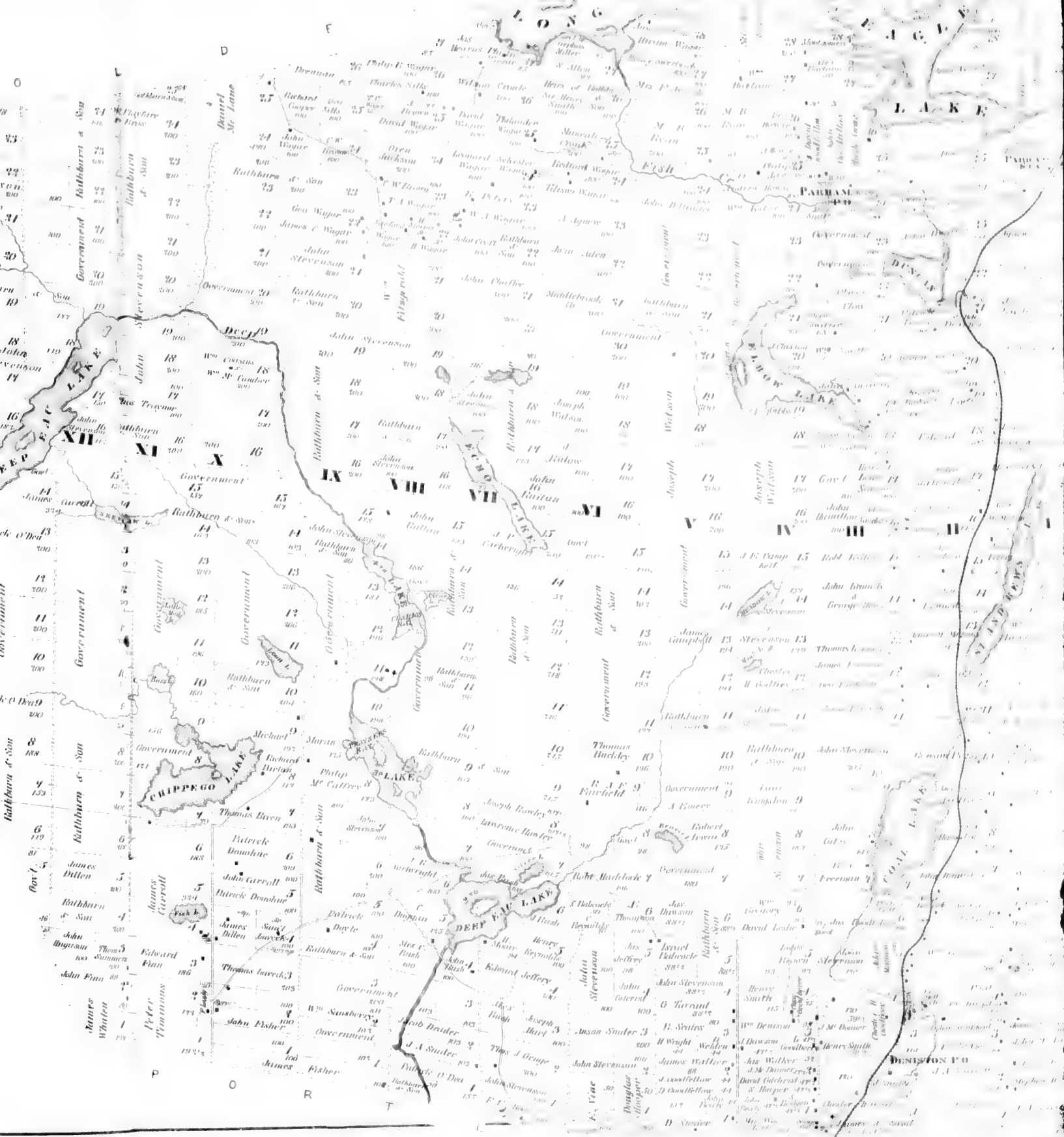




HINCHINBROOKE

Scale 60 chains to an inch





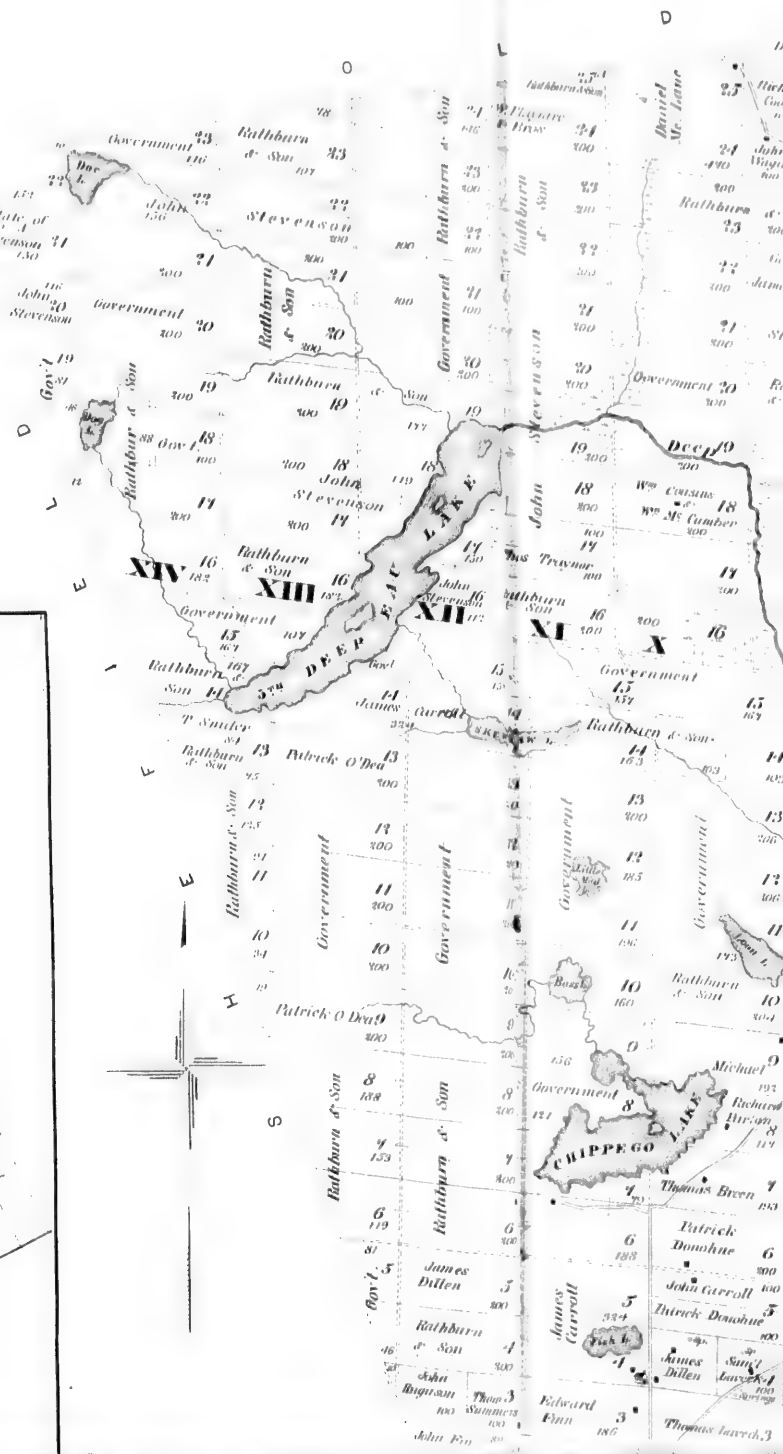
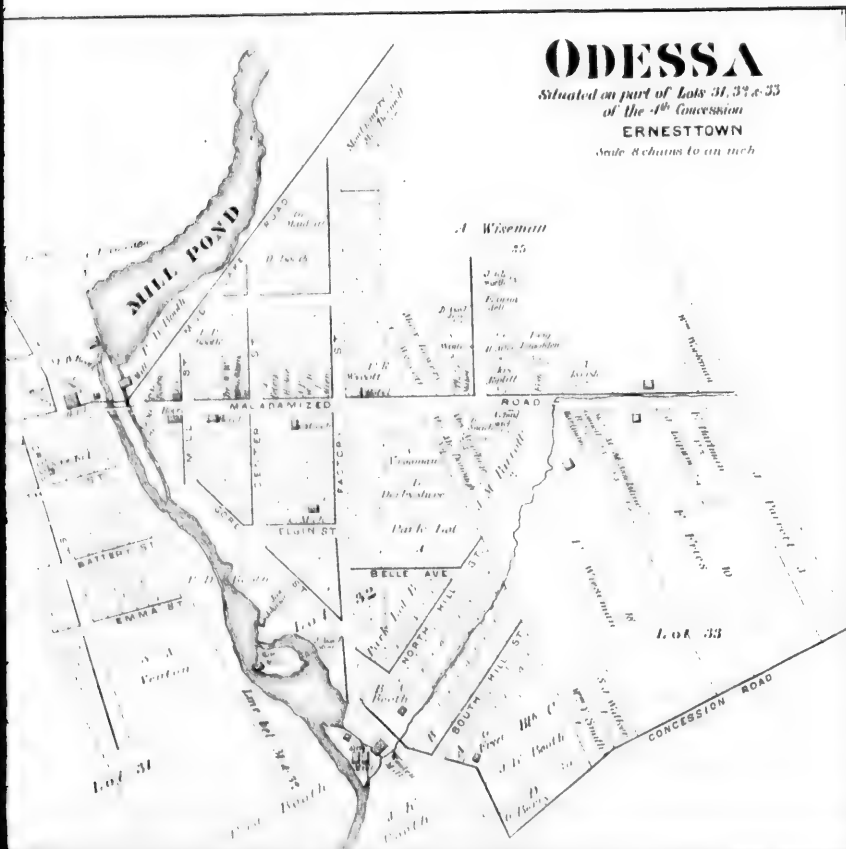
IINCHINBROOKE

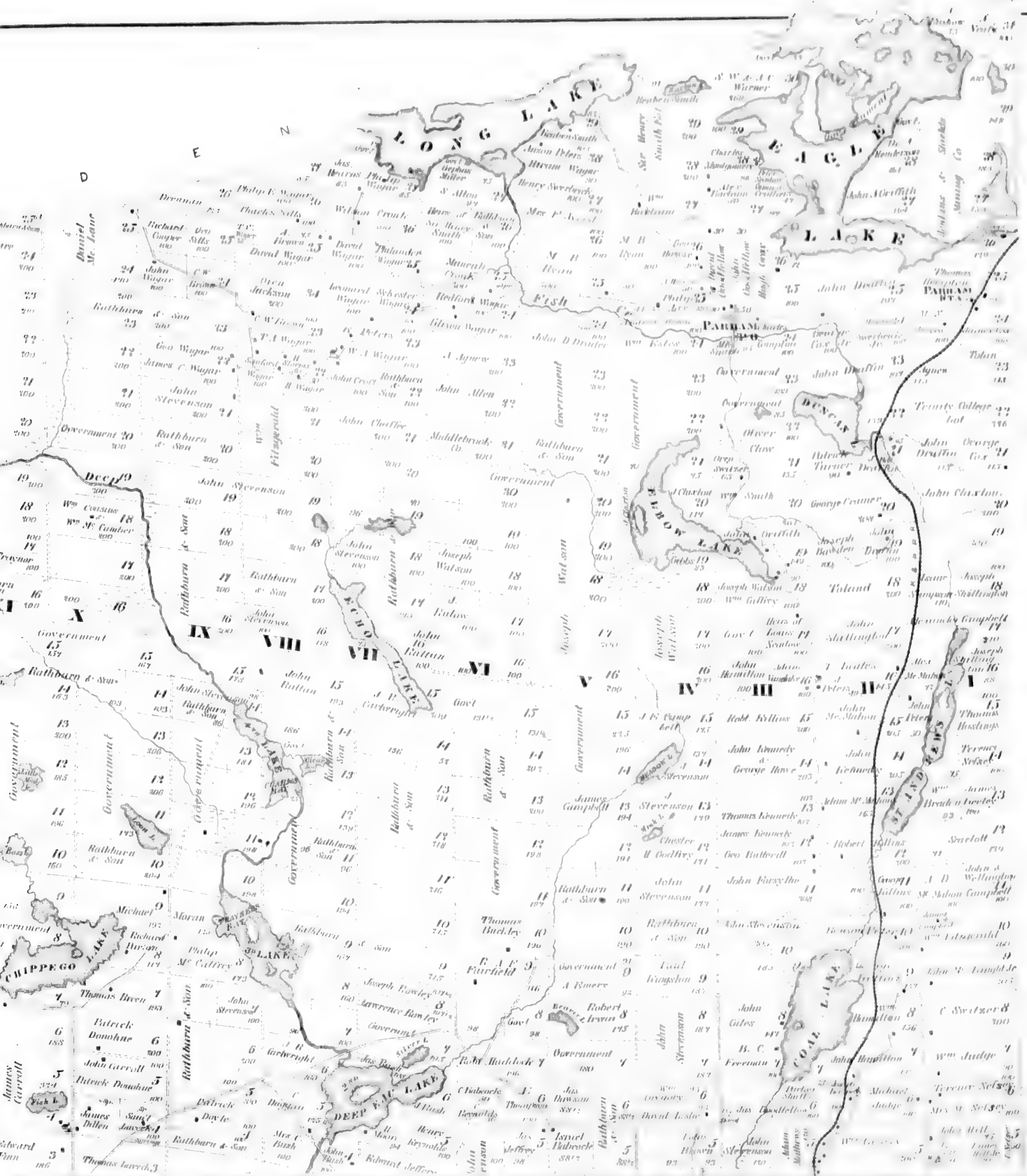
Scale 60 chains to an inch

ODESSA

Situated on part of Lots 31, 32 & 33
of the 4th Concession
ERNESTTOWN

Scale 8 chains to an inch





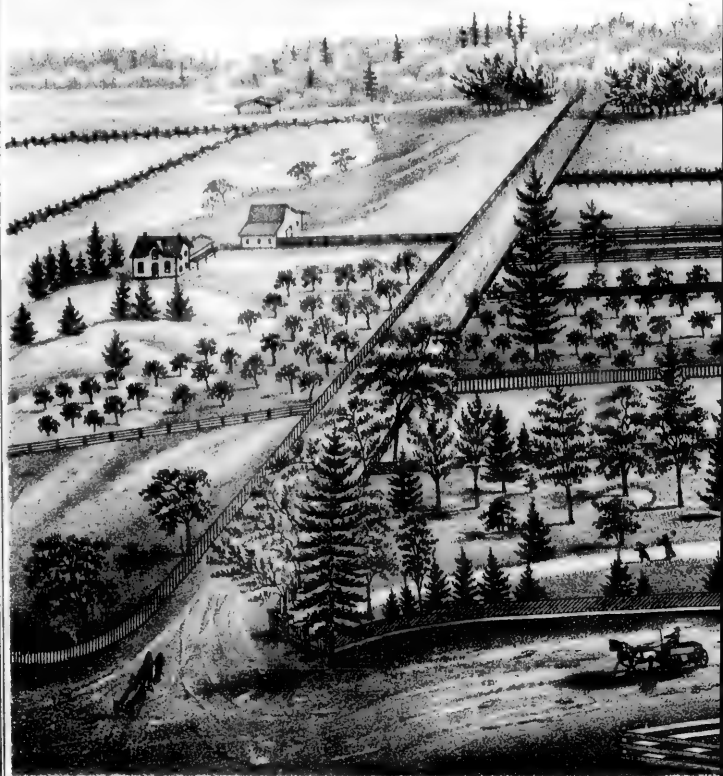


S. SHIBLEY.

AN extensive land owner
of Frontenac, Ontario, and
Mr. Shibley was nephew of the
late Assembly from the ge-

John Shibley, Esq., of
Revolutionary War, and settle-

The subject of our sketch
Mr. Shibley made a tour of Europe
on the 2d of December, 1851,
many years a prominent merchant
occupies as Member of Parliament
several years, and in 1868, 1870,
Addington unsuccessfully for
when he was returned by a majority
21st of September, 1874; re-elected
was an independent supporter of
administration.

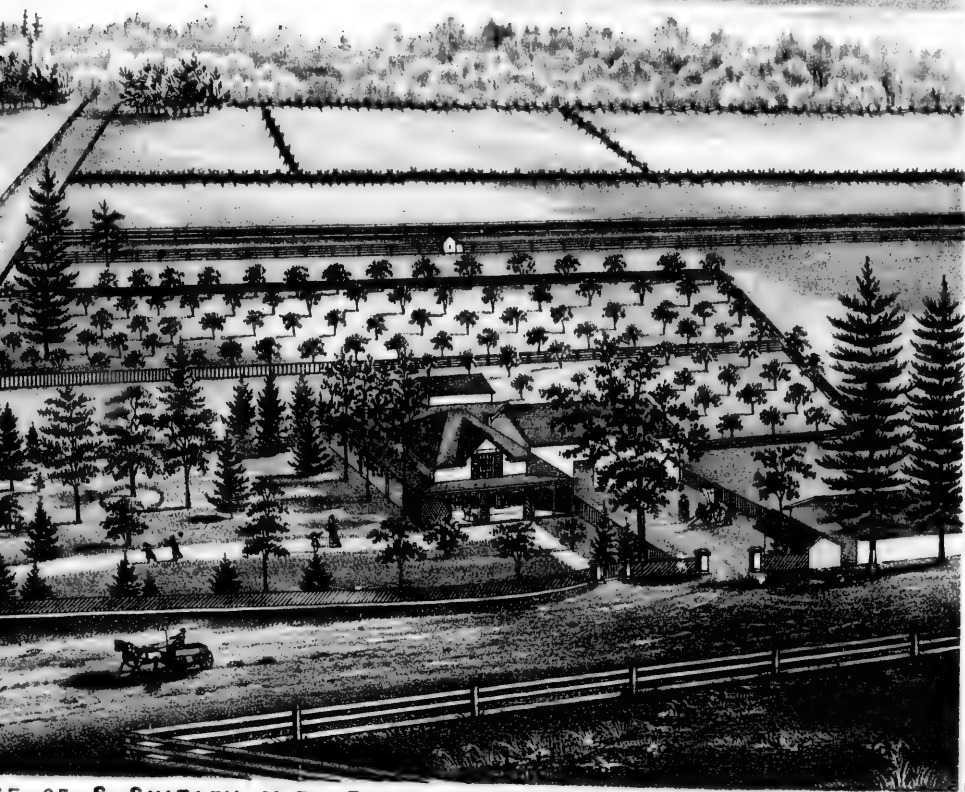


FARM RESIDENCE OF S. SHIBLEY

SCHUYLER SHIBLEY, M. P.

An extensive land owner and farmer, eldest son of the late Henry Shibley, Esq., of the Township of Portland, County of Frontenac, Ontario, and Charlotte Day, daughter of Barnabas Day, Esq., of the Township of Kingston, U. E. Loyalist. Mr. Shibley was nephew of the late Jacob Shibley, Esq., of Portland, who represented the County of Frontenac in the Upper House of the Legislature from 1834, until its dissolution by Sir Francis Bond Head, in 1836. He was grandfather of John Shibley, Esq., one of the noble band of U. E. Loyalists who came to Canada at the close of the American Revolutionary War, and settled on the Bay of Quinte, near Bath.

The subject of our sketch was born the 19th of March, 1820, and educated at the Waterloo Academy, near Kingston. Mr. Shibley made a tour of Europe in 1851-2, and was present in Paris during the celebrated Coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon on the 2d of December, 1851. Mr. Shibley married Miss Mary Ann Green, daughter of the late Thomas Green, Esq., for many years a prominent merchant in the City of Kingston. In addition to the honorable position which Mr. Shibley now occupies as Member of Parliament, he has held various important offices in his own county, Reeve, of the Township for several years, and in 1868, 1869, and 1872, was Warden of the County of Frontenac. Mr. Shibley contested the County of Addington unsuccessfully for the Commons, at the general election of 1867, and again at the general election of 1872, when he was returned by a majority of 646. In 1874, he was again returned at the general election; unseated on petition 21st of September, 1874; re-elected 28th of October, 1874. Up to the exposure of the Pacific Railway scandal, Mr. Shibley was an independent supporter of the government of Sir John A. McDonald. At present he is a supporter of the McKenzie administration.

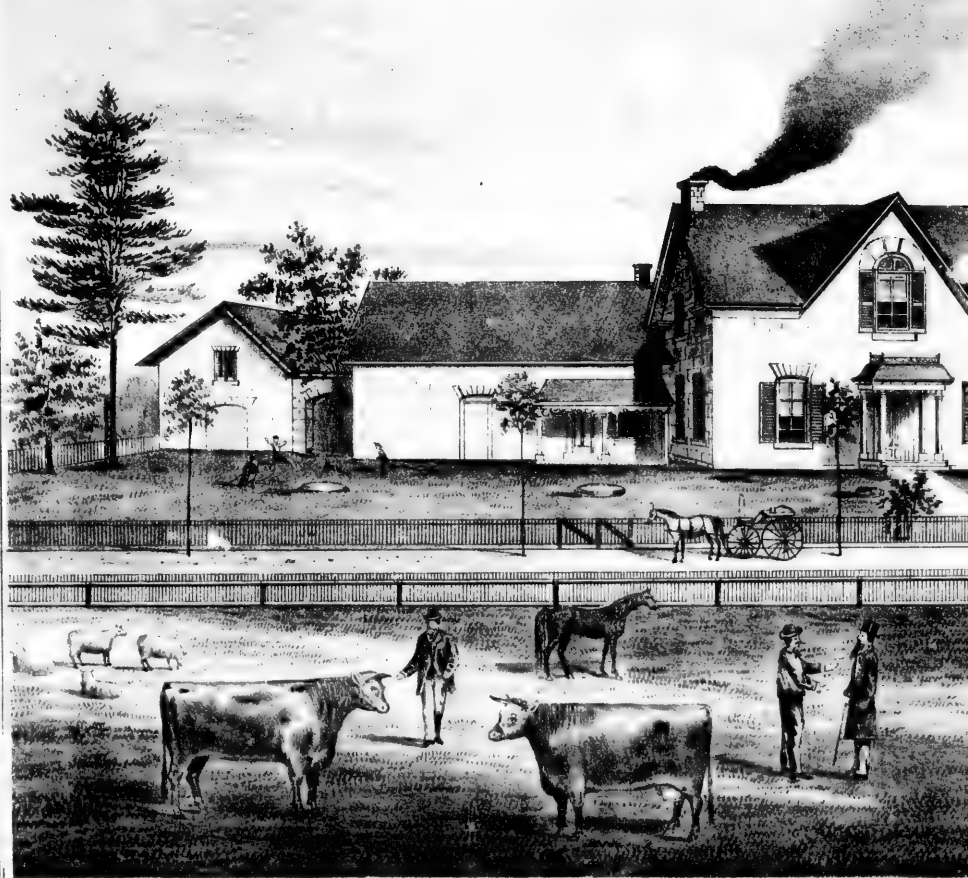


RESIDENCE OF S. SHIBLEY M. P., PORTLAND TWP., ONT.

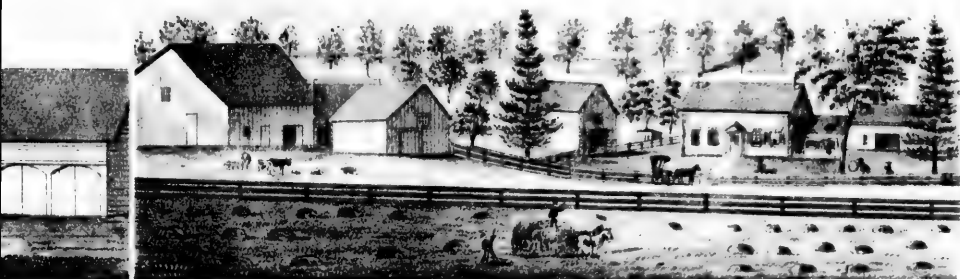


VILLAGE PROPERTY OF WM. WHELAN, CENTREVILLE, CAMDEN TP. ONTARIO.

FARM

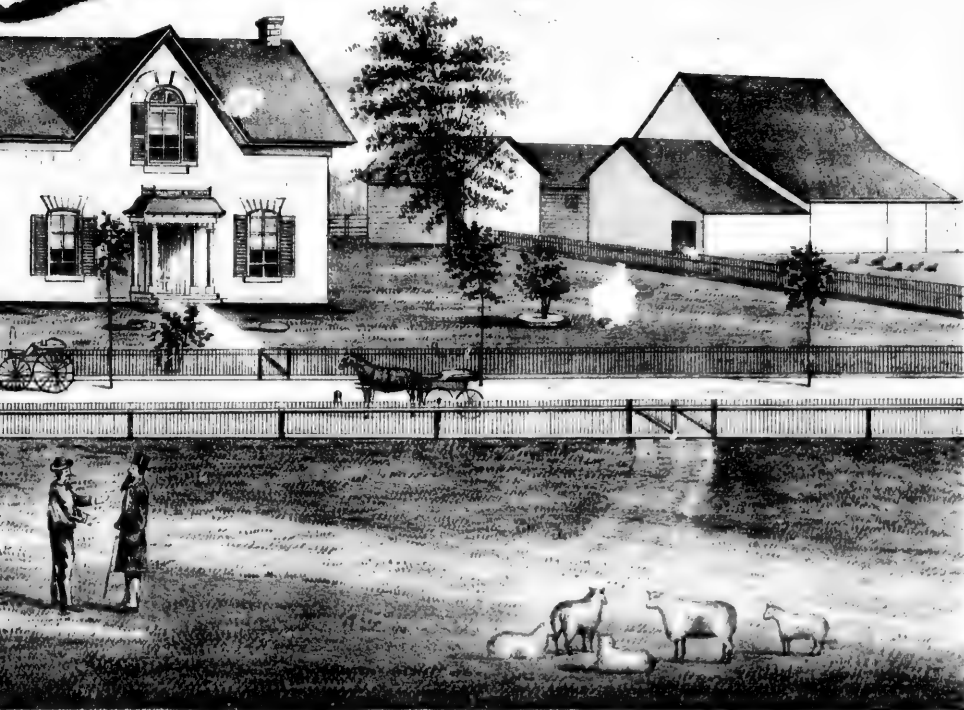


FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN SIGSWORTH, PORT



NTARIO.

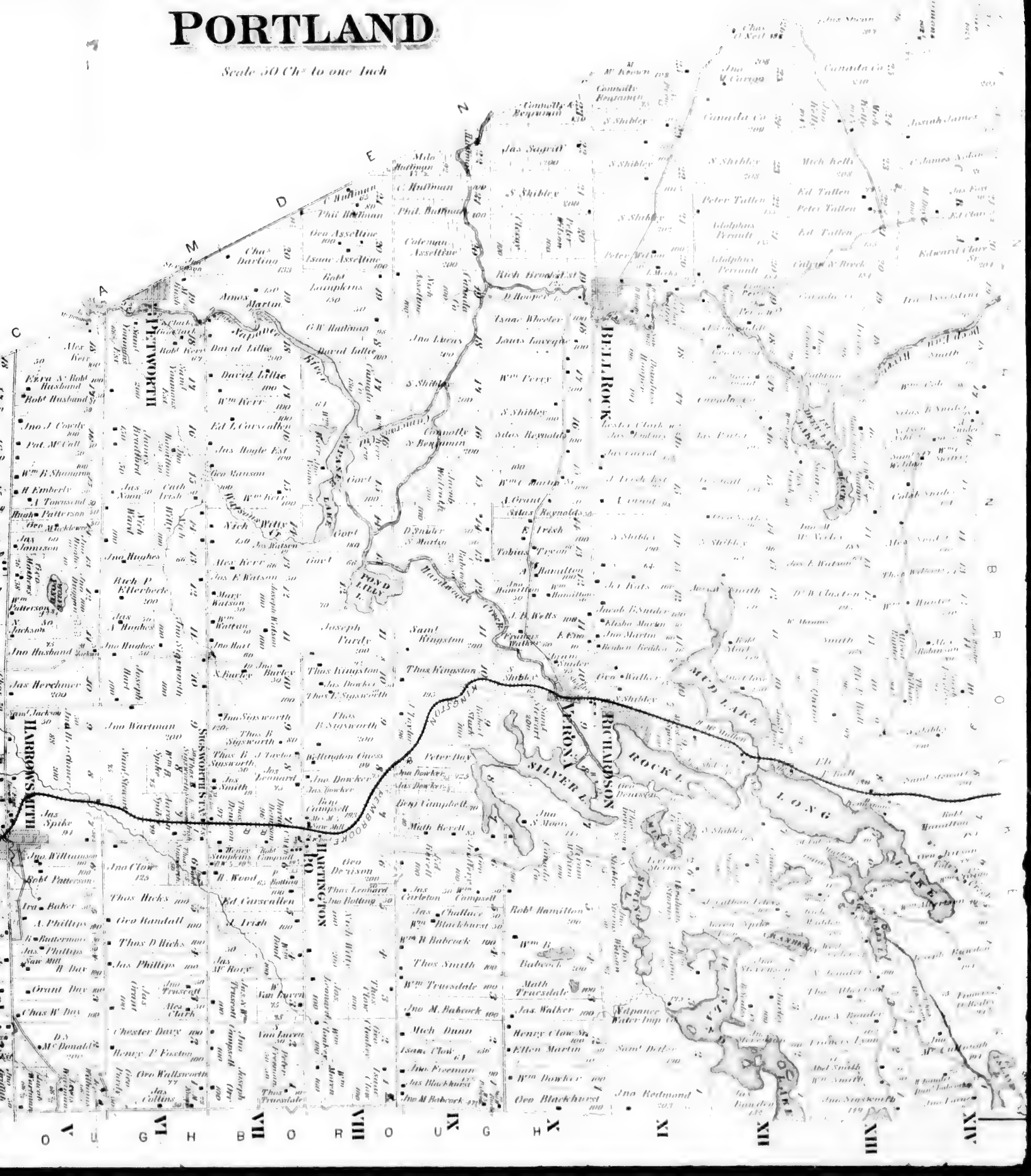
FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN WILLIAMSON, HARROWSMITH, PORTLAND TP. ONT.



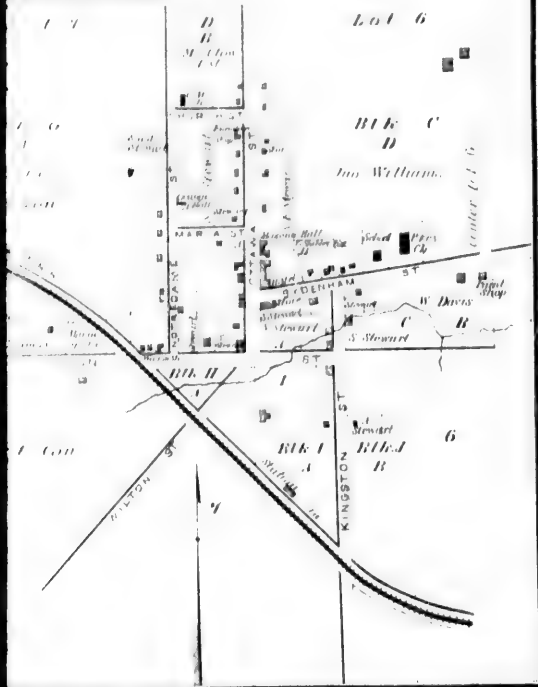
N SIGSWORTH, PORTLAND TWP ONTARIO.

PORTLAND

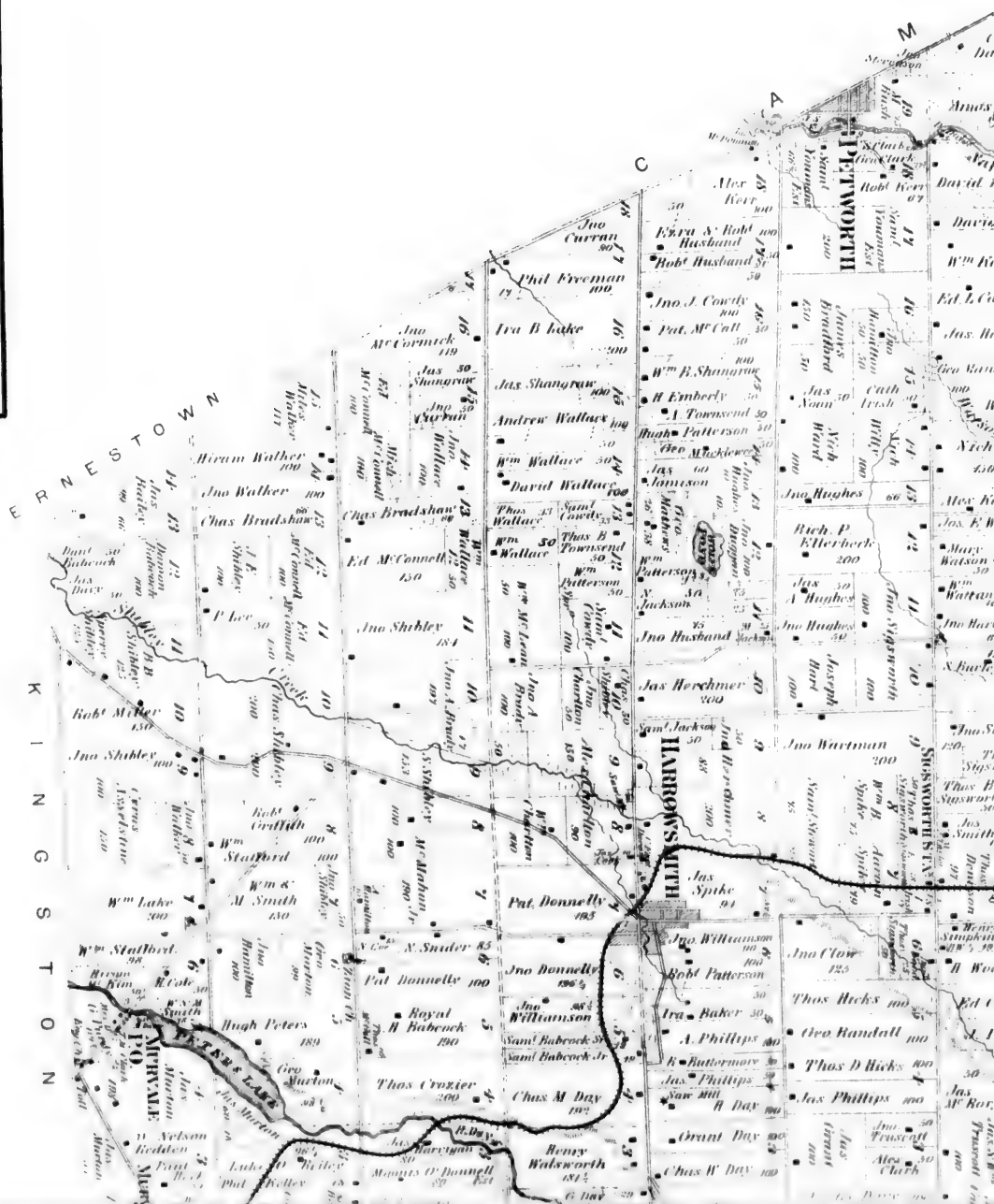
Scale 50 Ch* to one Inch



S. Henry Loganville



Scale



PORTLAND

Scale 50 Chs to one Inch

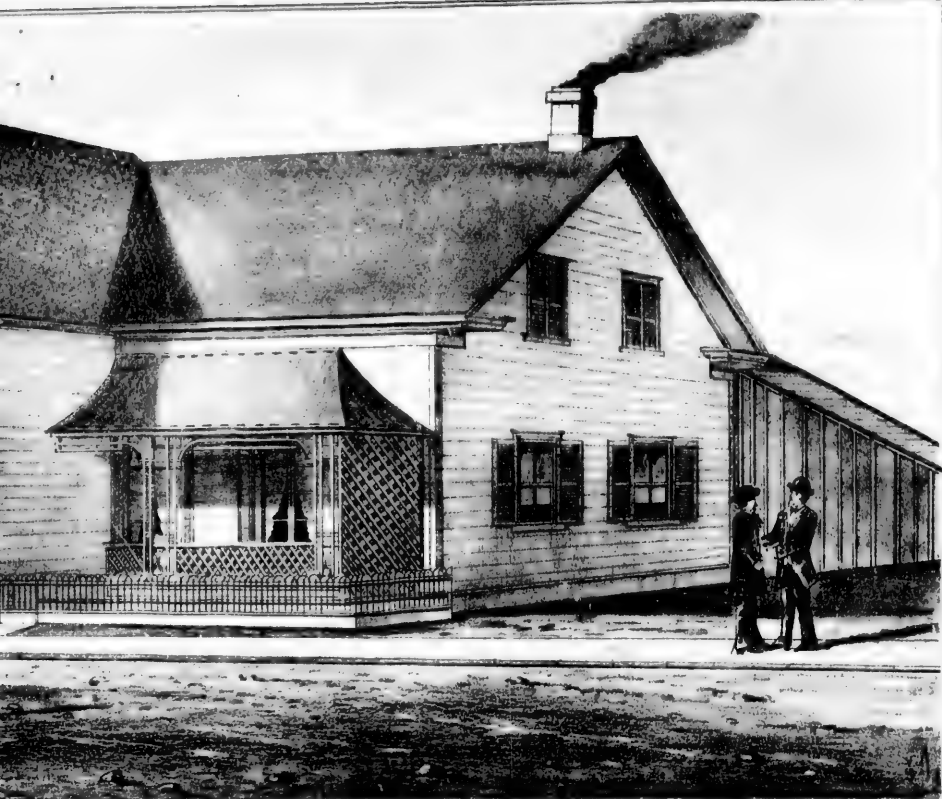




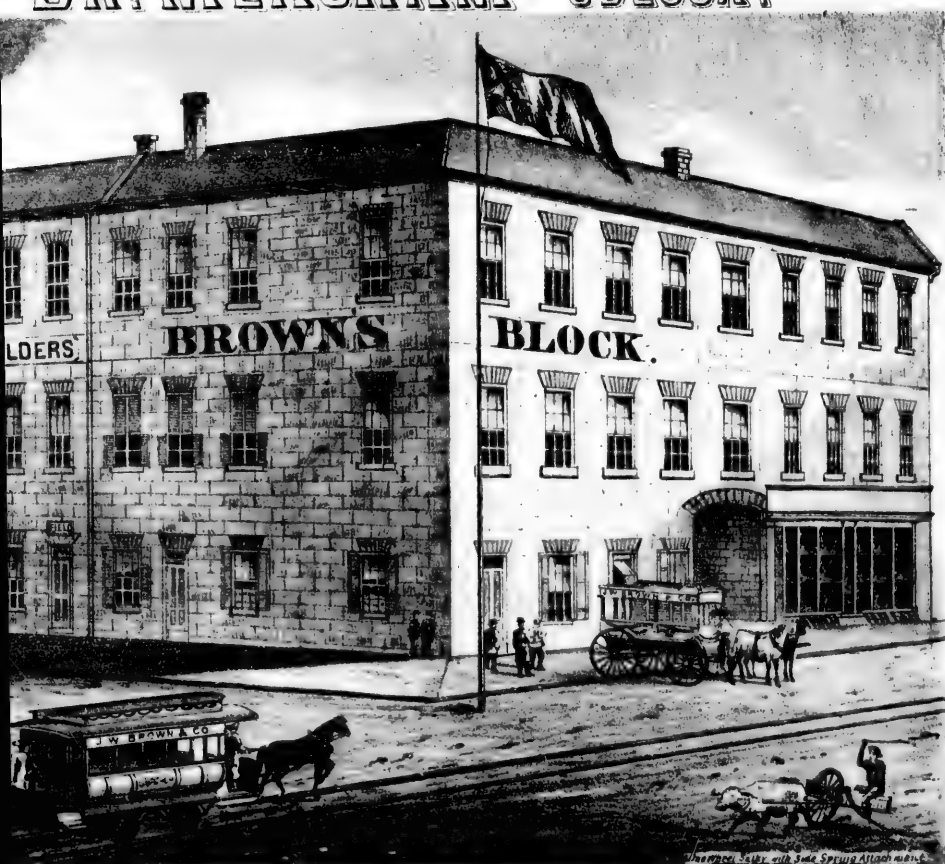
RESIDENCE OF DR. M. L. BROWN



J.W. BROWN & Co. OMNIBUS, STREET CAR & CARRIAGE BUILD



DR. MEACHAM ODESSA.



R & CARRIAGE BUILDERS, PRINCESS ST. COR OF BARRY, KINGSTON CITY, ONT.



MRS. P. W. FREEMAN



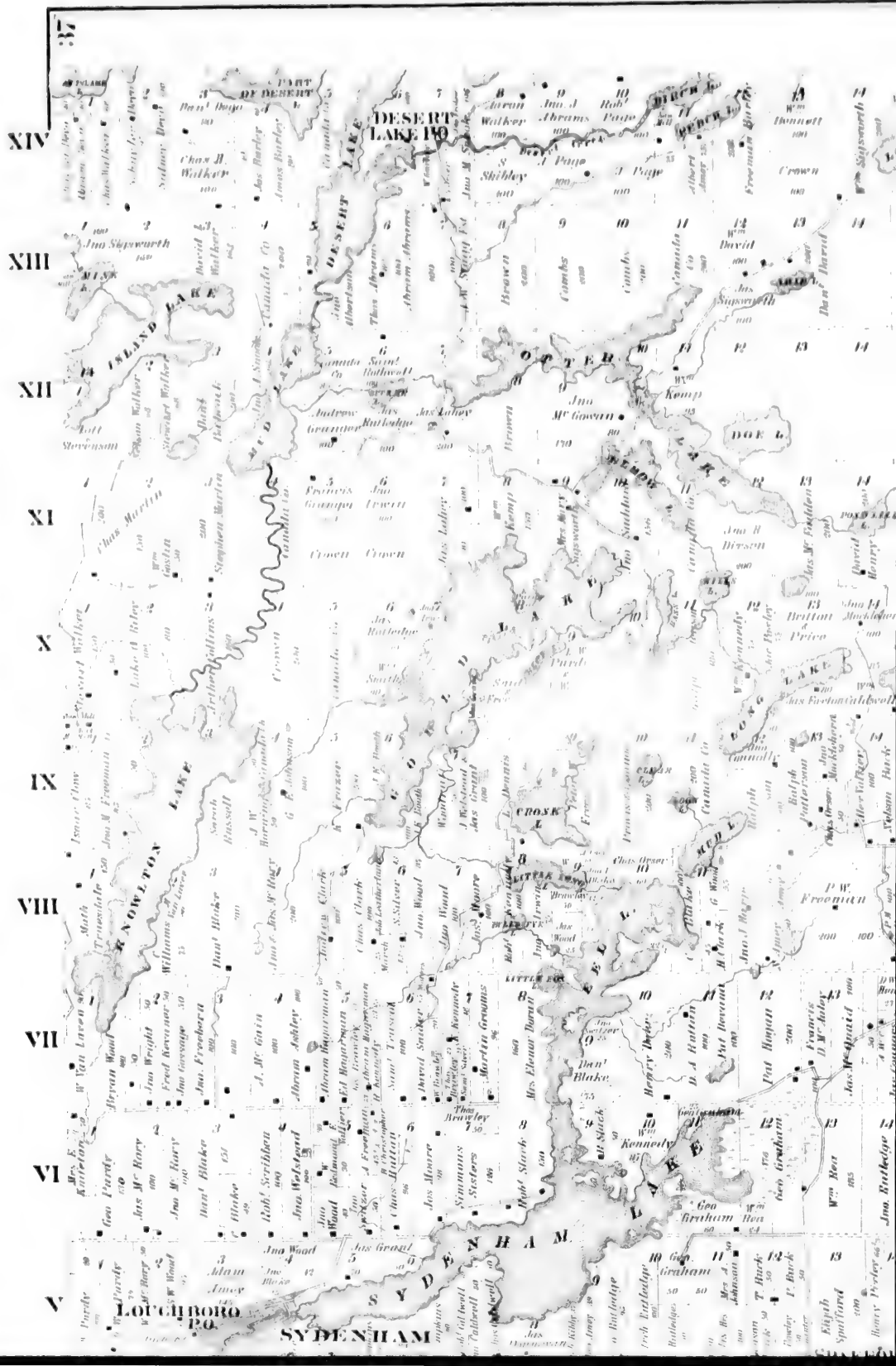
VILLAGE RESIDENCE OF P. W. FREEMAN, SYDENHAM, L.

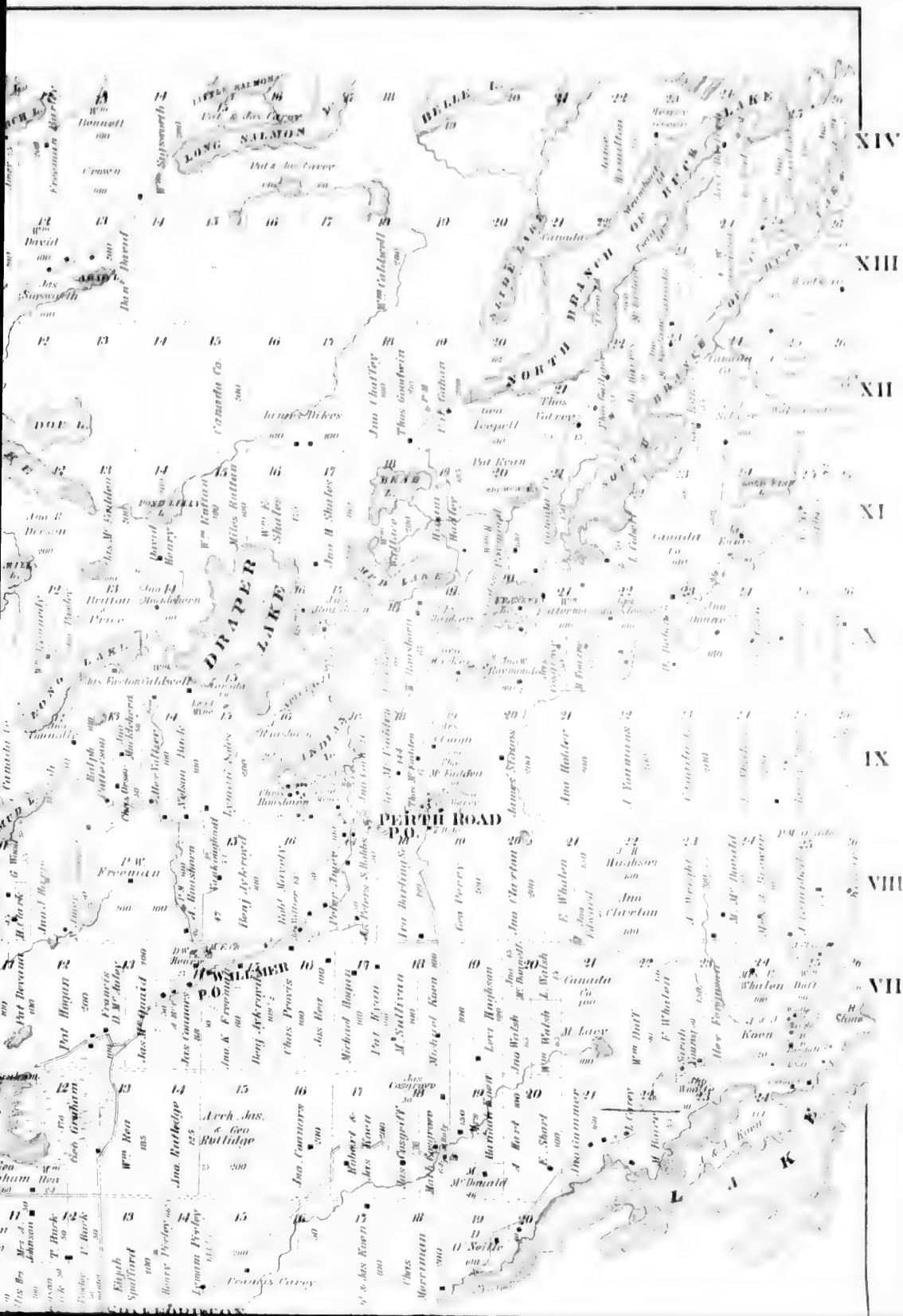


P. W. FREEMAN.



EMAN, SYDENHAM, LOUGHBOROUGH TP. ONTARIO.



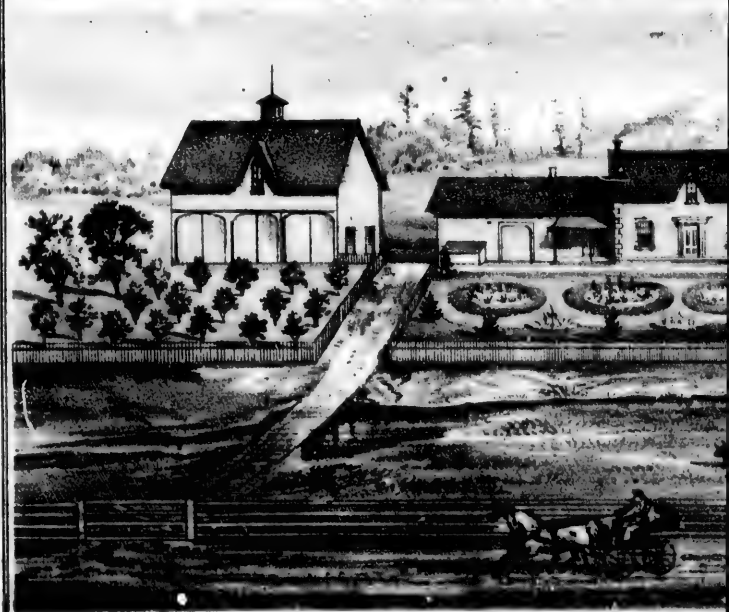




FARM RESIDENCE OF PETER MILLER, NA



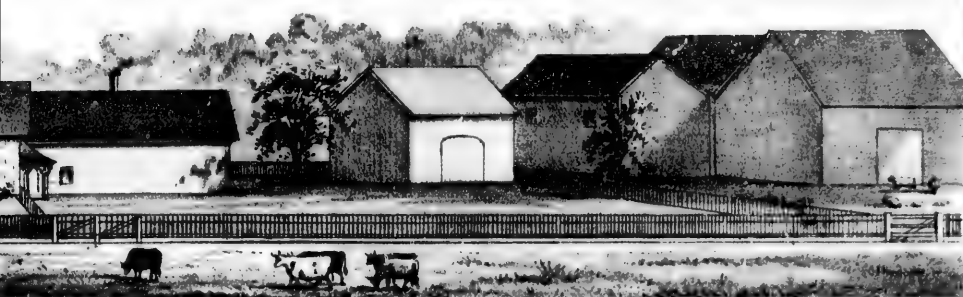
FARM RESIDENCE OF MILO HUFFMAN,



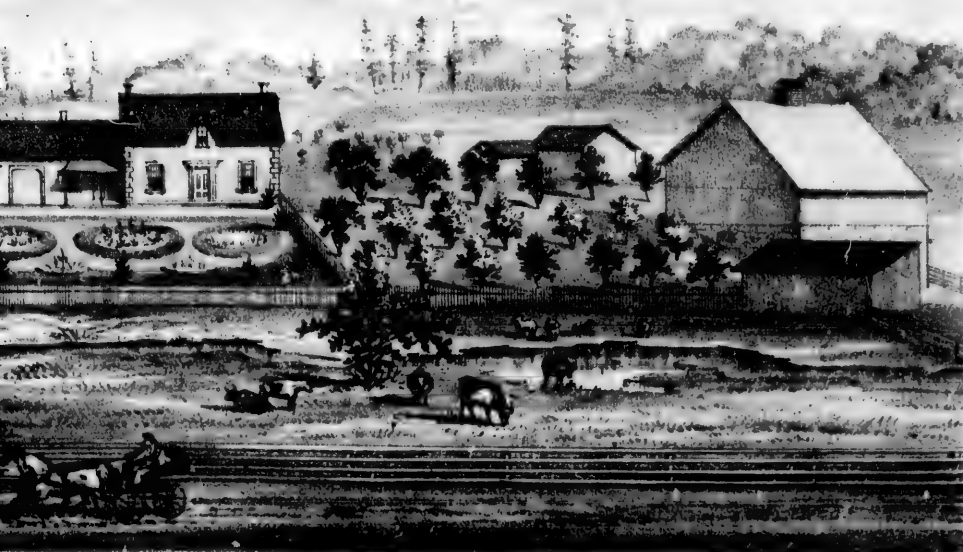
FARM RESIDENCE OF J. B. WEEKS, C



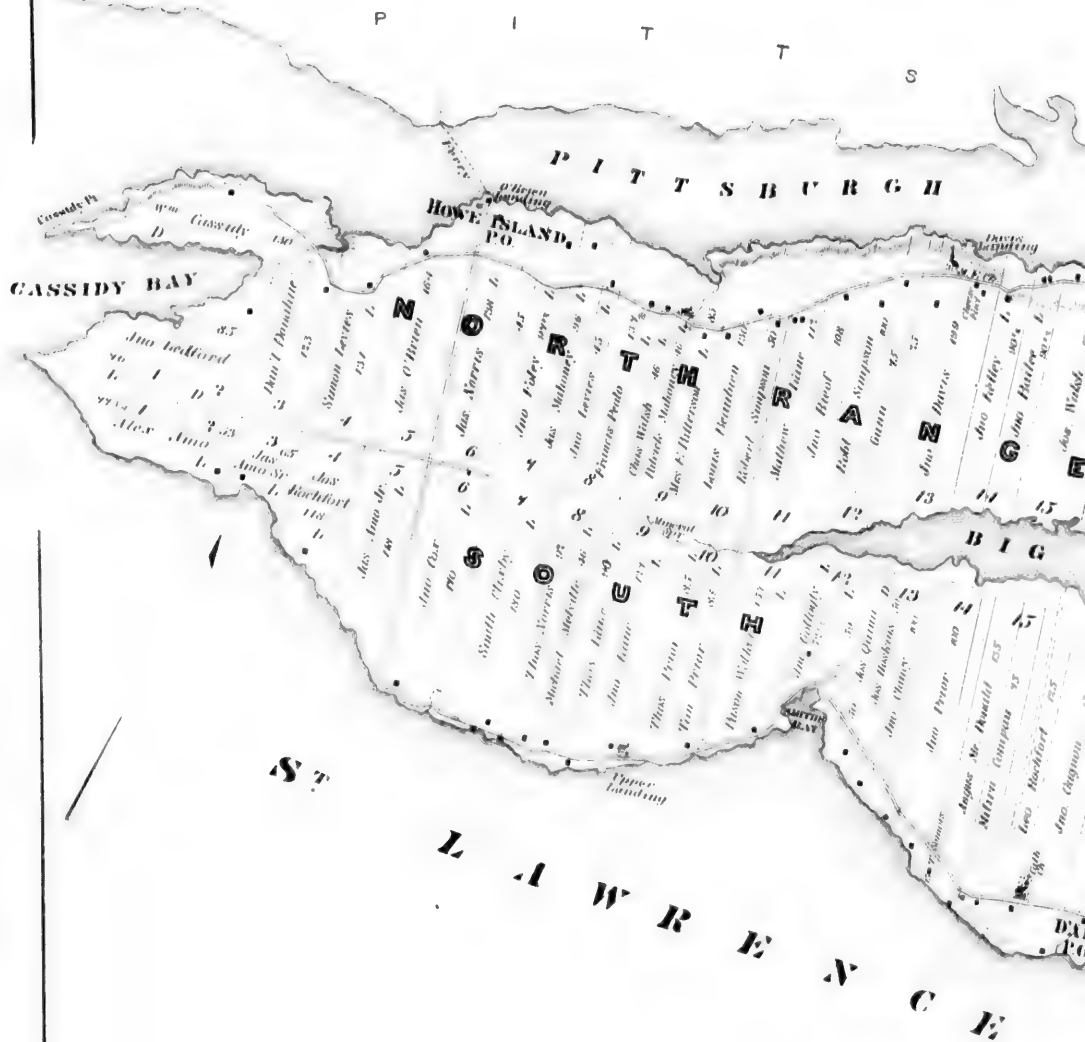
OF PETER MILLER, NAPANEE MILLS, CAMDEN TP. ONTARIO.



OF MILO HUFFMAN, CAMDEN TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO.



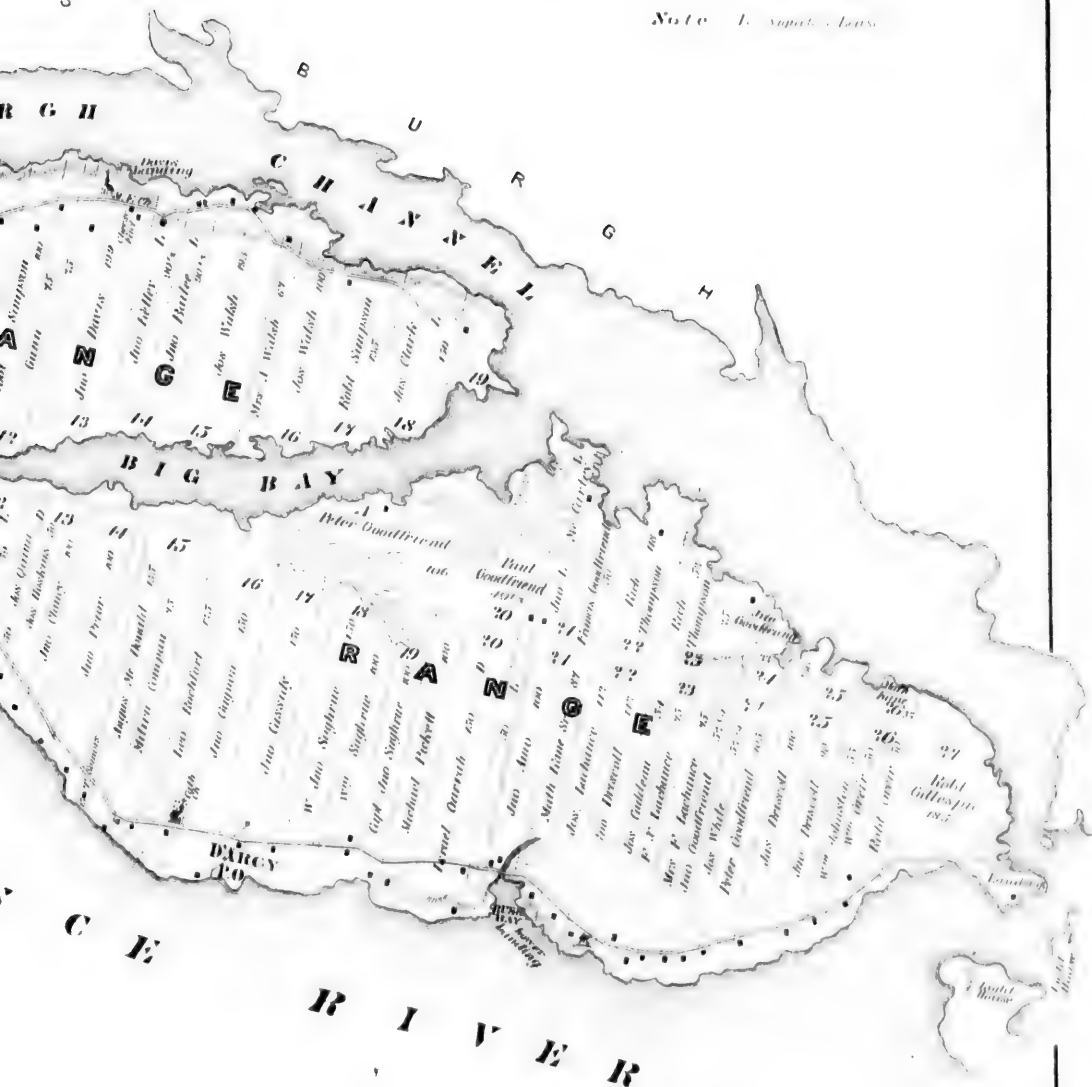
OF J. B. WEEKS, CENTREVILLE, CAMDEN TWP. ONTARIO.

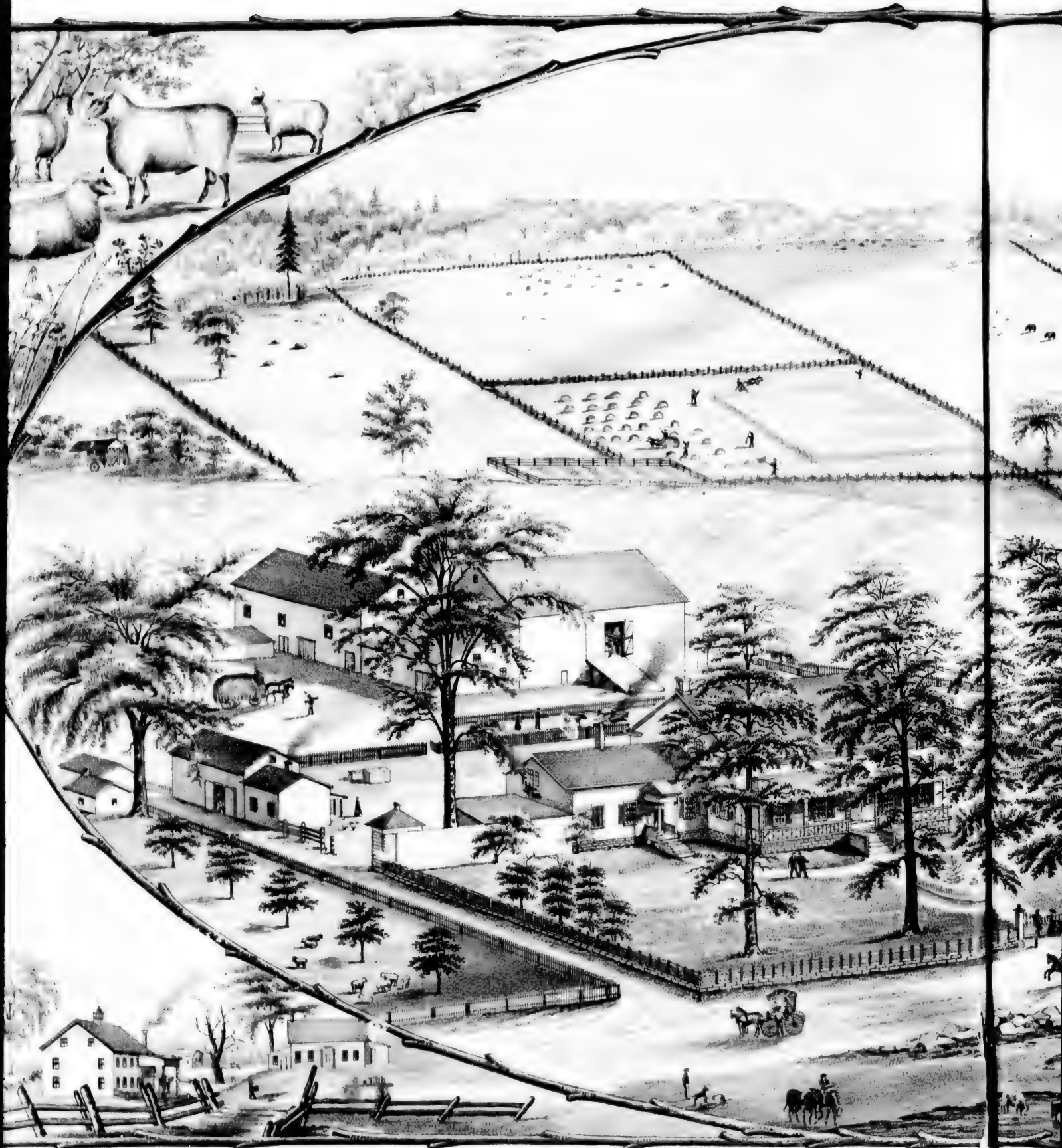


HOWE ISLAND

Shaw/Le R. returns to an old

Note 1. *superf. , lous.*

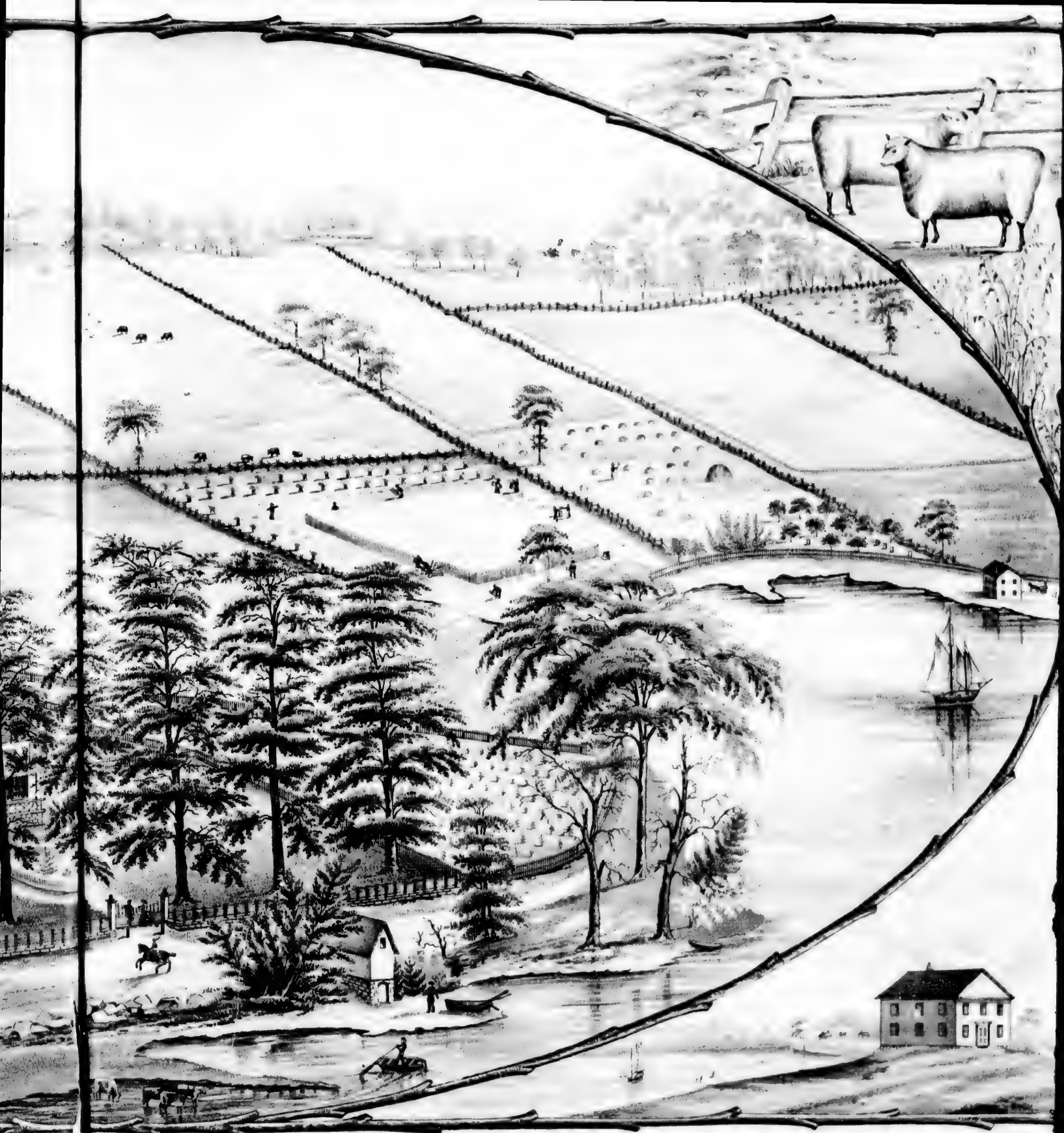




THE PLATT CHEESE FACTORY ON REAR OF FARM

FARM RESIDENCE OF B. & P. PLATT, ADOLFSTOWN T.

1. SITE OF OLD SAW-MILL
2. CHEESE FACTORY & TENANT HOUSE

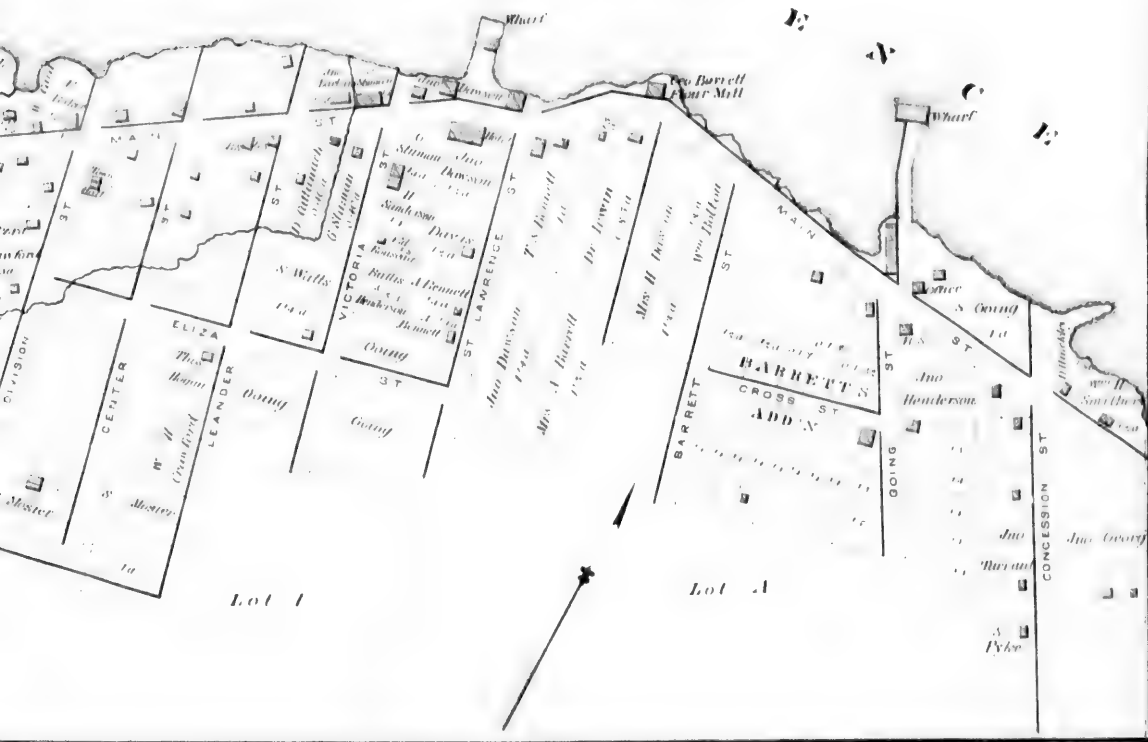


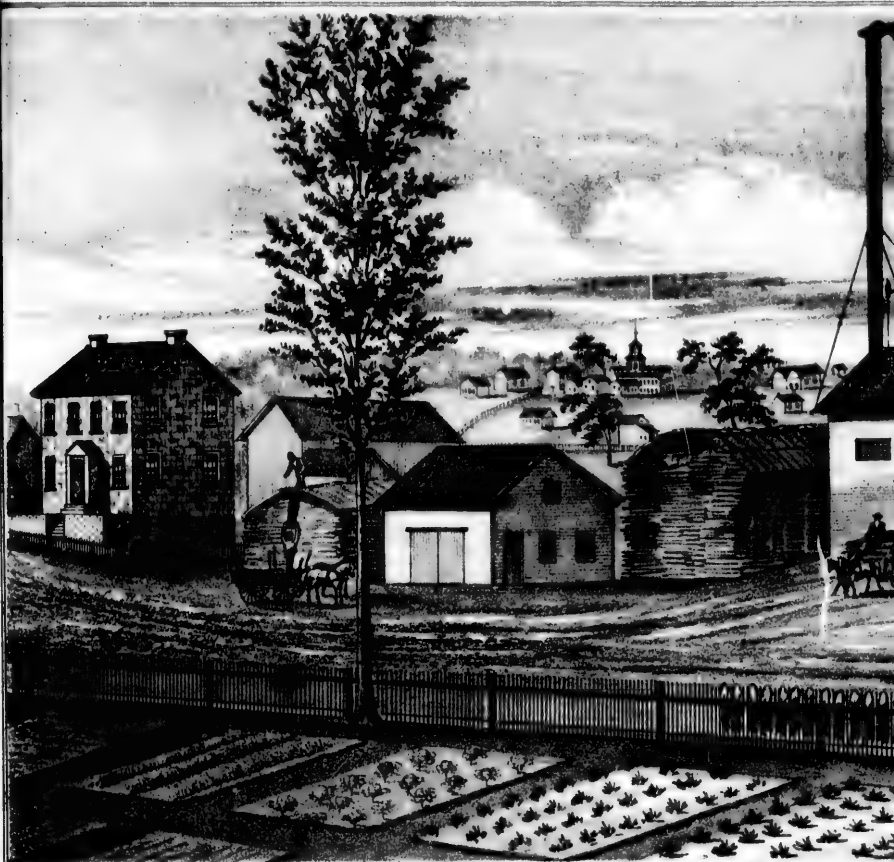
T, ADOLPH TOWN TP. ONTARIO, CONSISTING OF 1100 ACRES

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. BUILT IN THE YEAR 1792

MILL
TENANT HOUSE
SIR JOHN MACDONALD SPENT HIS EARLY DAYS

S T L A W R E A





NEWBURGH TANNERY, PROPERTY OF WILLIAM I



FARM RESIDENCE OF A. SPIKE, PORTLAND TWP. ONT.



400 ACRES. PR



INTERIOR OF HULETT'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY NAPANEE, ONT.

WEST B



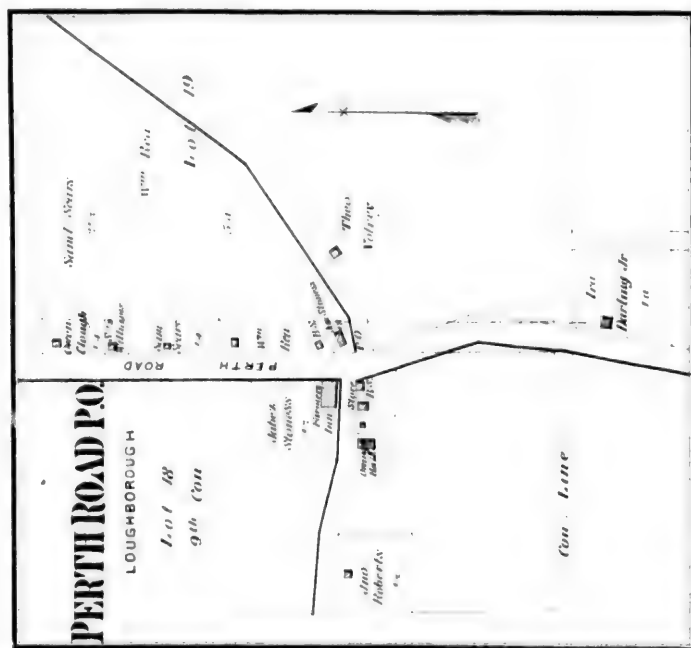
TY OF WILLIAM DEY, NEWBURGH, ONTARIO.



400 ACRES. PROPERTY OF N. W. HARRIS. CAMDEN TP. ONT. FOR SALE.



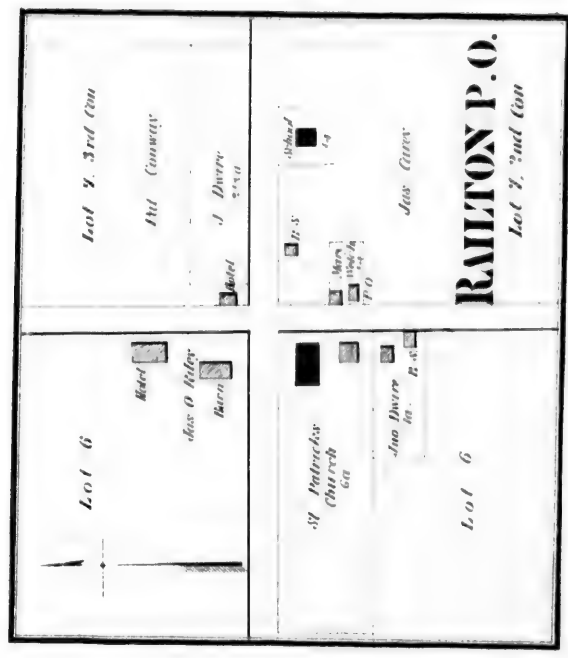
WESTBROOK P.O., RESIDENCE OF A BRIDGE WESTBROOK ONT

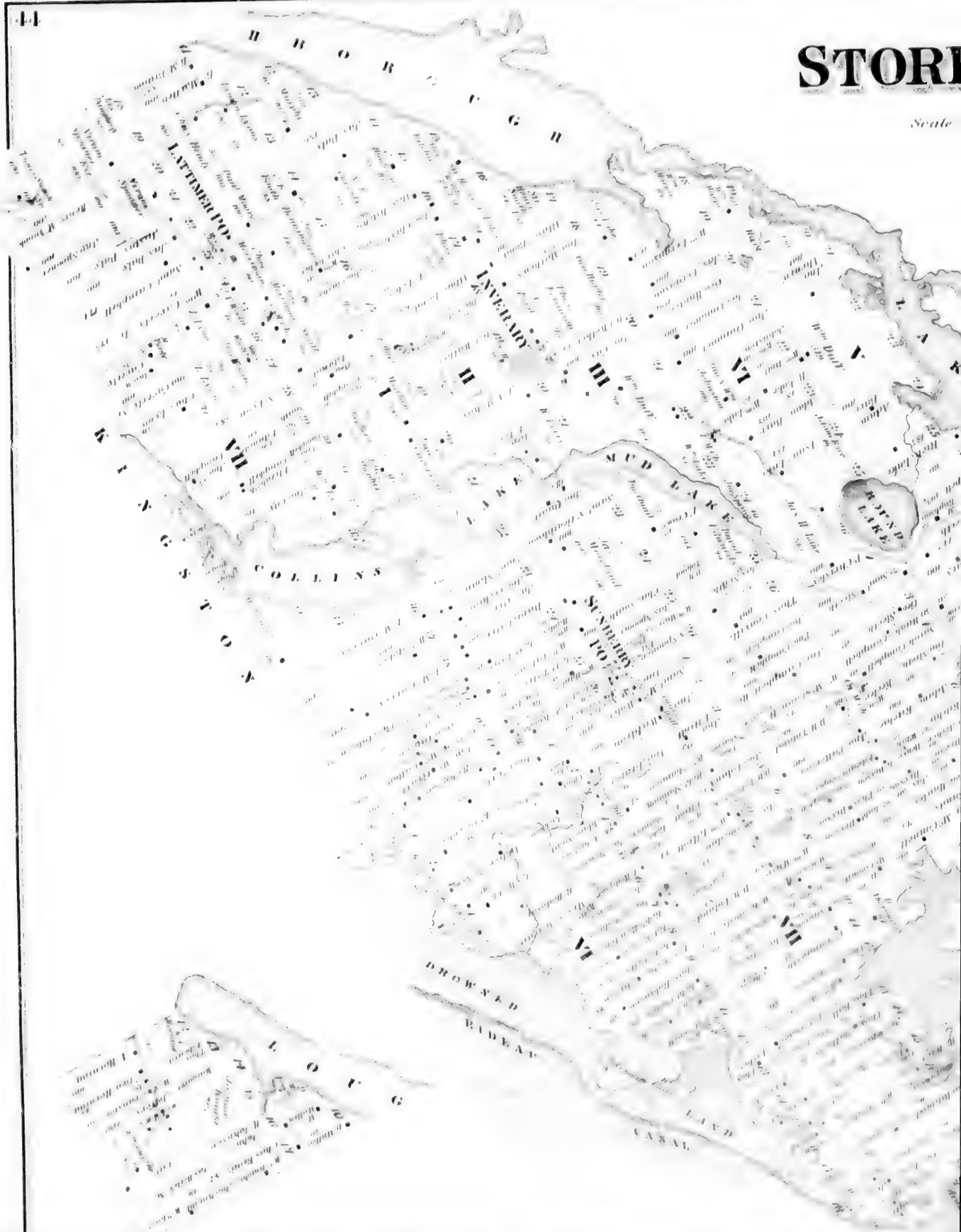




LOUGHBOROUGH

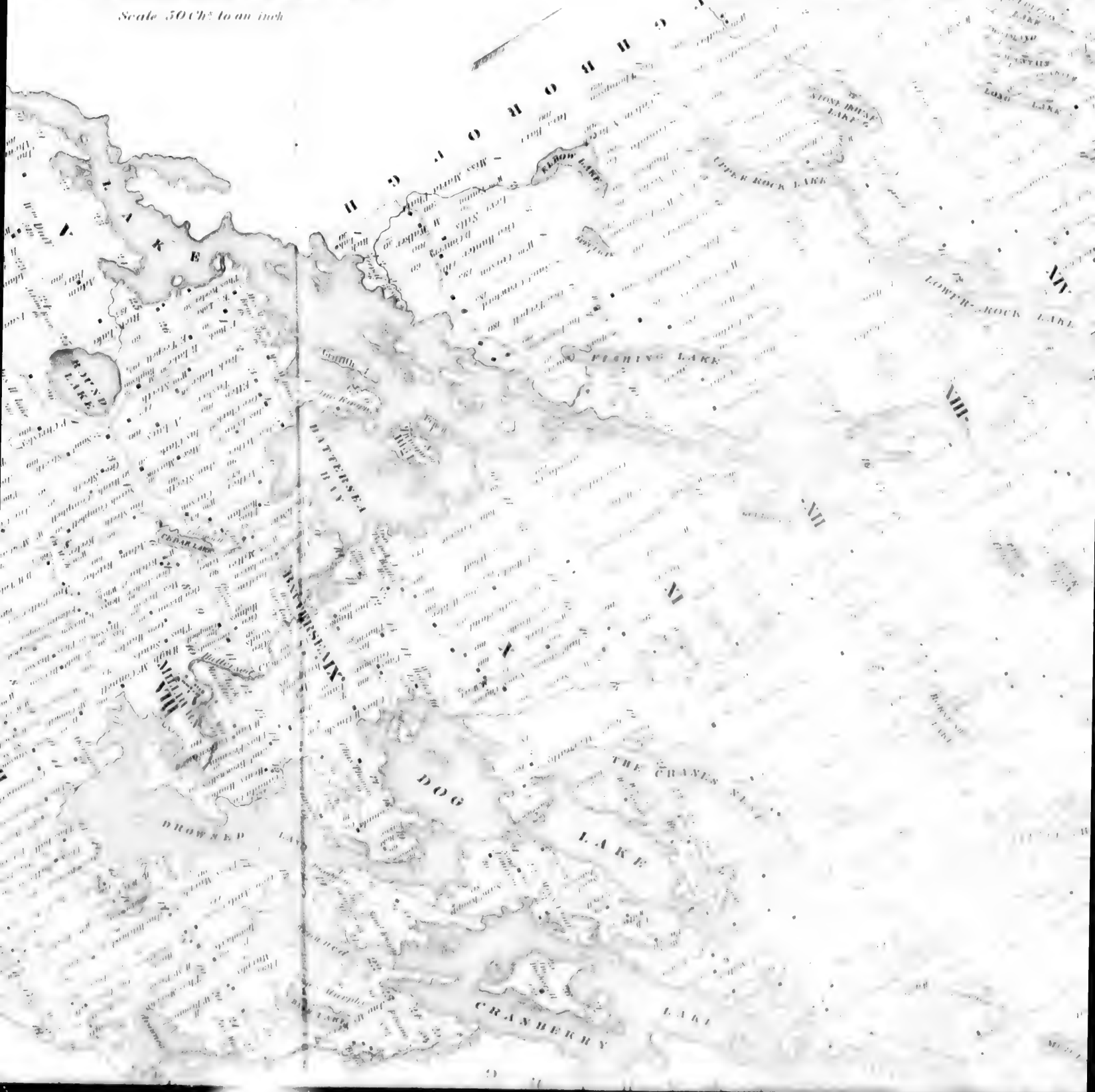
Scale 50 Chains to an Inch
 Phosphate Mine





STORRINGTON

Scale 50 Ch^s to an inch



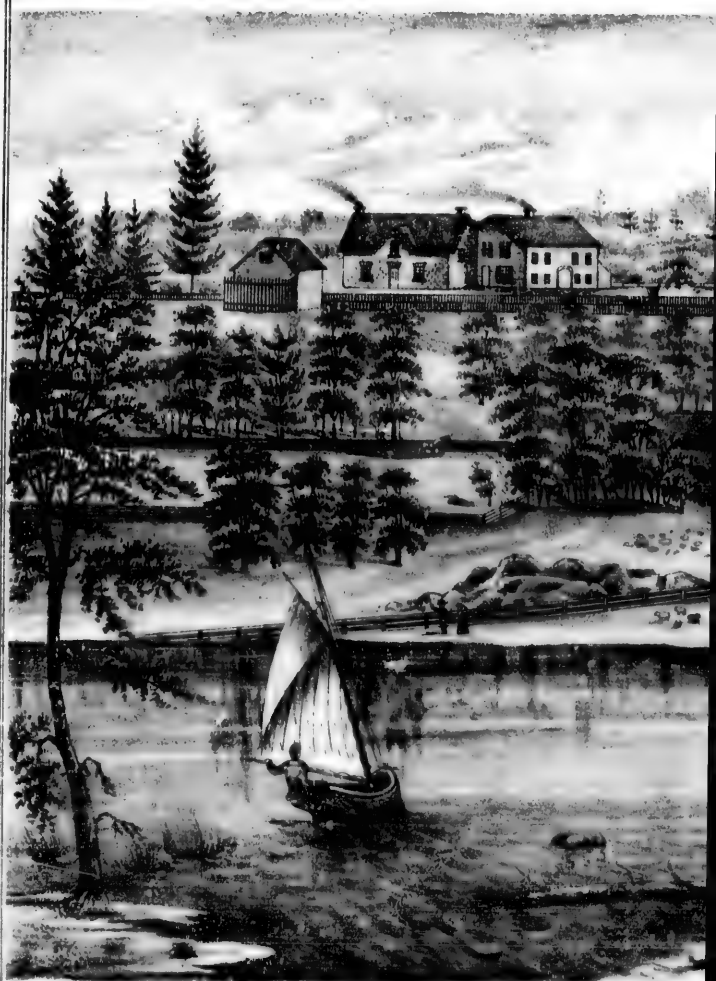
STORRINGTON

Scale 50 Chs to an inch





FARM RESIDENCE OF ALLAN BOND, STORRINGTON



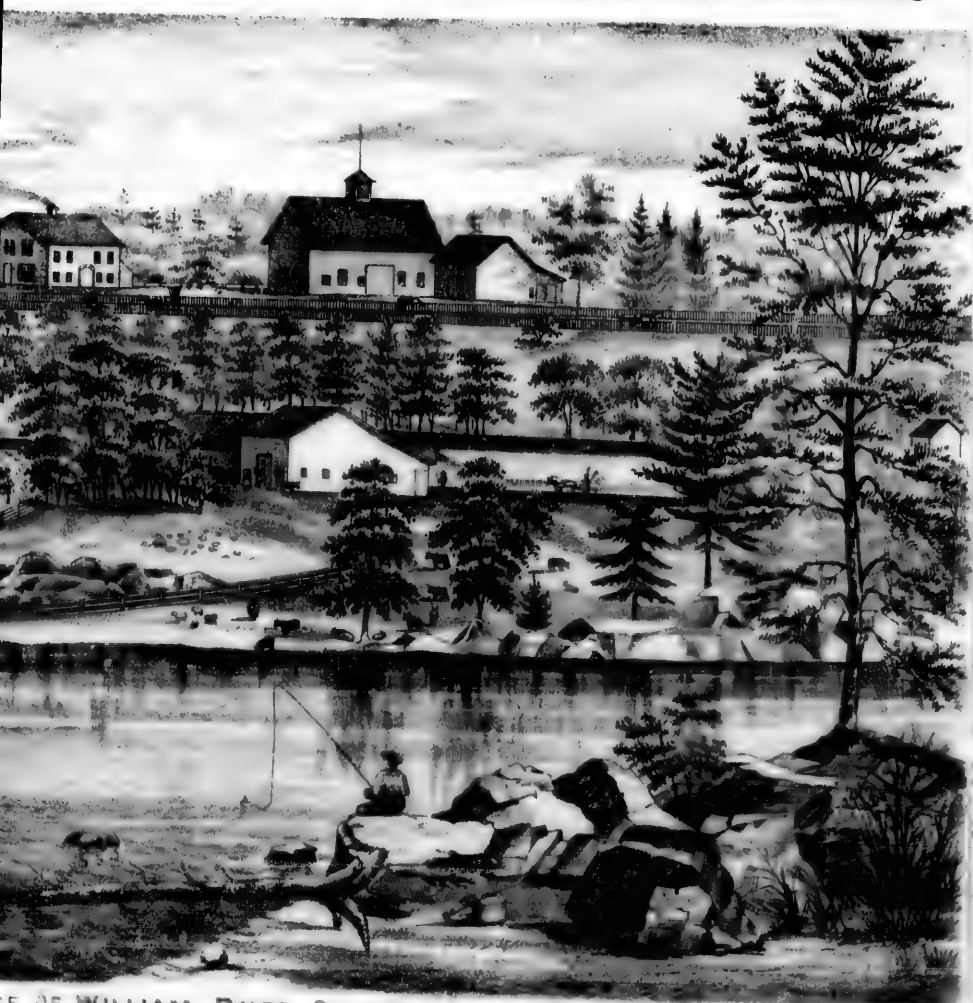
FARM RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM



BOND, STORRINGTON TP. ONT.



DAILY NEWS BUILDING



OF WILLIAM DUFF, STORRINGTON TP. ONTARIO



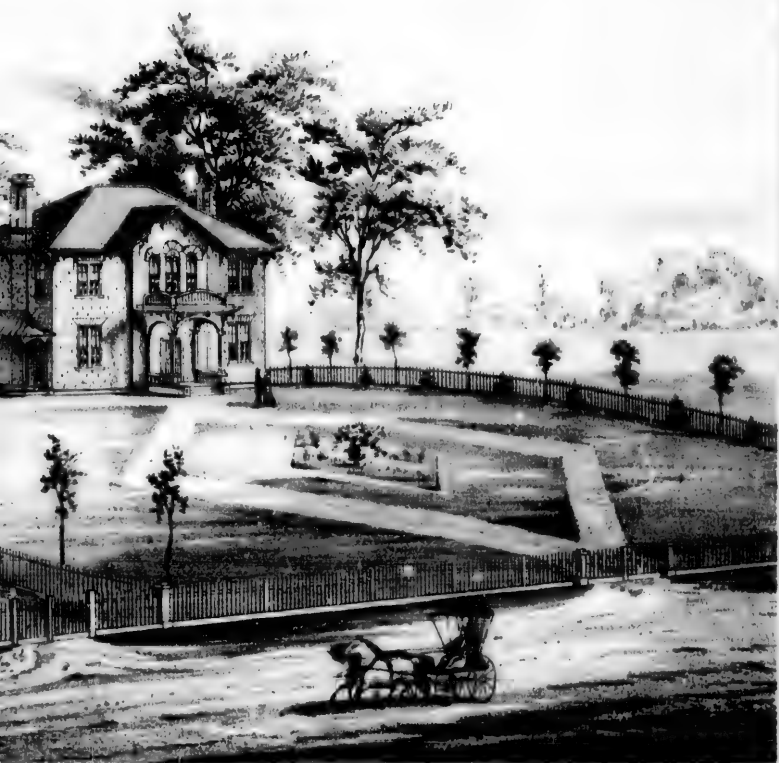
MRS. JOHN BAKER



"ELM WOOD" FARM RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JOHN BAKER



THE LATE JOHN BAKER.



THE LATE JOHN BAKER, KINGSTON TWP, ONT.



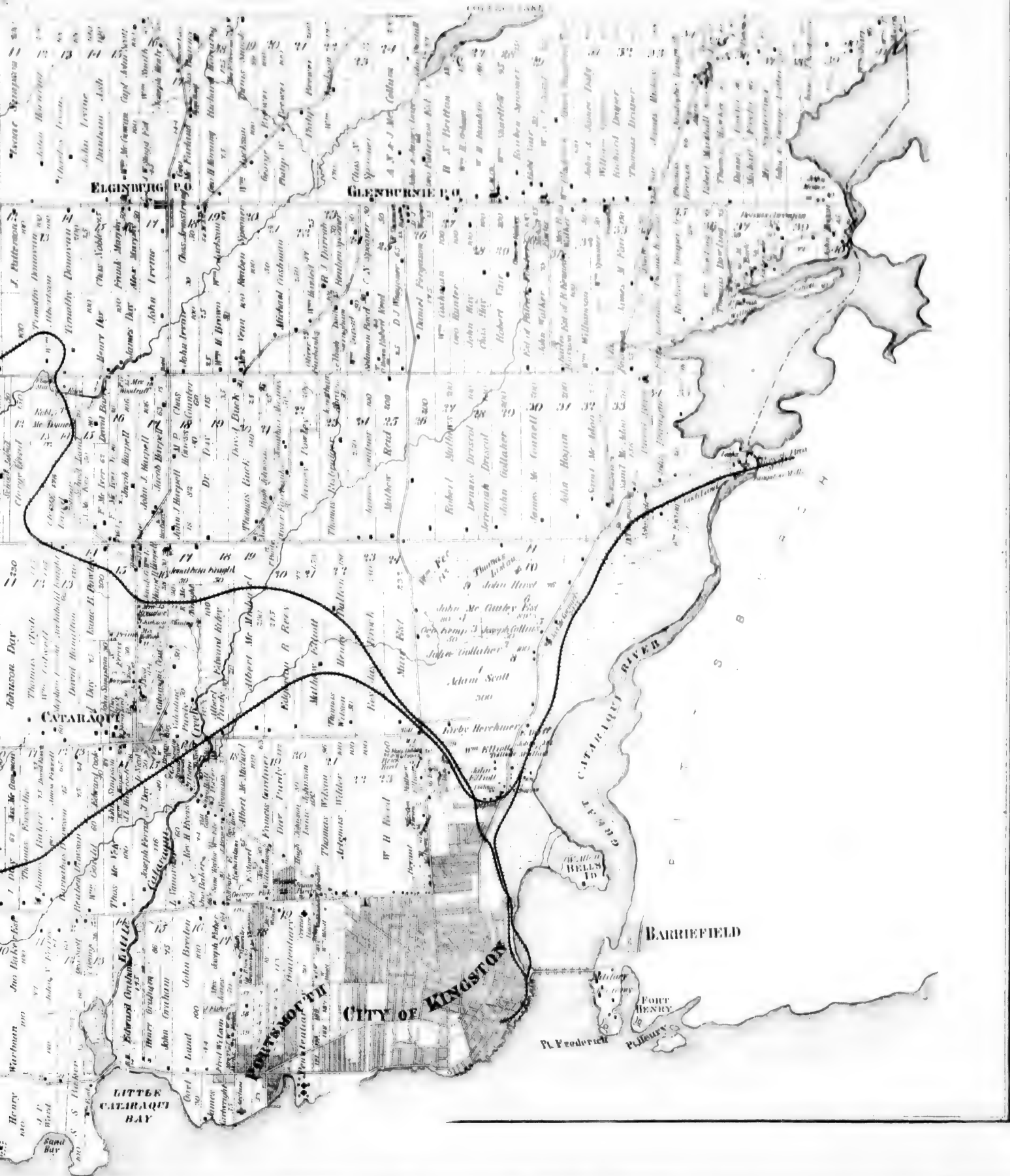
KINGSTON

Scale 50 chains to an inch

S T O R I O N







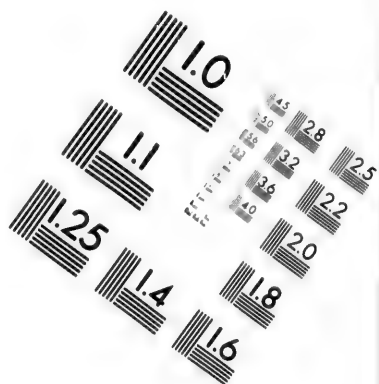
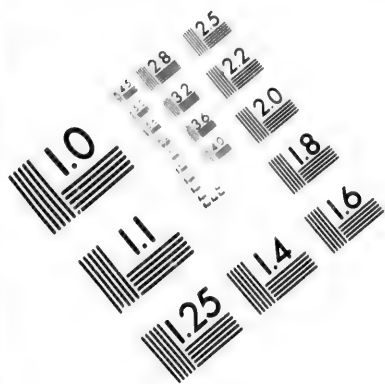
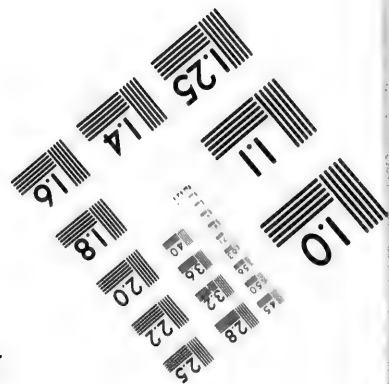
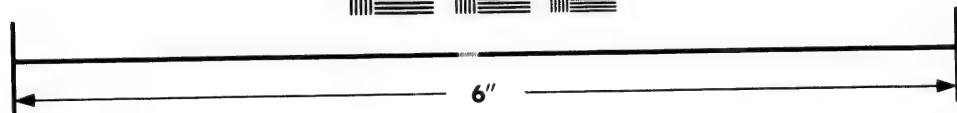
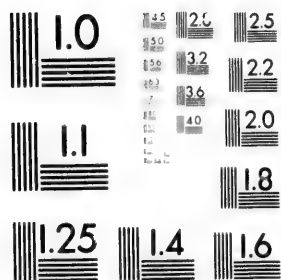
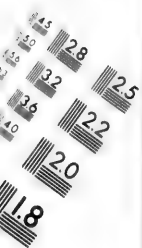


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

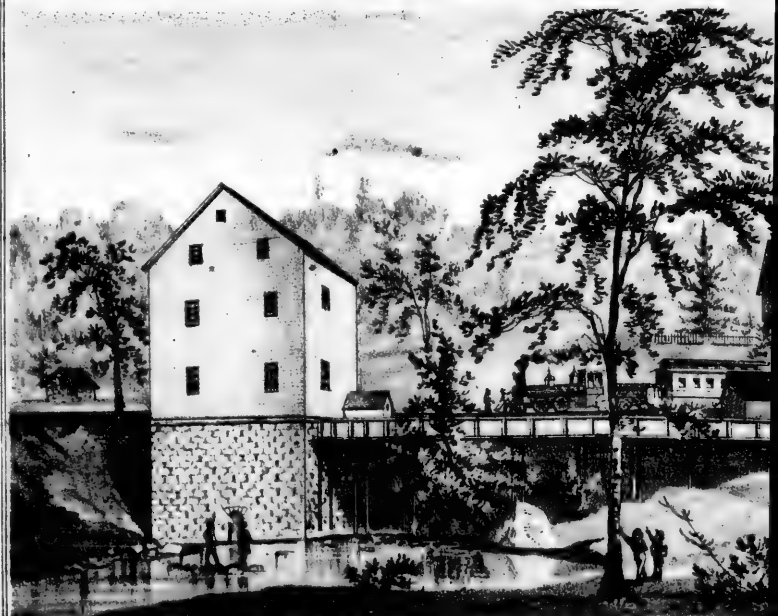




"BAY VIEW" FARM RESIDENCE OF H. RANKIN, CO.



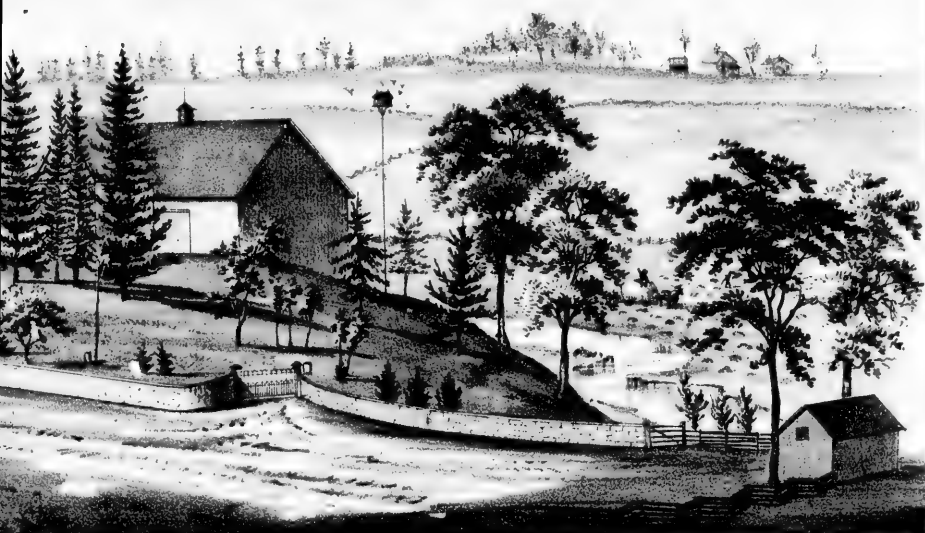
"ELM GROVE" FARM RESIDENCE OF JAMES



"GLEN GOE" MILL PROPERTY & RESIDENCE OF



OF H. RANKIN, COLLINS BAY, KINGSTON TW'P. ONTARIO.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES GIBSON, KINGSTON TW'P. ONT.



Y & RESIDENCE OF ROBT T. Mc DONNELL, KINGSTON TW'P. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF **JAMES GRANT ESQ.**, LOUGHBOROUGH TWP. ONT.

John Smith
PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL
JOB PRINTER
 KING STREET KINGSTON, ONT.



EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING
 EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE AND AT THE
 LOWEST RATES.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.



FARM RESIDENCE
 RAISER OF DURHAM



RESIDENCE OF **REV. JAMES BROCK**
 KINGSTON CITY, ONT.



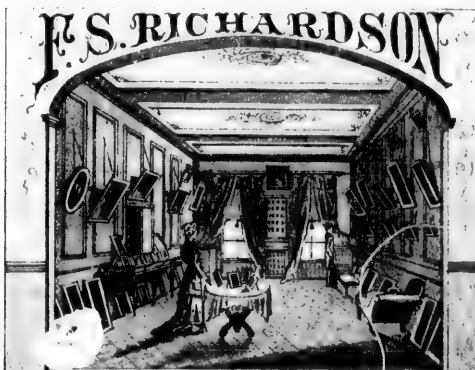
OROUGH TWP ONT.



JAMES GRANT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF T.C. STARK , PITTSBURGH TP. ONT.
 RAISER OF DURHAM CATTLE, GOTSWOLD SHEEP & BERKSHIRE PIGS.

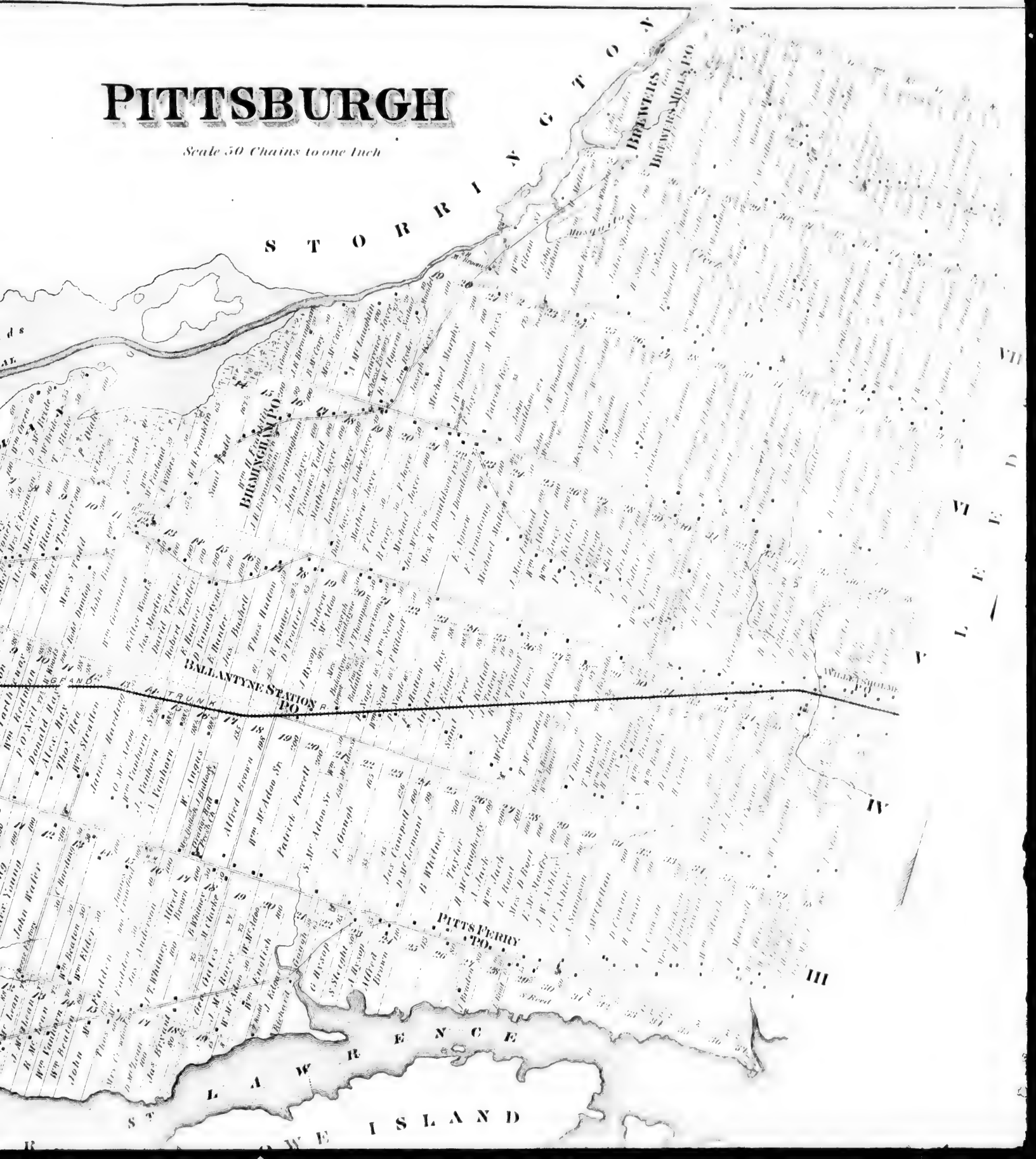


F. S. RICHARDSON'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
 NAPANEE ONT.

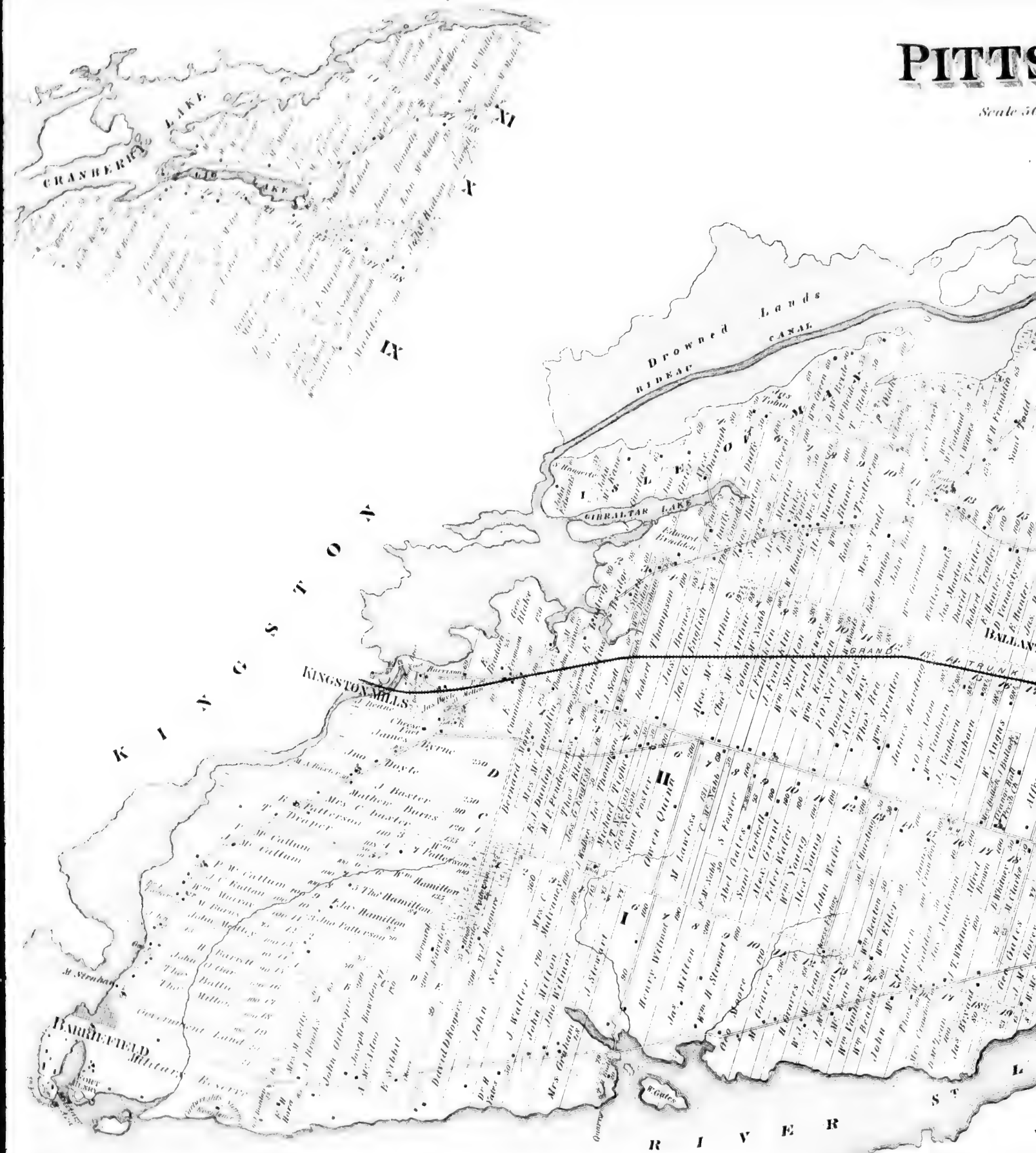


PITTSBURGH

Scale 50 Chains to one Inch

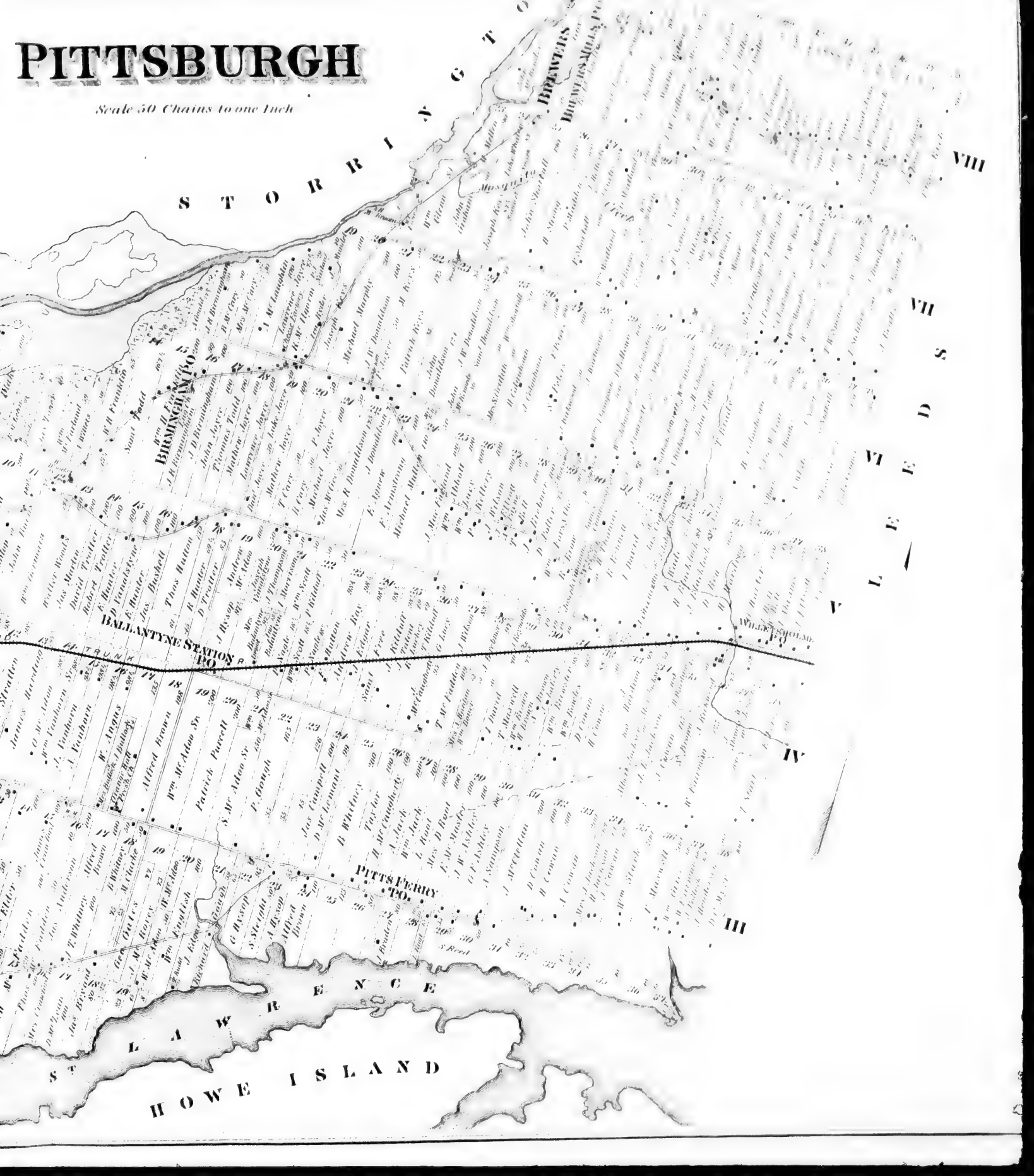


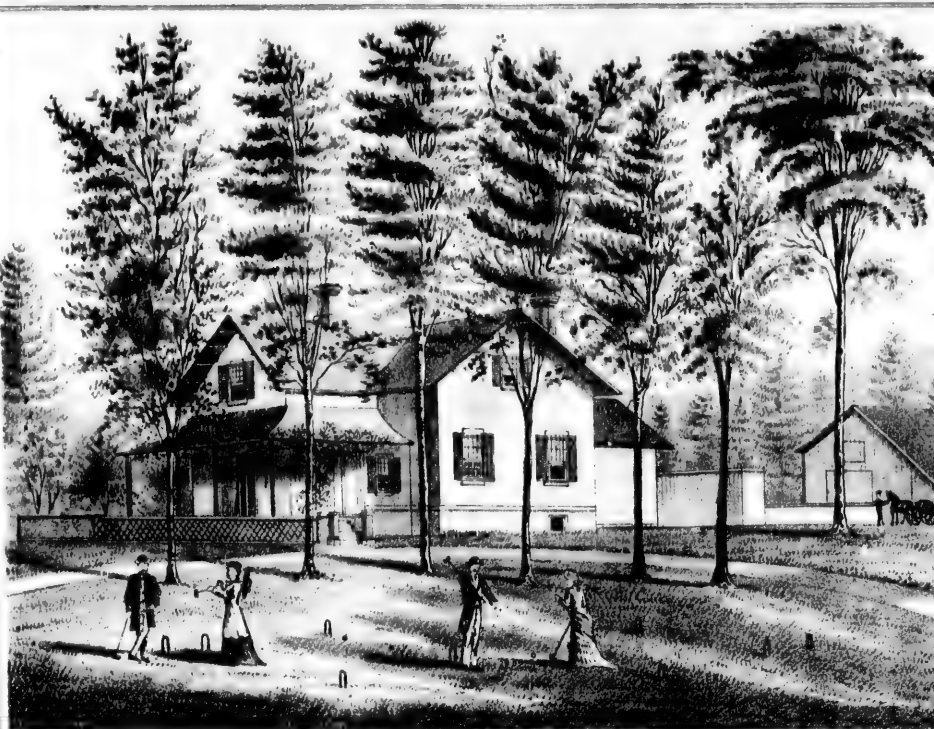
Scale 50



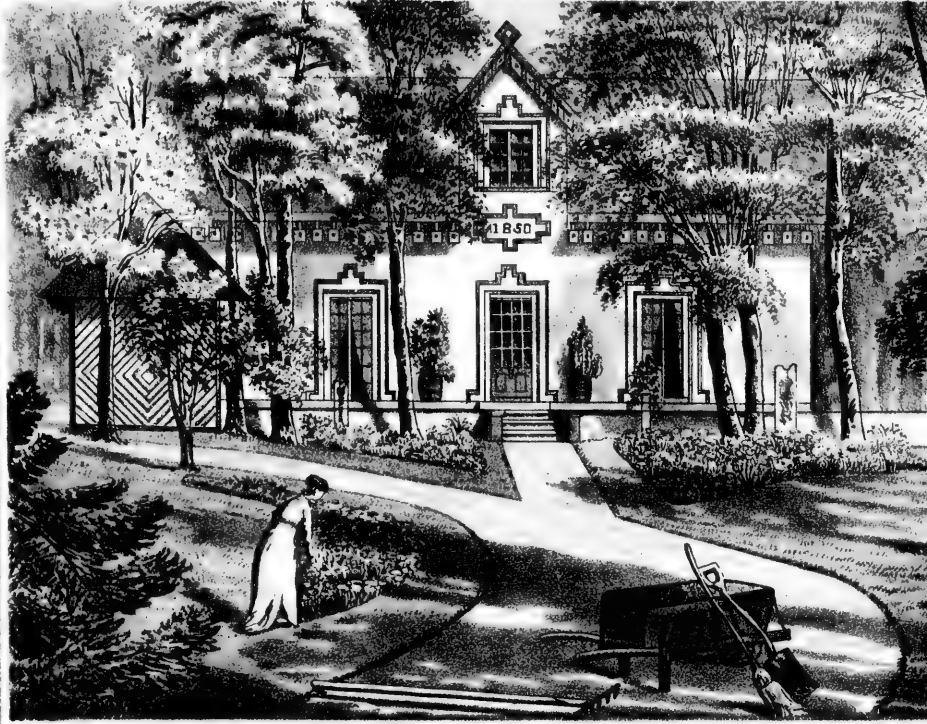
PITTSBURGH

Scale 50 Chains to one Inch

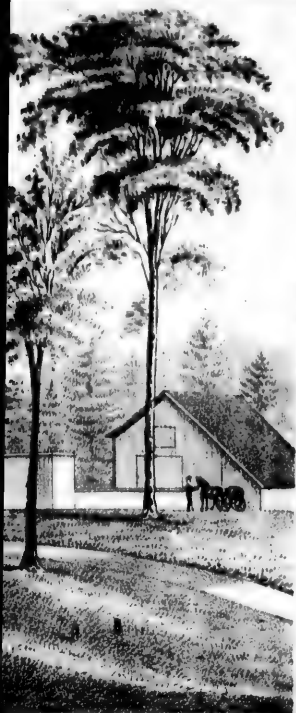




"WOODLANDS" RESIDENCE OF MRS. GRANVILLE MOYLE, KINGSTON, KINGSTON TP. ONT.



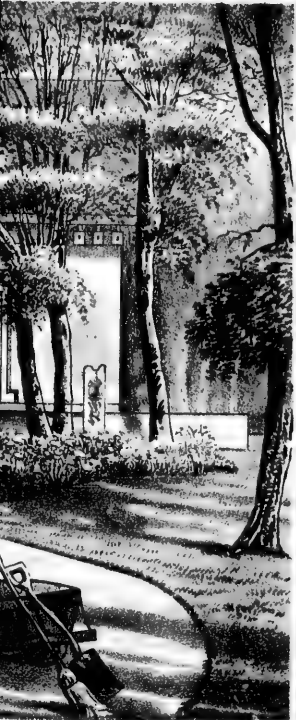
RESIDENCE OF D. FOWLER, ARTIST, AMHERST ISLAND, ONT.



STON, KINGSTON TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH FISHER, KINGSTON TP. ONT.



ISLAND, ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF HENRY WILMOT, PITTSBURGH TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF THE LATE BENJ. WHITNEY, PITTSBURGH TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN S. CLARK, CAMDEN TWP. ONT.



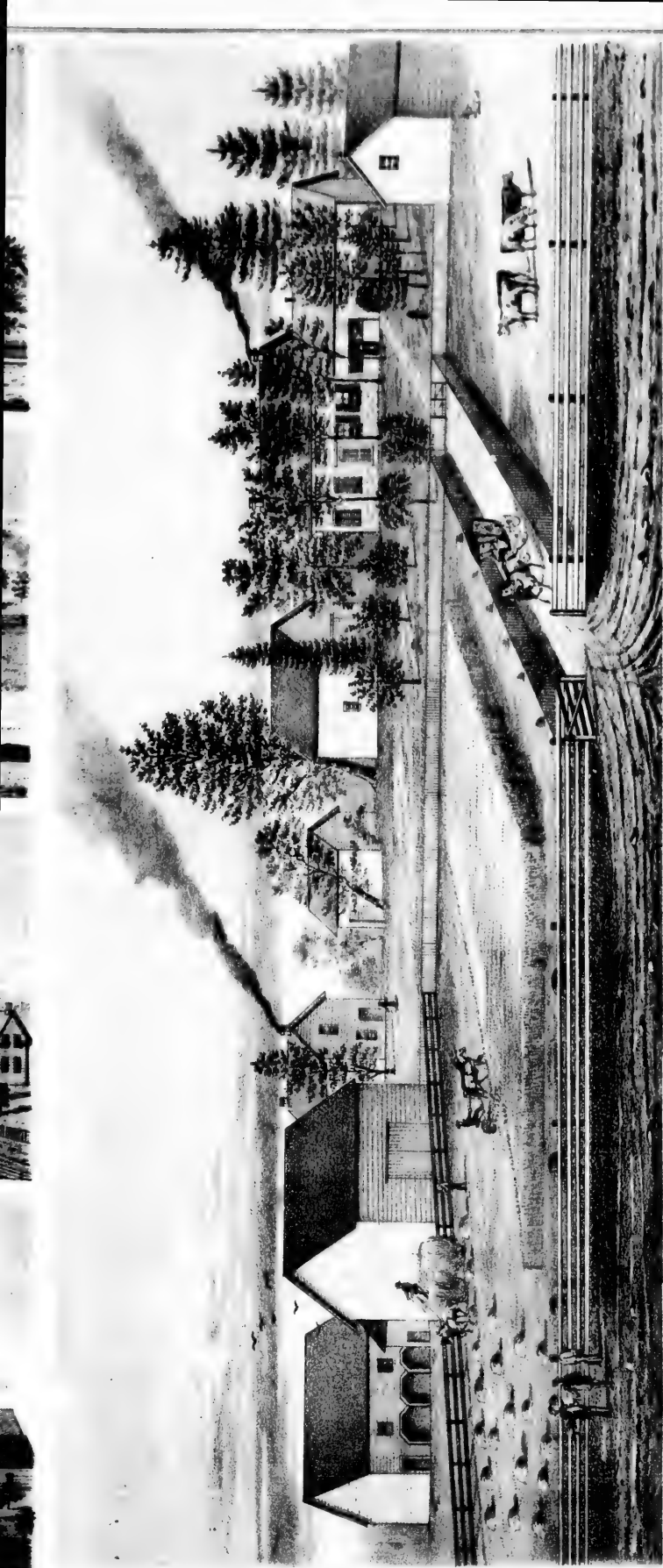
FARM RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM DUNN, CAMDEN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF WM. J. DELMAGE, CAMDEN TP. ONT.



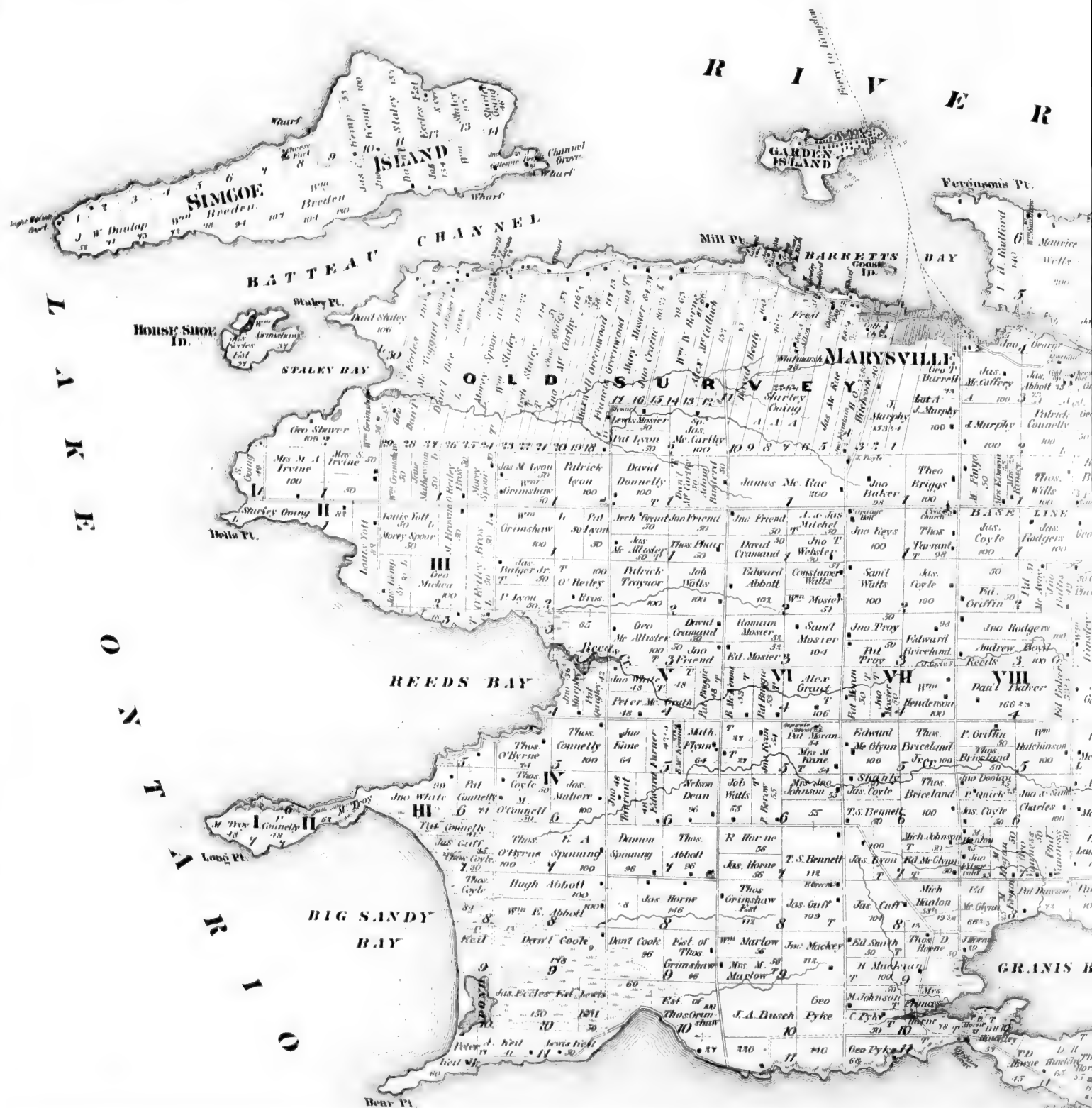
FARM RESIDENCE OF J. N. & A. AMEY, CAMDEN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH BROWN ESQ. MUSCOW, CAMDEN TWP. ONT.

WOLFE ISLAND

Scale 30 chains to an inch



[illegible]

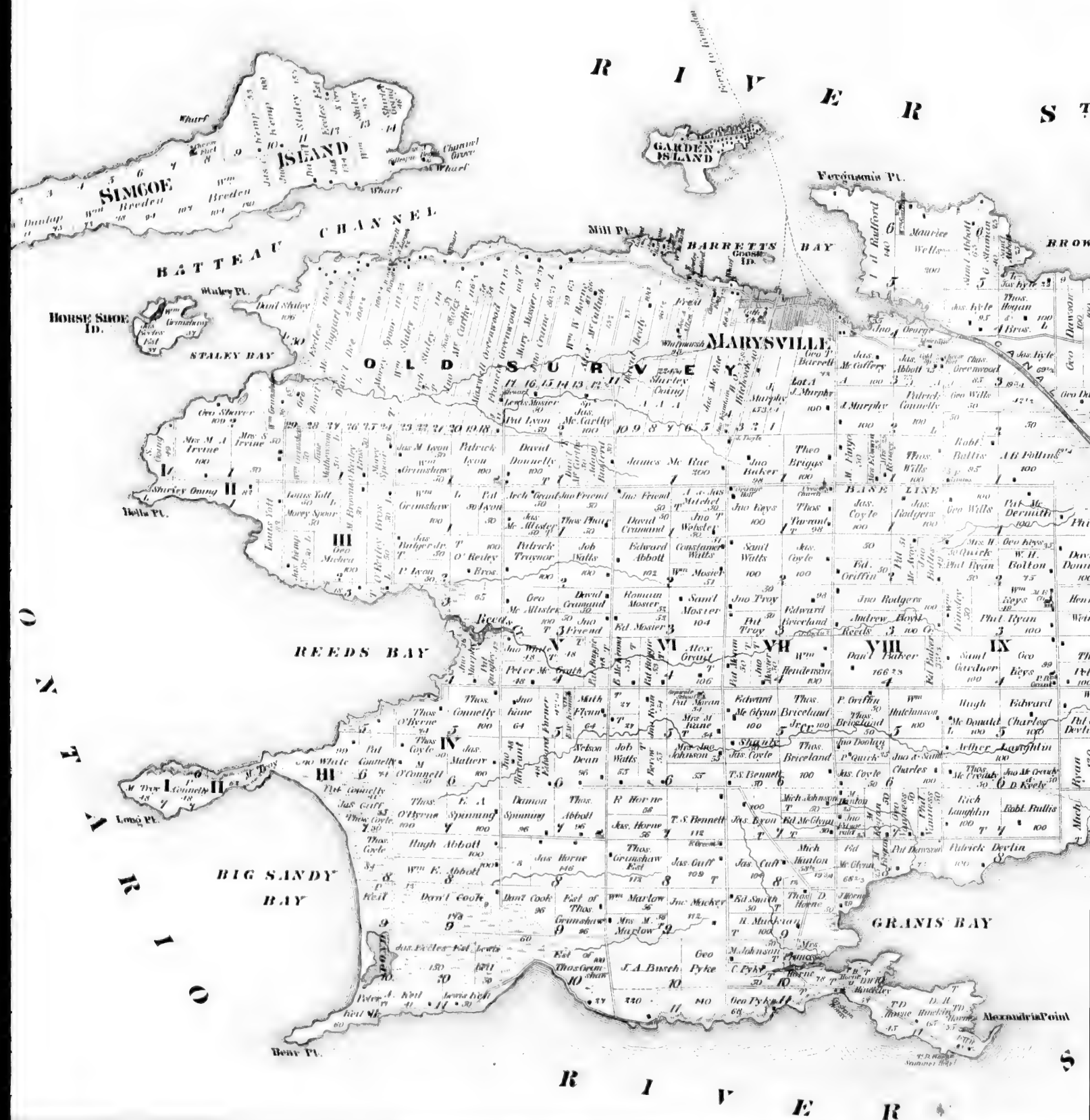
R

E

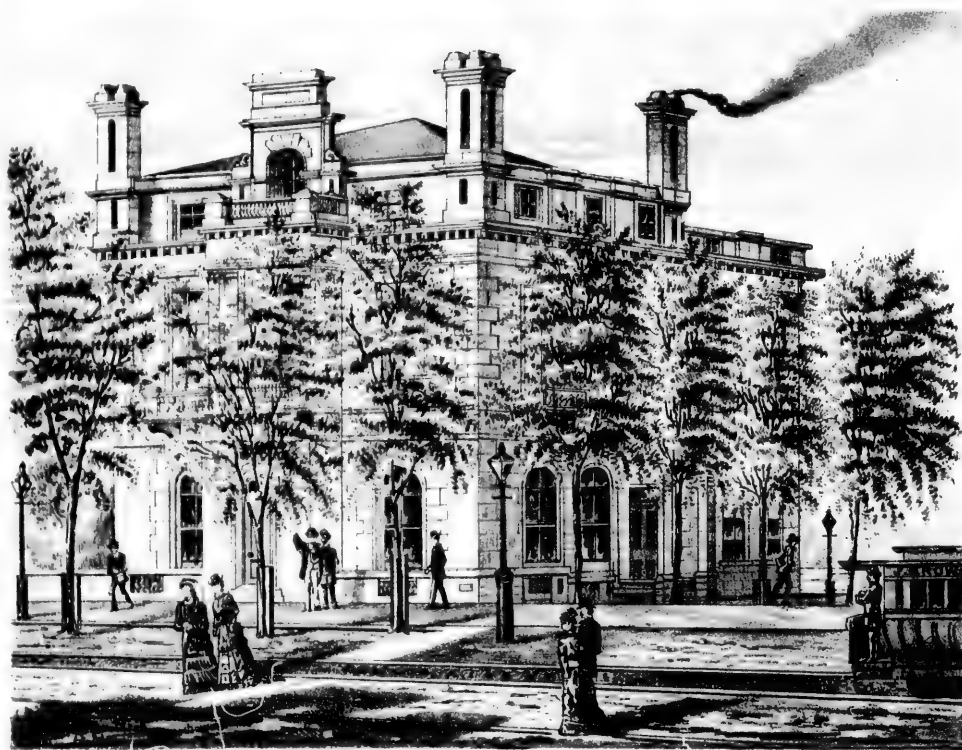


The as

Scale 30 chains to an inch



[illegible]



MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA,
CORNER OF KING & WILLIAM STS KINGSTON, ONT'O



FAR



FAR

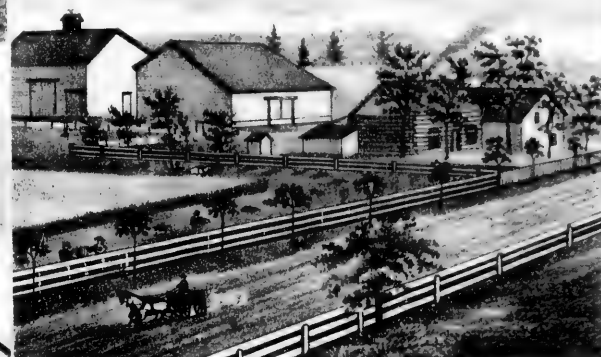




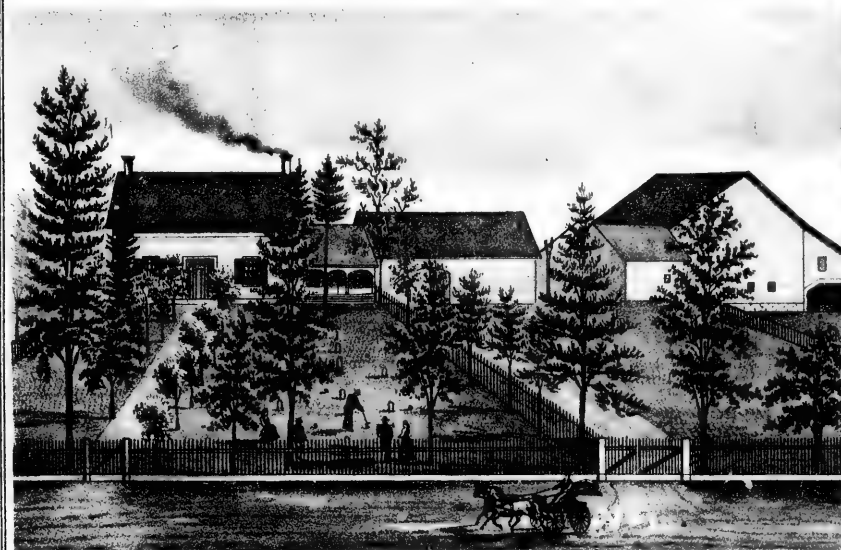
FARM RESIDENCE OF LEWIS H. STOVER, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JACOB P. CLANCY, CAMDEN TWP. ONT.



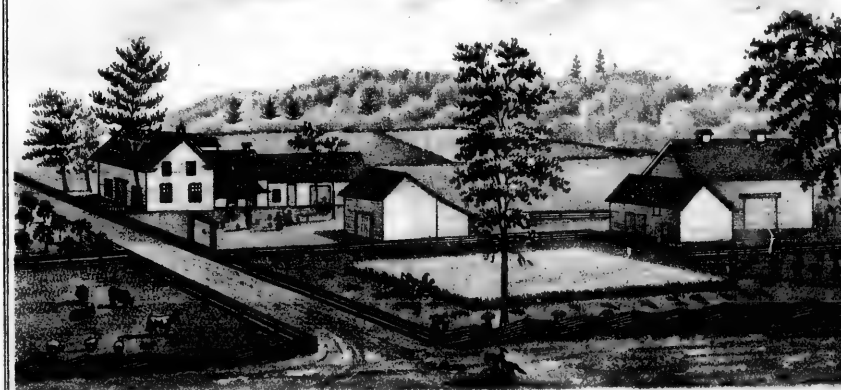
FARM RESIDENCE OF J. B. LUCAS, CAMDEN TP. ONTARIO



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN & C. N. LUCAS, CAMDEN TP. ONTARIO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF E. C. BELL, CAMDEN TP. ONTARIO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF L. LOTT, CAMDEN TWP. ONTARIO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF EDWARD AMEY, CAMDEN TP. ONT.



22

23

Brick Yard

24

Math. Elliott

30 a

J. Gale

10 a

Cemetery

CITY OF KINGSTON ONT.

Scale 10 Chains to an Inch C.R. Allen, Surveyor

K I N G S T O N T P.

A. Wilder

Wm H Reid

Wm H Reid

Wm H Reid

Jno. Bryant

Thos. Kalbar

2 a

Jno Bryant

2 a

Johnston

David Trotter

Henry Sande

R. Bryant

Wm H Reid

Jno. Bryant Jr.

Thos. Jones

1 a

City Line

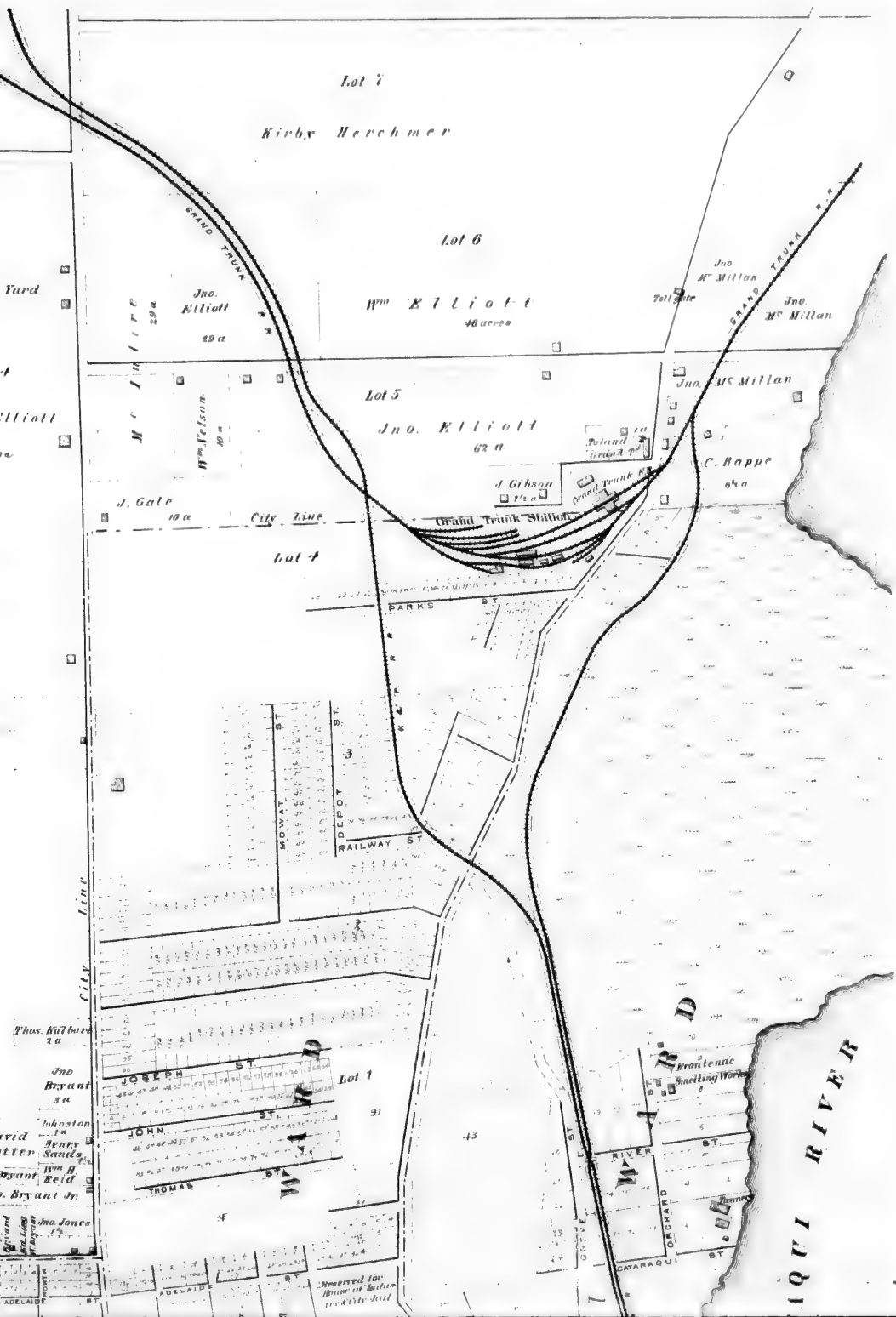
JOSEPH

JOHN

THOMAS

ADELAID

ADELAID



Lot 7

Kirby Herchmer

Lot 6

Wm Elliott
46 acres

Lot 5

Jno. Elliott
62 a

Jno. McMillan
Toll Gate
Jno. McMillan

Jno. McMillan

C. Rappe
64 a

Jno. Elliott
29 a
19 a

Wm. Telson
40 a

J. Gale
10 a

City Line

Lot 4

Grand Trunk Station

PARKS ST

RAILWAY ST

DEPOT

MOVAY ST

JOSEPH ST

JOHN ST

THOMAS ST

Lot 1

91

43

Frontenac
Smelting Works

RIVER

CHURCH ST

CATARAQUI ST

LAKE ERIE

Reserved for
House of Justice
the City of



F.X. COUSINEAU ESQ.

For Sketch of his Commercial life
See Page Nineteen.



**FOR BAIL
IN
DRY GO**

**CALL
F.X. COUSINEAU**

THE GREAT BENEFACITOR OF THE PUBLIC
ORANGE HALL BUILDINGS
Princess St. K

ORANGE HALL BUILDINGS

F. X. COUSINEAU & Co.

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

**BARGAINS
IN
GOODS**

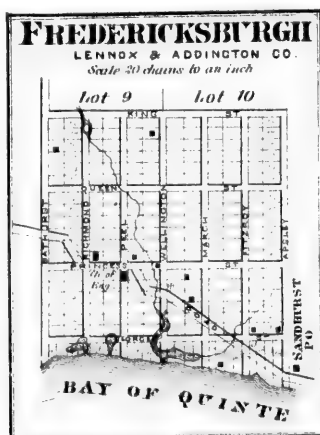
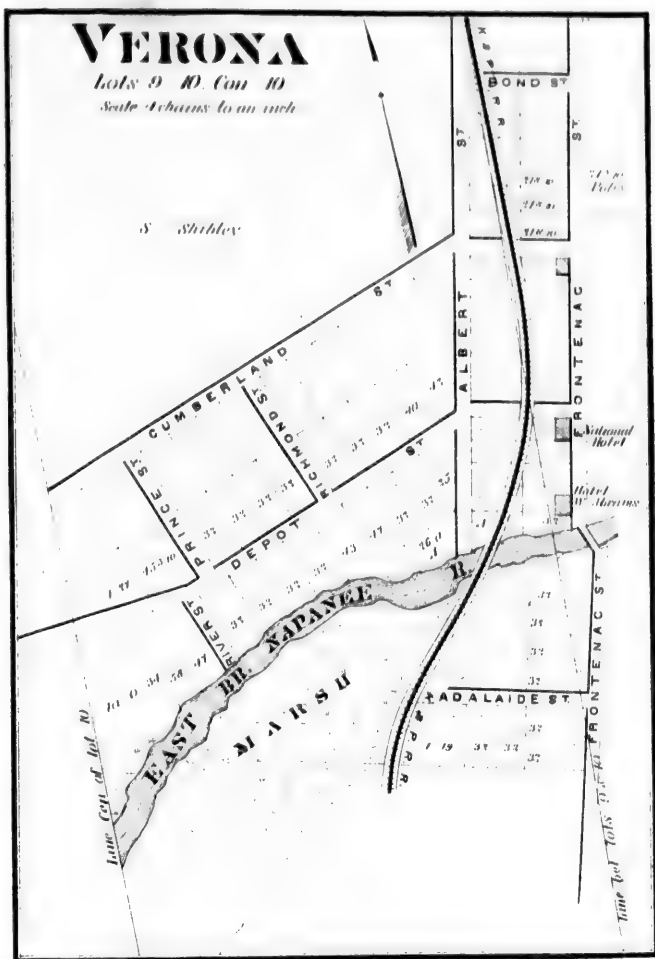
**CALL AT
COUSINEAU'S,**

OF THE PUBLIC

BUILDINGS

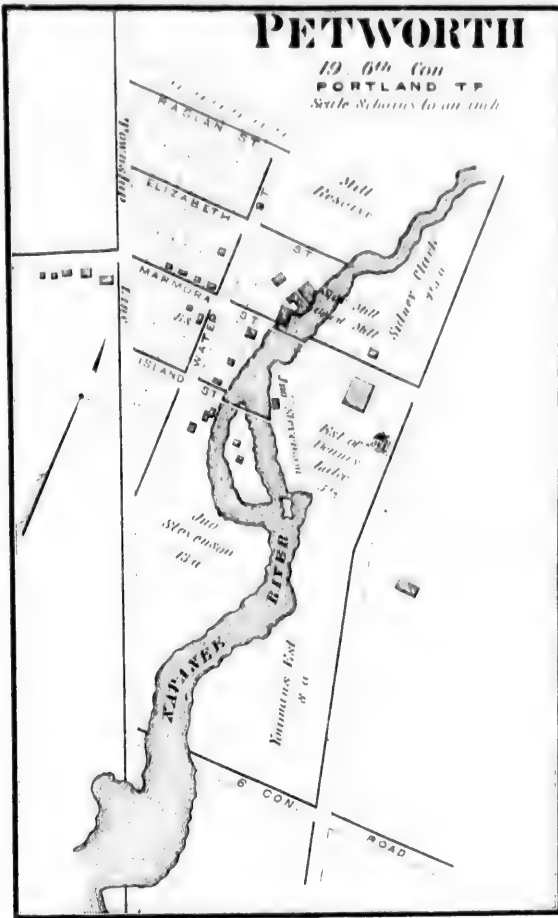
ALSO THE FARMERS FRIEND

St. Kingston Ont.



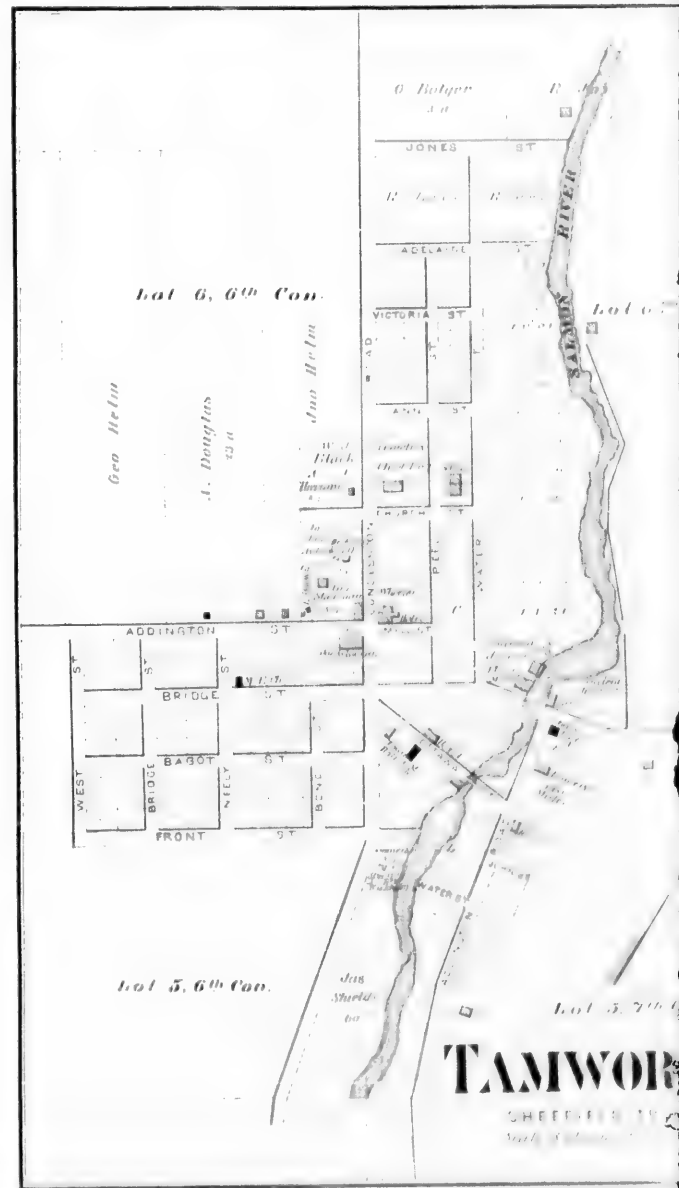
PETWORTH

19. 6th Con
PORTLAND T.F.
Scale 8 chains to an inch





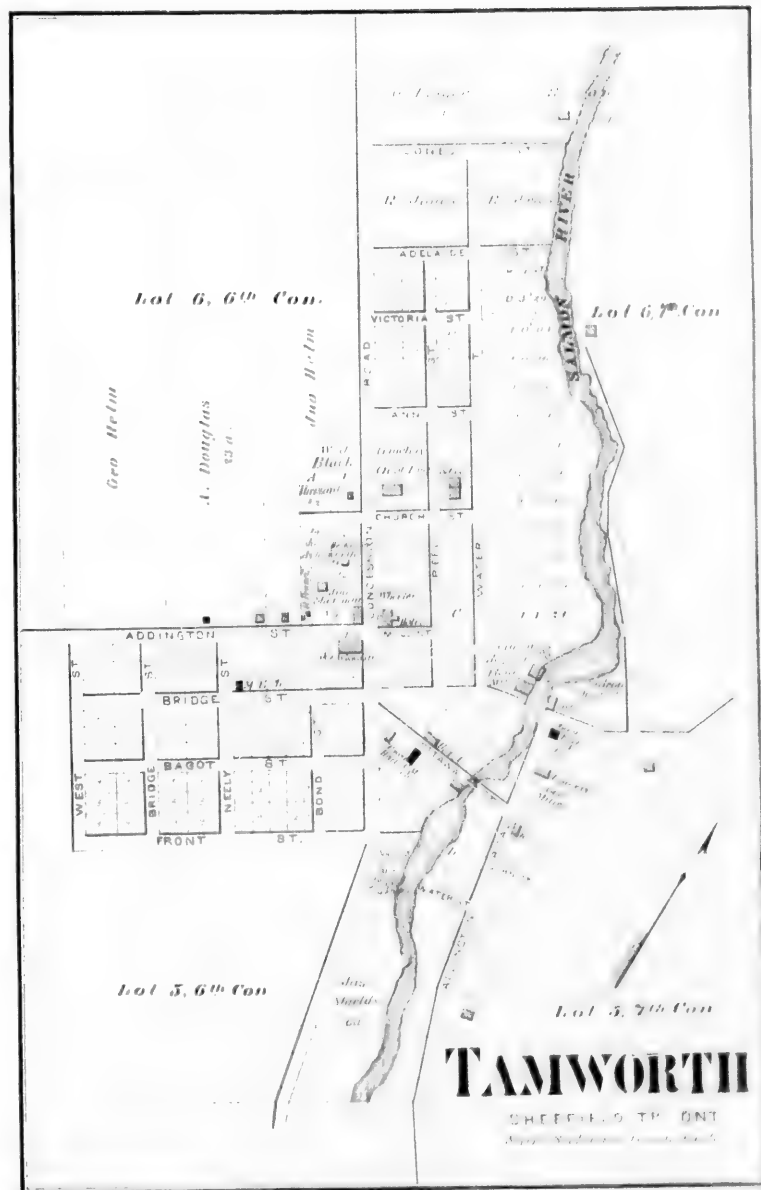
Scale 60 Counts to one bar.

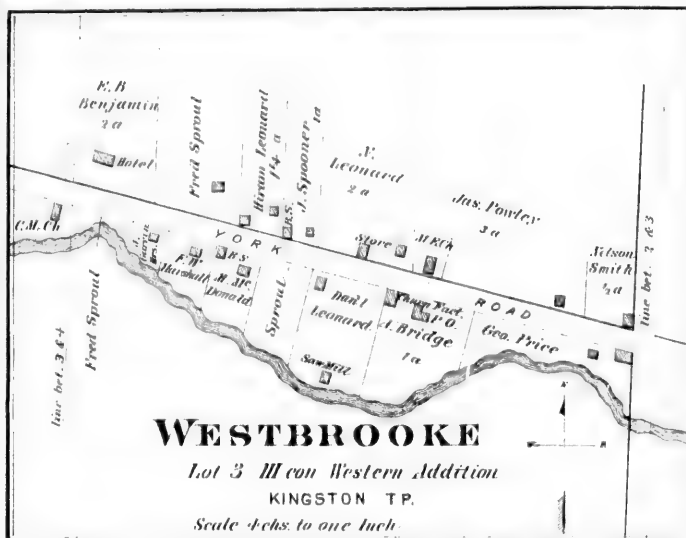




SHEFFIELD

Scale (3) Changes to our In...

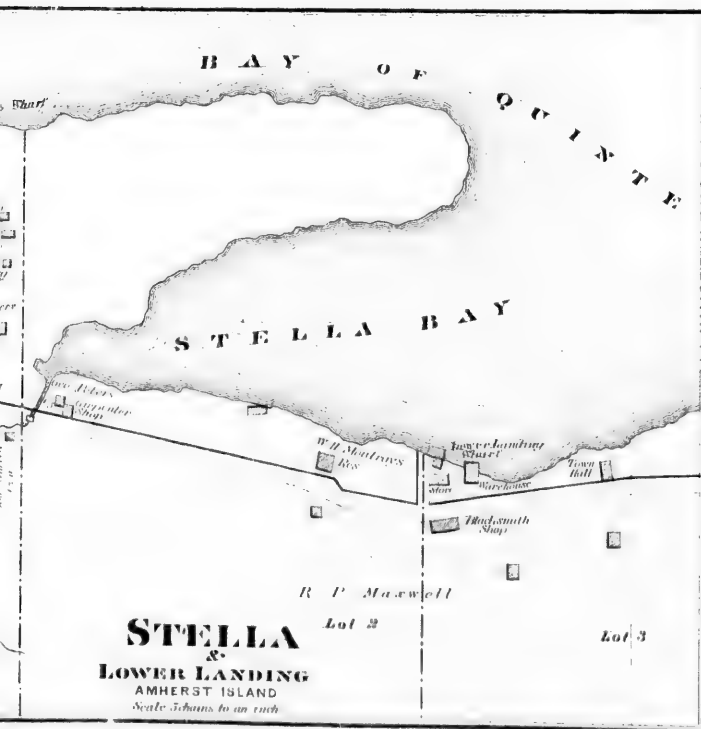




BEY

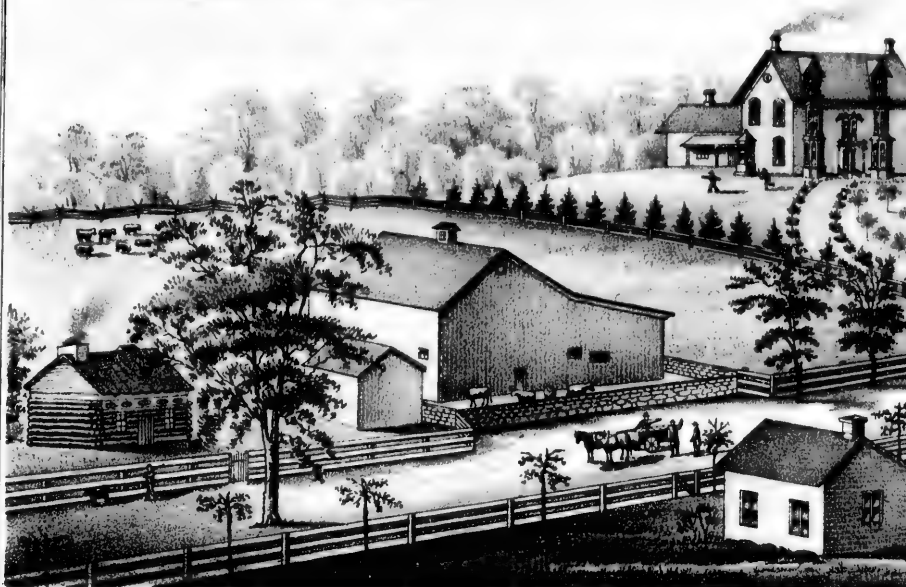
MOND T P

chs. to an inch





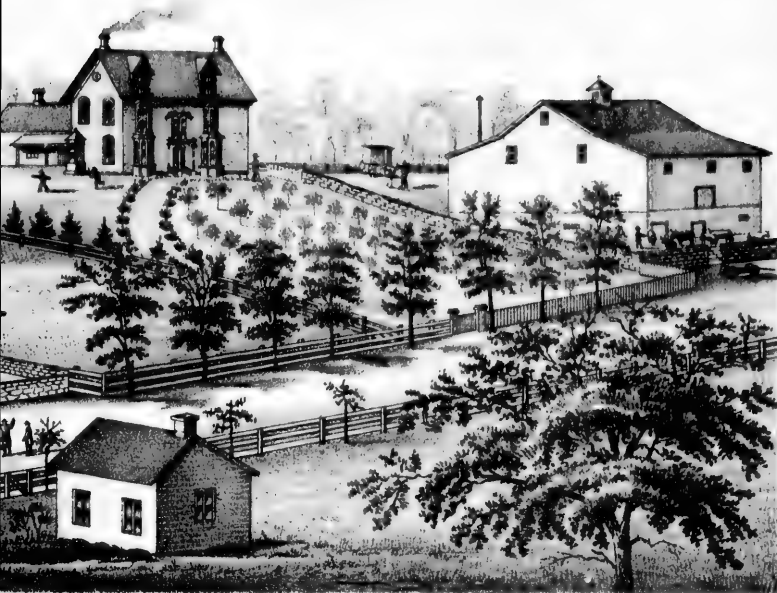




"RICHMOND FARM"
RESIDENCE OF FRANCIS VAN DE BOGART, RICHMOND



INTERIOR OF FRED. CHINNECK'S JEWELRY



ARMOND FARM
 VAN DE BOGART, RICHMOND TP. ONTARIO.

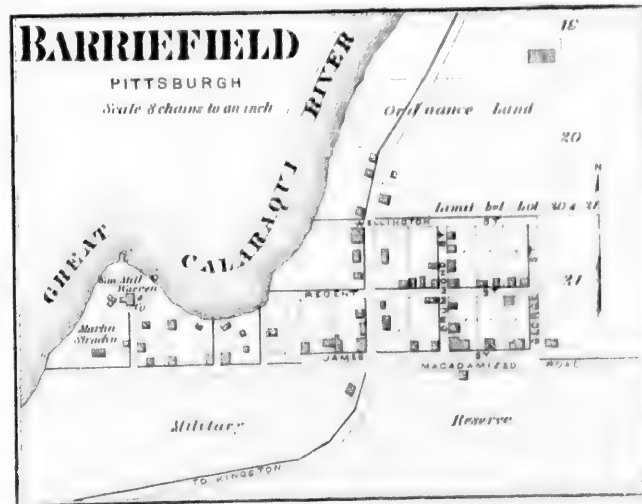
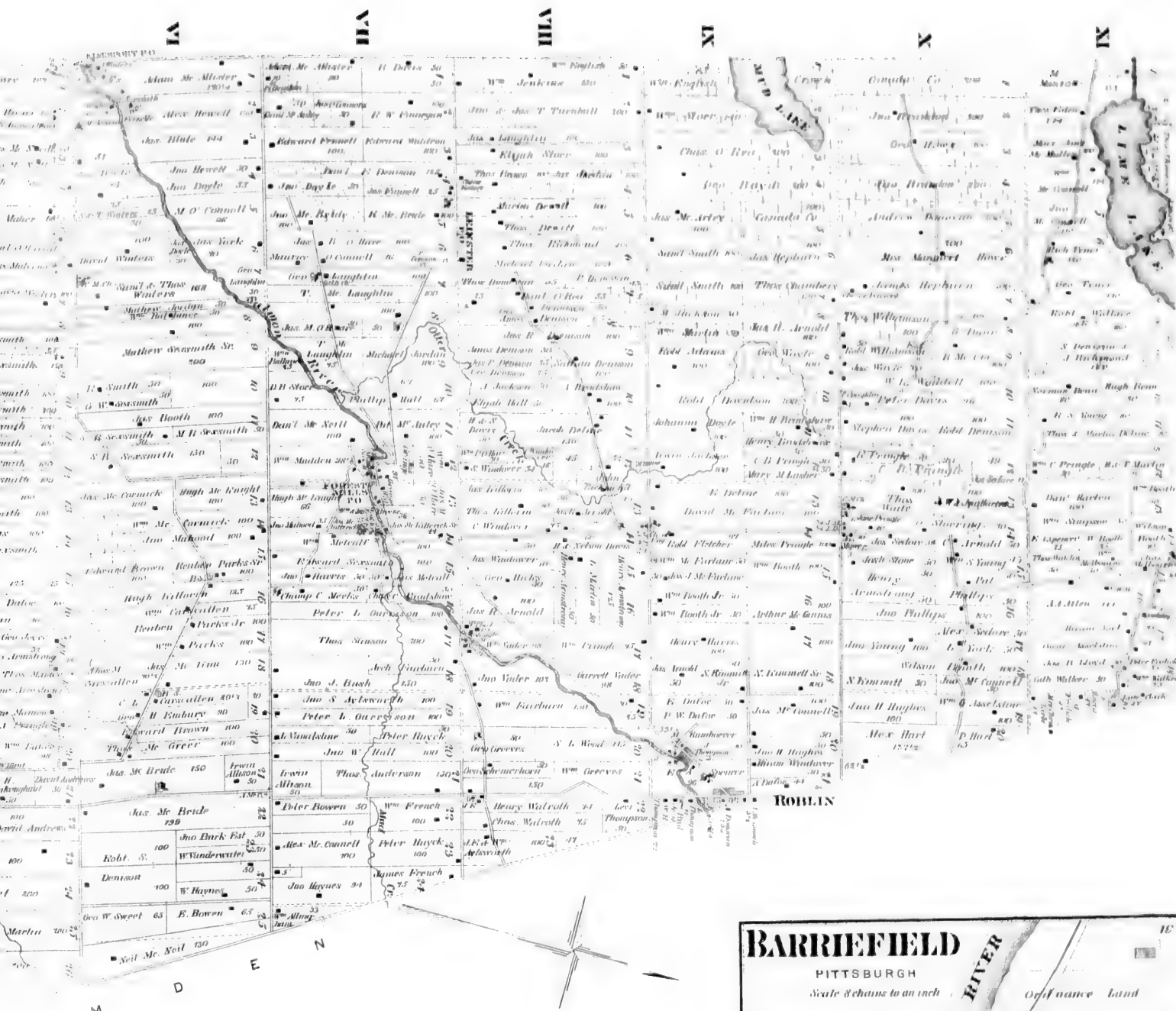


JECK'S JEWELRY STORE, NAPANEE, ONT.



RICHMOND

Note: 1/2 inch = 1 mile

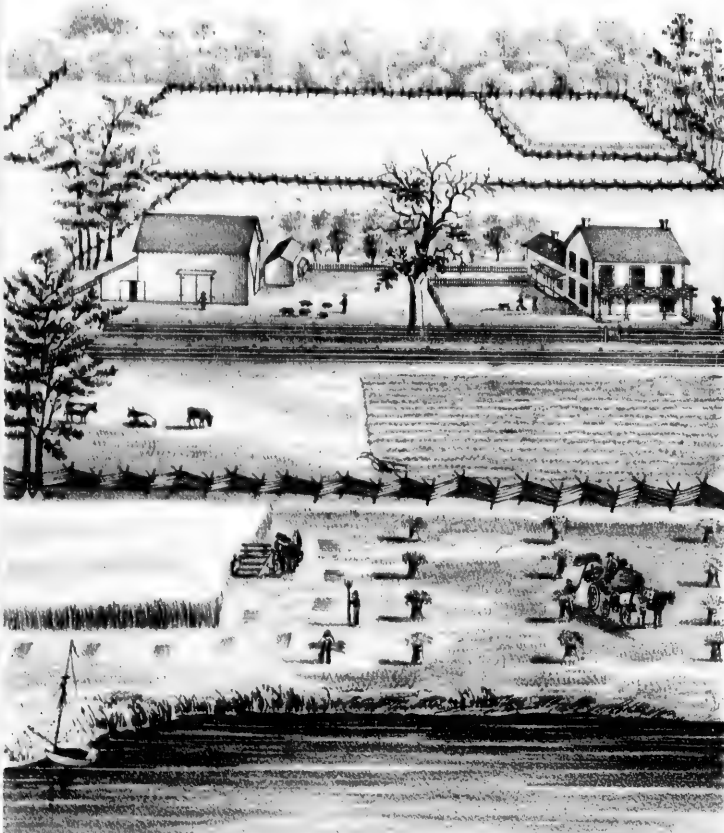




FARM RESIDENCE OF WM. PETERSON ESQ. ADOLPHUSTOWN TP. ONT.



HENRY & BRO. NAPANEE



FARM RESIDENCE OF J. H. TRUMPOUR, ADOLPHUSTOWN TP. ONT.



MANUFACTORY & WARE ROOMS
OF
J. GIBBARD & SON,
NAPANEE, ONT.

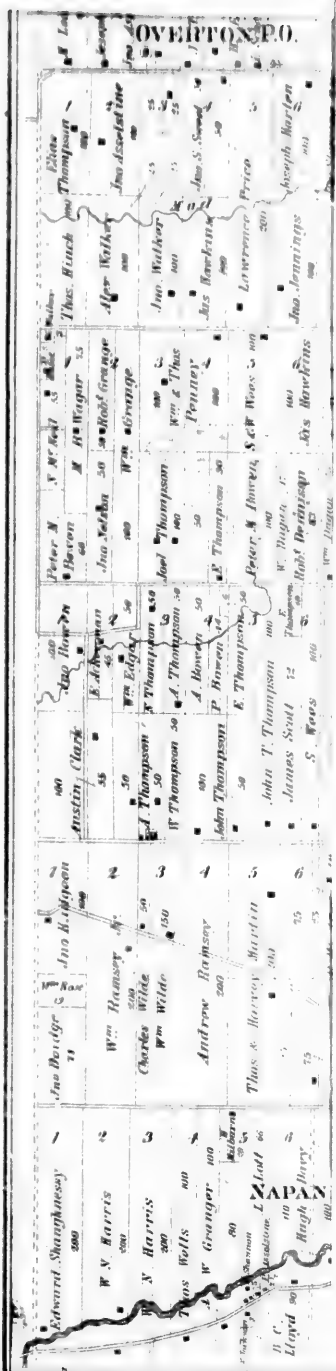
For history of Business see Page 19.



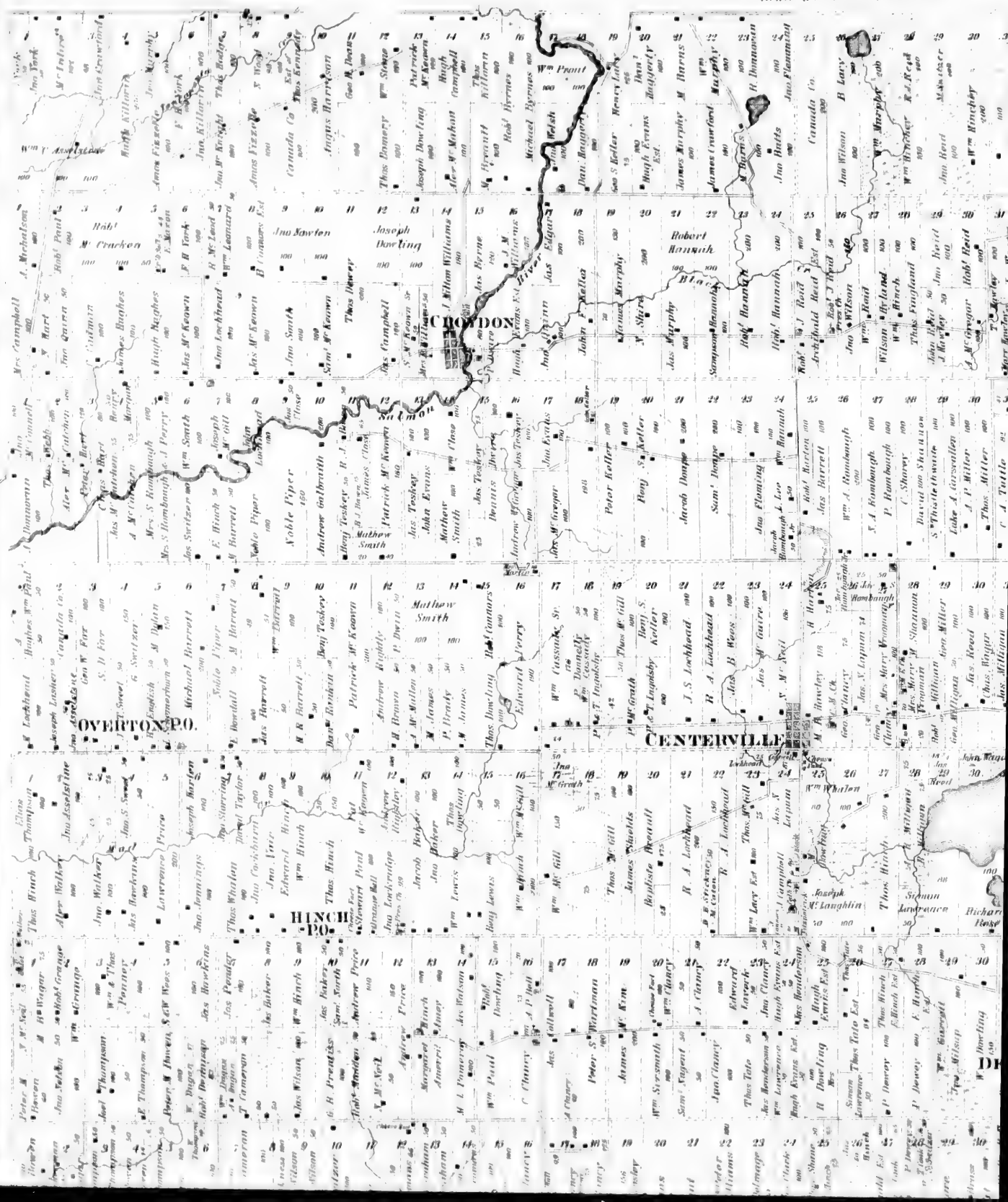
FURNITURE WARE ROOMS

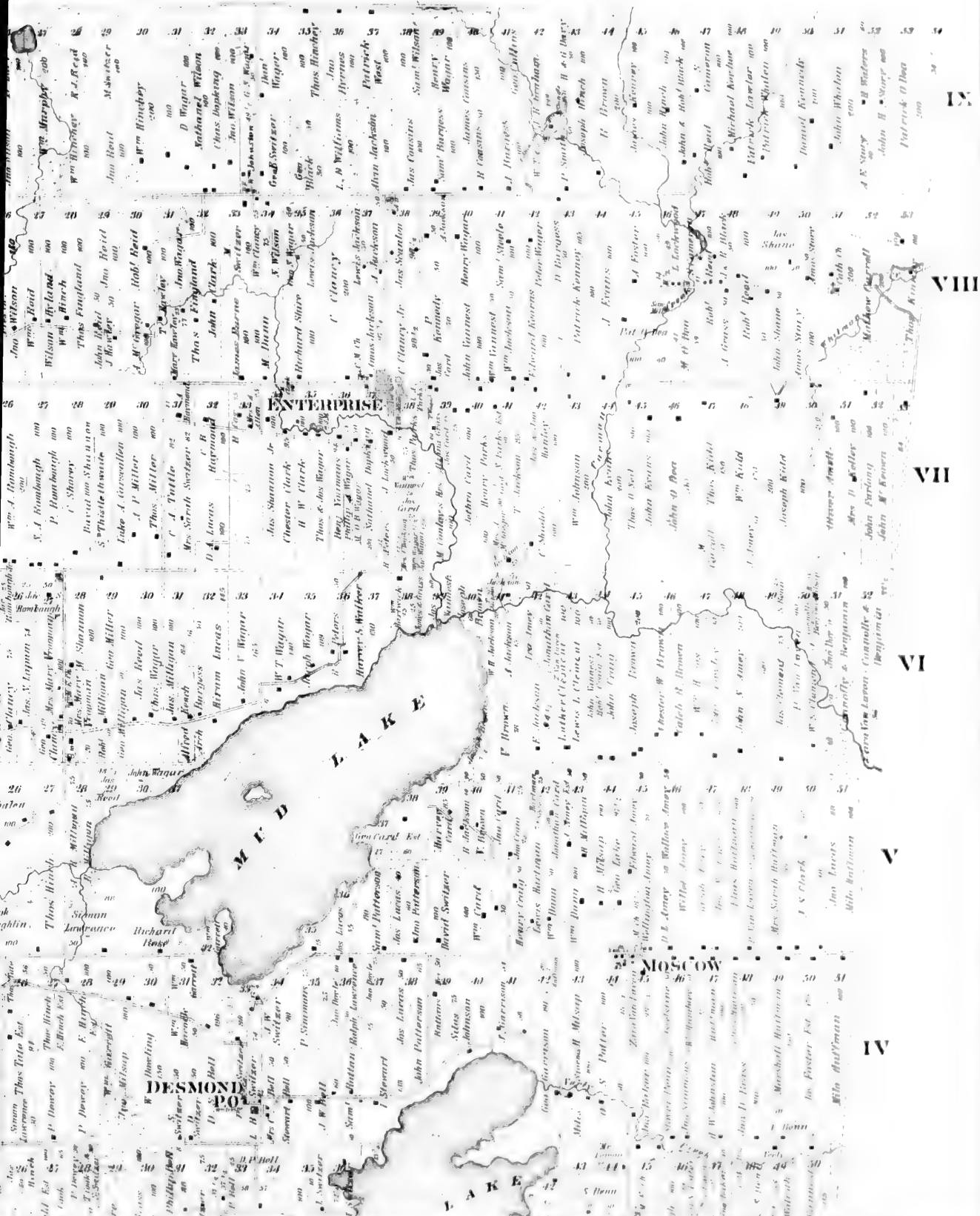


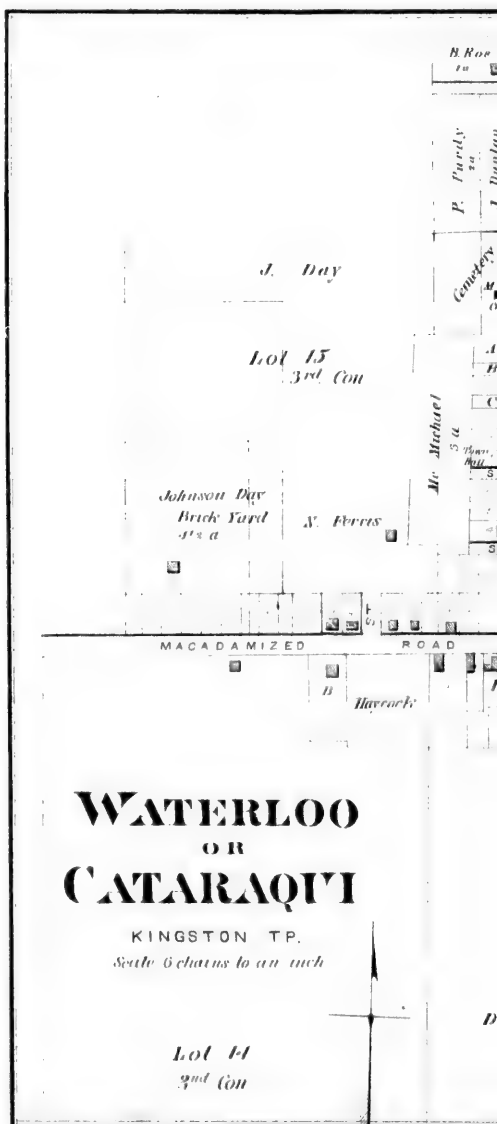
3



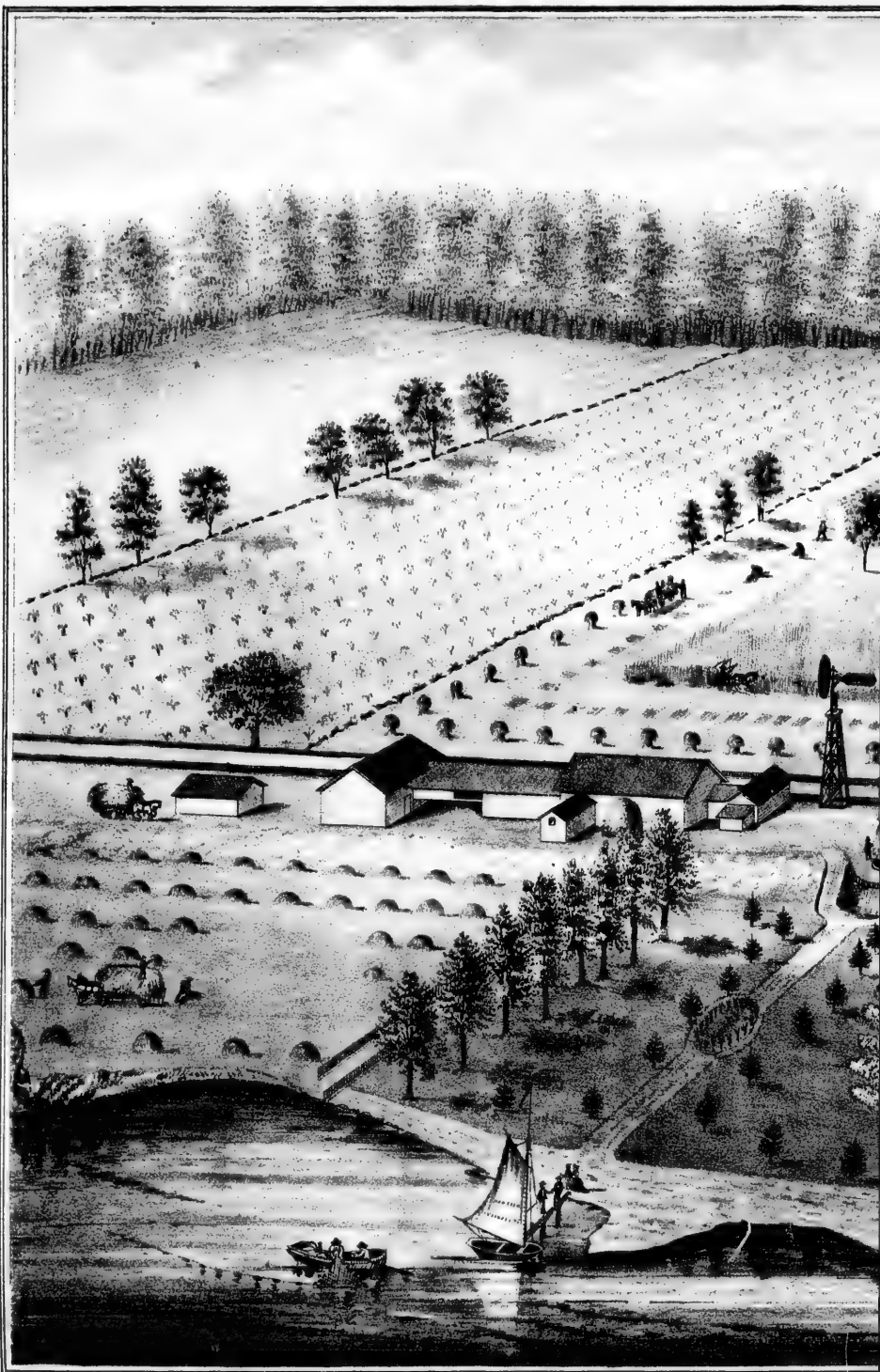
Scale 50 Chains to the Inch











FARM RESIDENCE OF G. M. GERMAN, ESQ



G. M. GERMAN, ESQ., ADOLPHUSTOWN TP. ONT

NORTH AND SOUTH FREDERICKSBURGH



ADOLPHUSTOWN

Scale 50 chains to an inch

C. R. Allen, Surveyor

MILL POINT

М О И Л В К

GOSPORT, P O

HAU BAY P.O.

CORWAY P.O.

Whipcord
Point

Training Plus

B-1SS COPY

ADOLPHUS

C R A N D

1

Phil. Garrison
A A 240

1. *Chel. Can.*

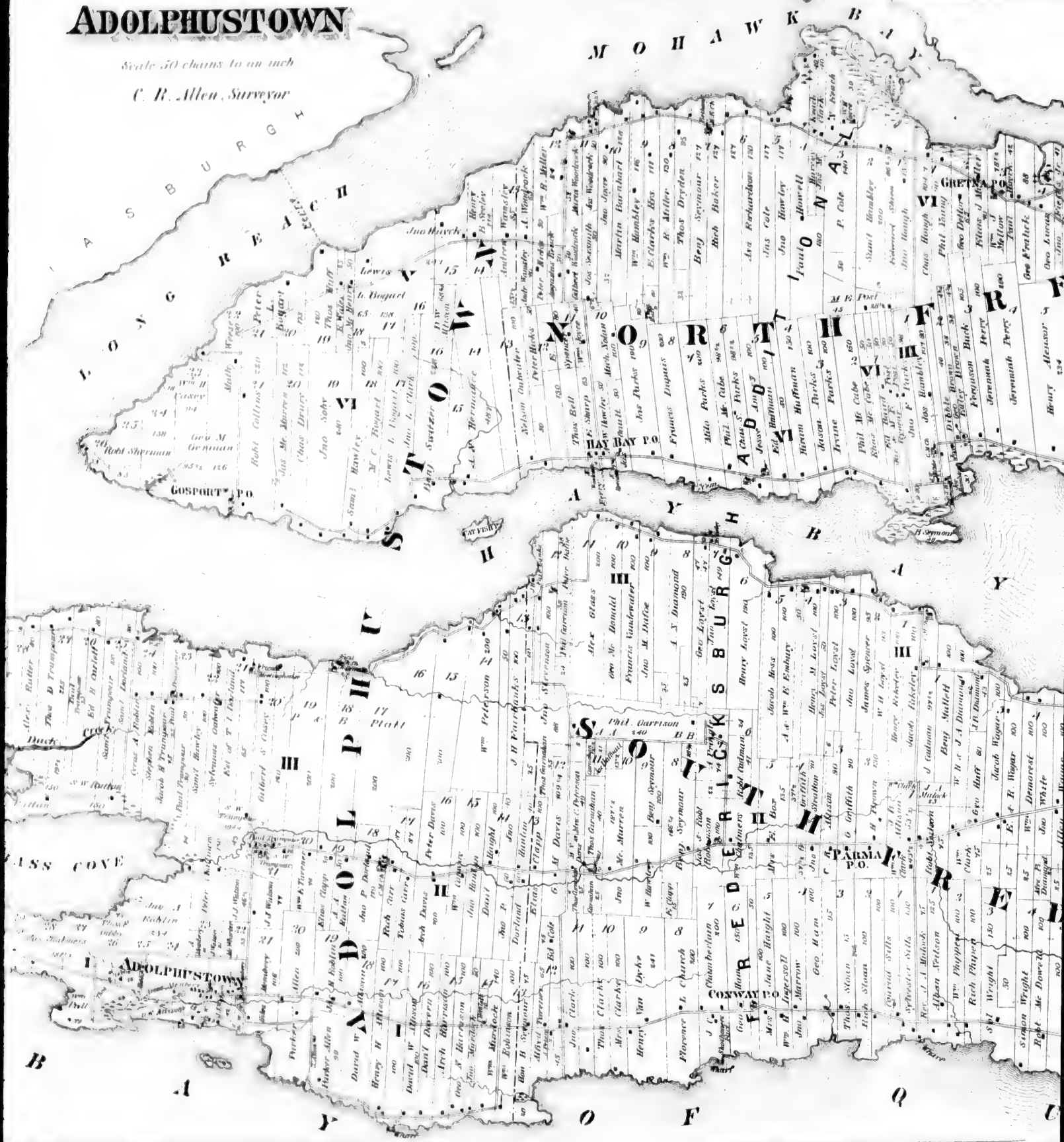
SONNETS II

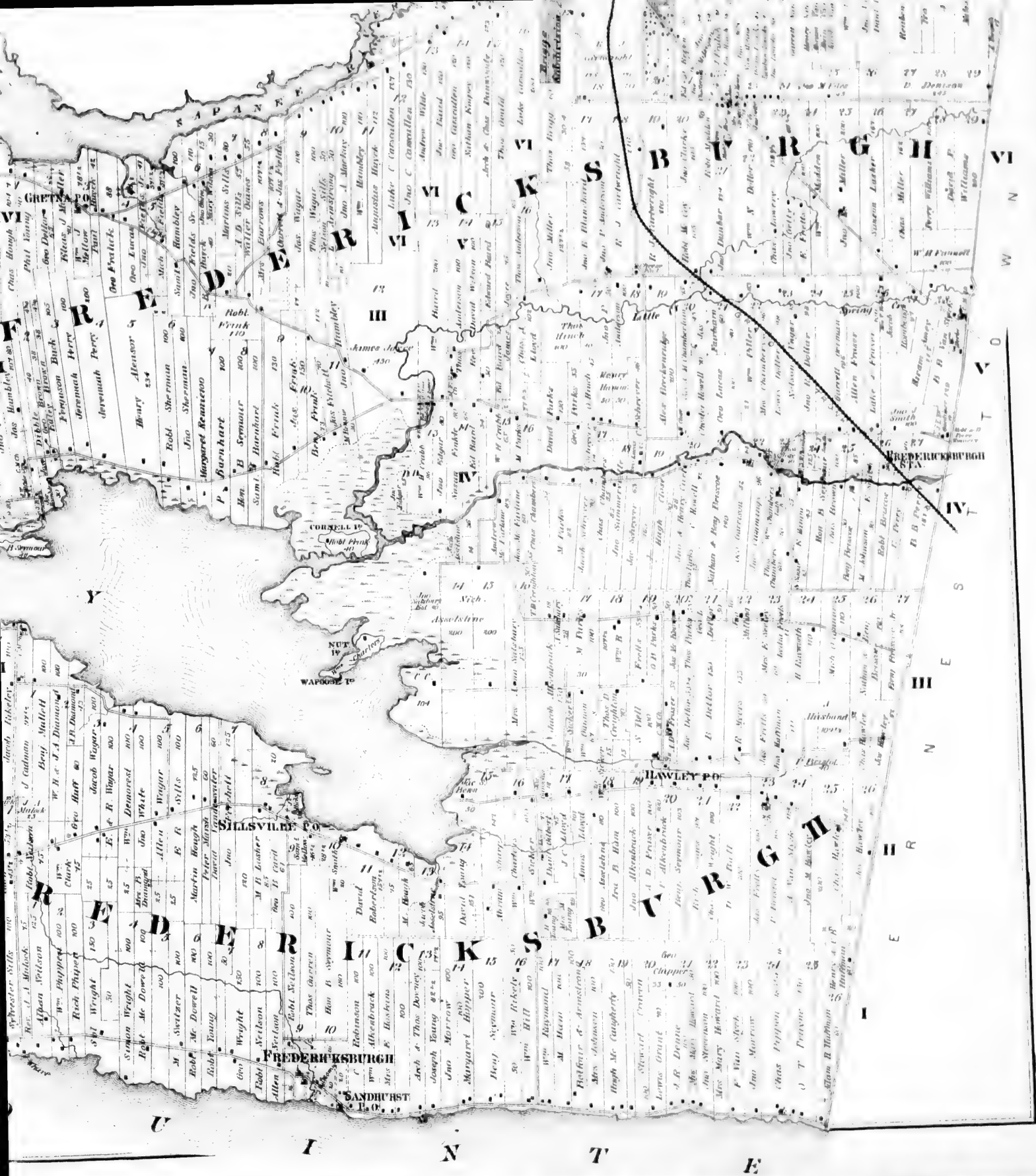
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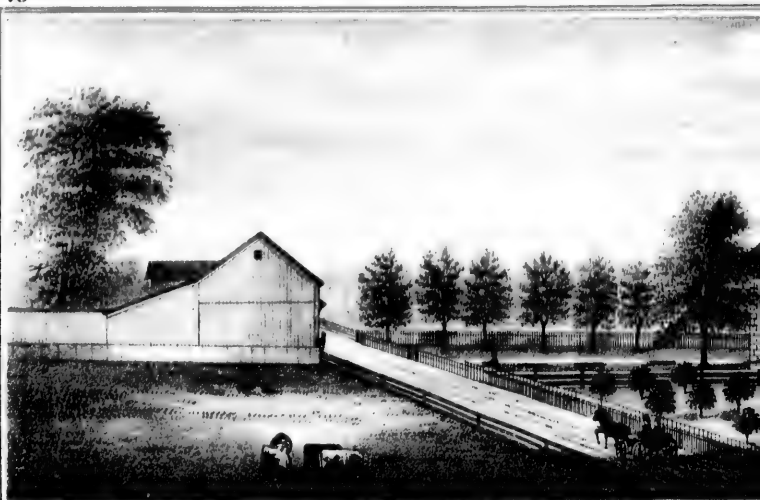
James

Miss F. C. C.

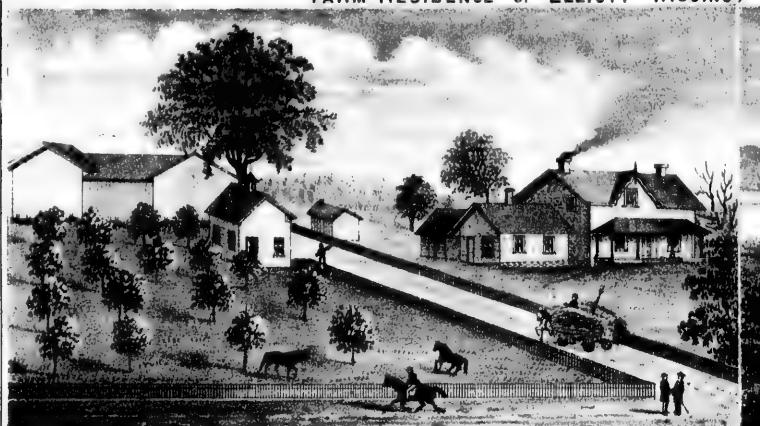
C. R. Allen, Surveyor







FARM RESIDENCE OF ELLIOTT WIGGINS.



FARM RESIDENCE OF J.C. CARSCALLEN, COUNCILOR, N.F. TWP., ONTARIO.



INTERIOR, H.W. PERRY'S HARDWARE STORE, NAPAN



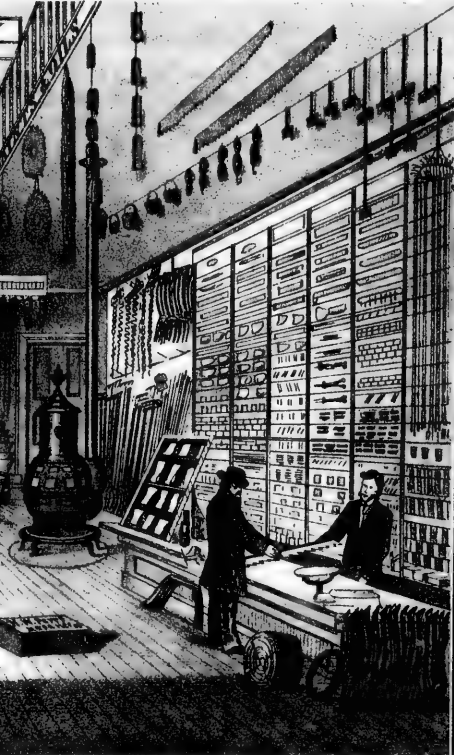
OF ELLIOTT WIGGINS, RICHMOND TWP. ONTARIO.



N. F. TWP. ONTARIO.



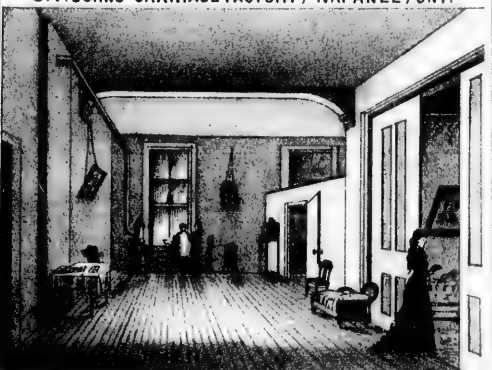
FARM RESIDENCE OF W. & B. ROBINSON, ADOLPHUSTOWN TP. ONT.



WARE STORE, NAPANEE, ONT.



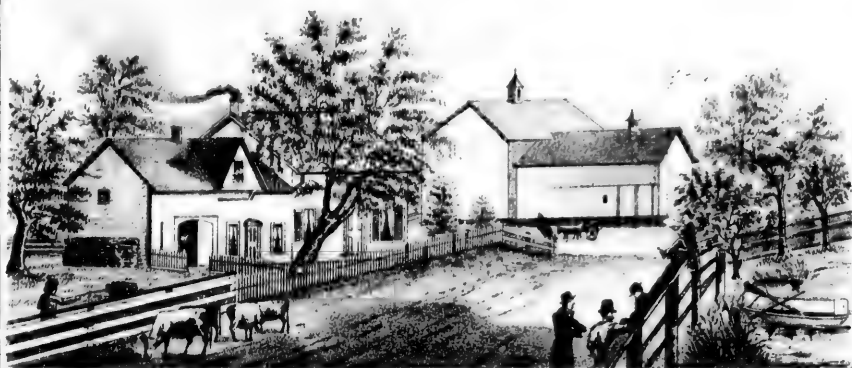
S. T. JOHN'S CARRIAGE FACTORY, NAPANEE, ONT.



DENTAL ROOMS OF DR. CLARK, NAPANEE, ONT.
A. S. ASHLEY, ASSISTANT.



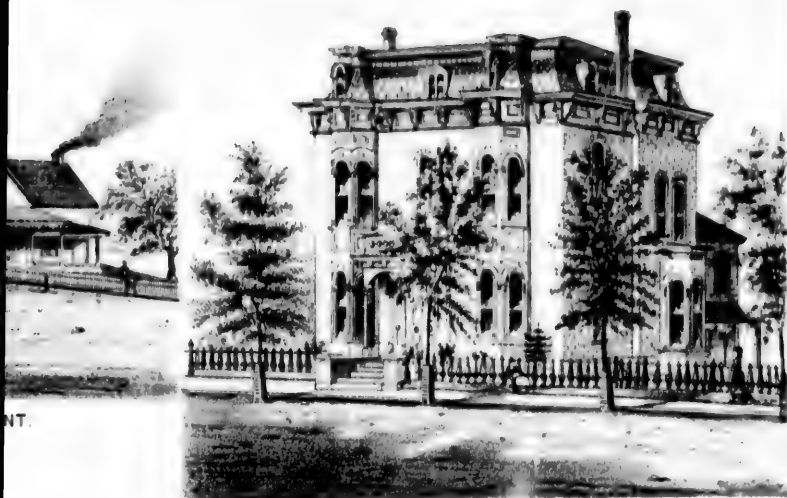
FARM RESIDENCE OF J.F. PARKS ESQ. N.F. TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF S.E. HAWLEY ESQ. ADOLPHUSTOWN TP. ONTARIO.



FARM RESIDENCE OF CHARLES SNIDER, ERNEST



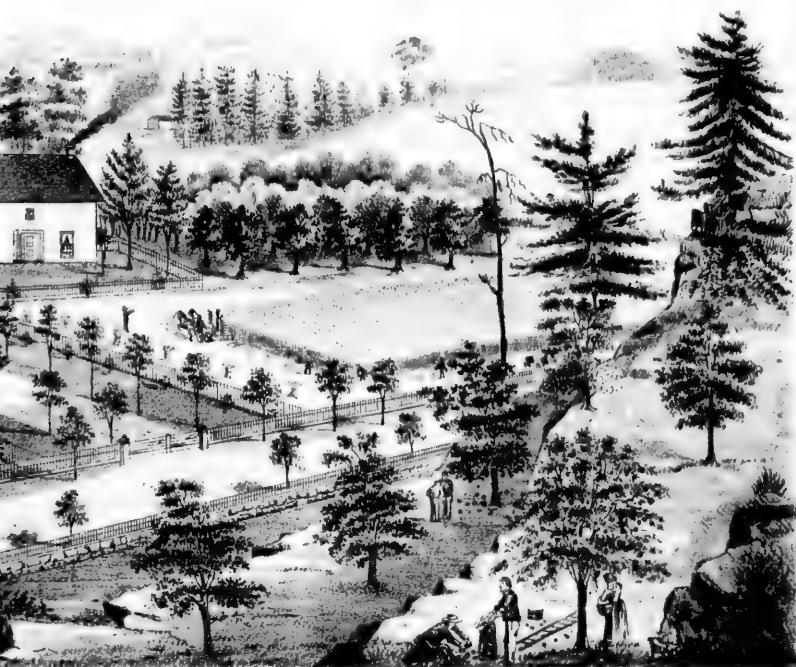
RESIDENCE OF W. S. WILLIAMS, MAYOR OF NAPANEE ONT.



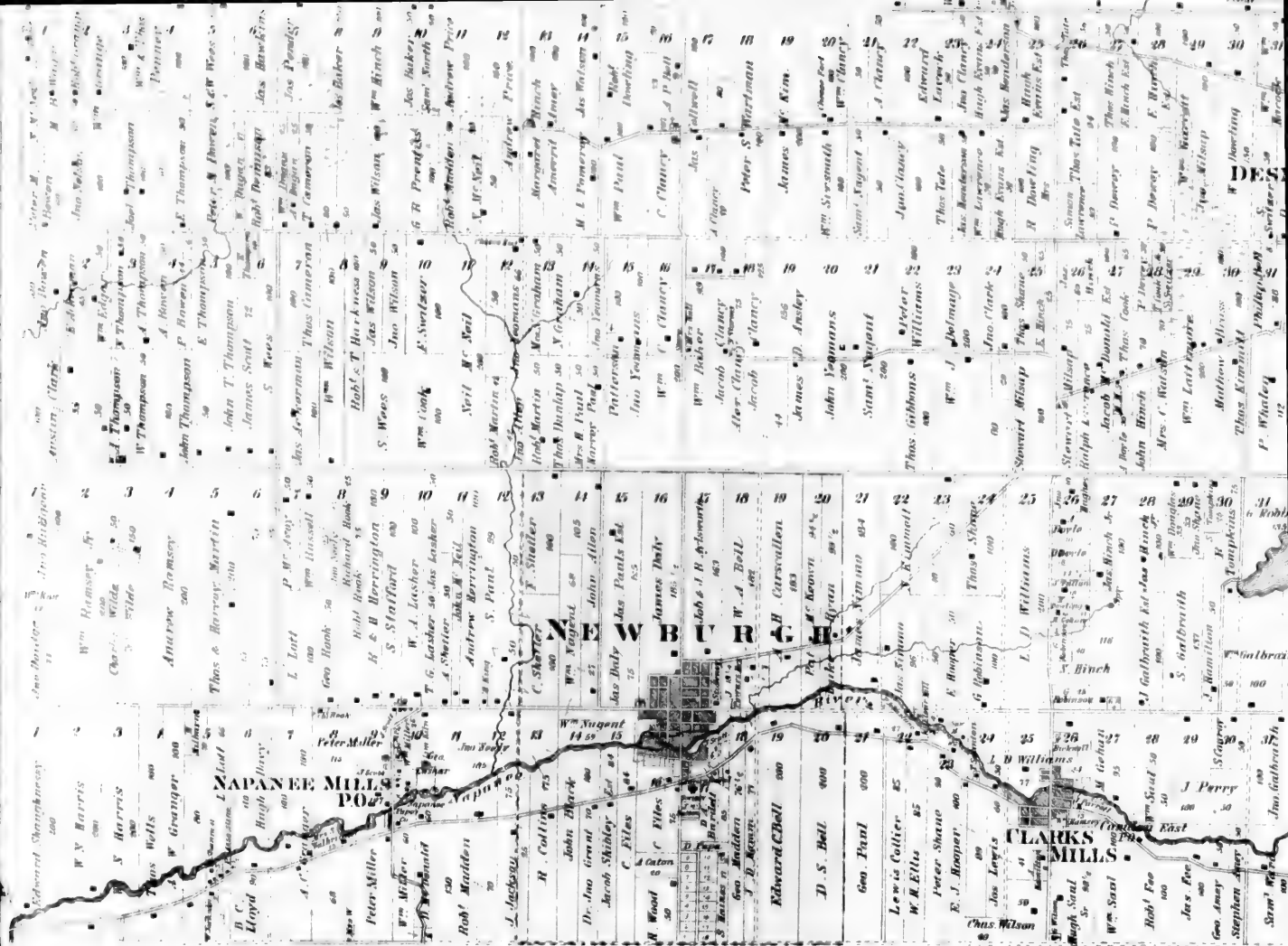
ONTARIO.

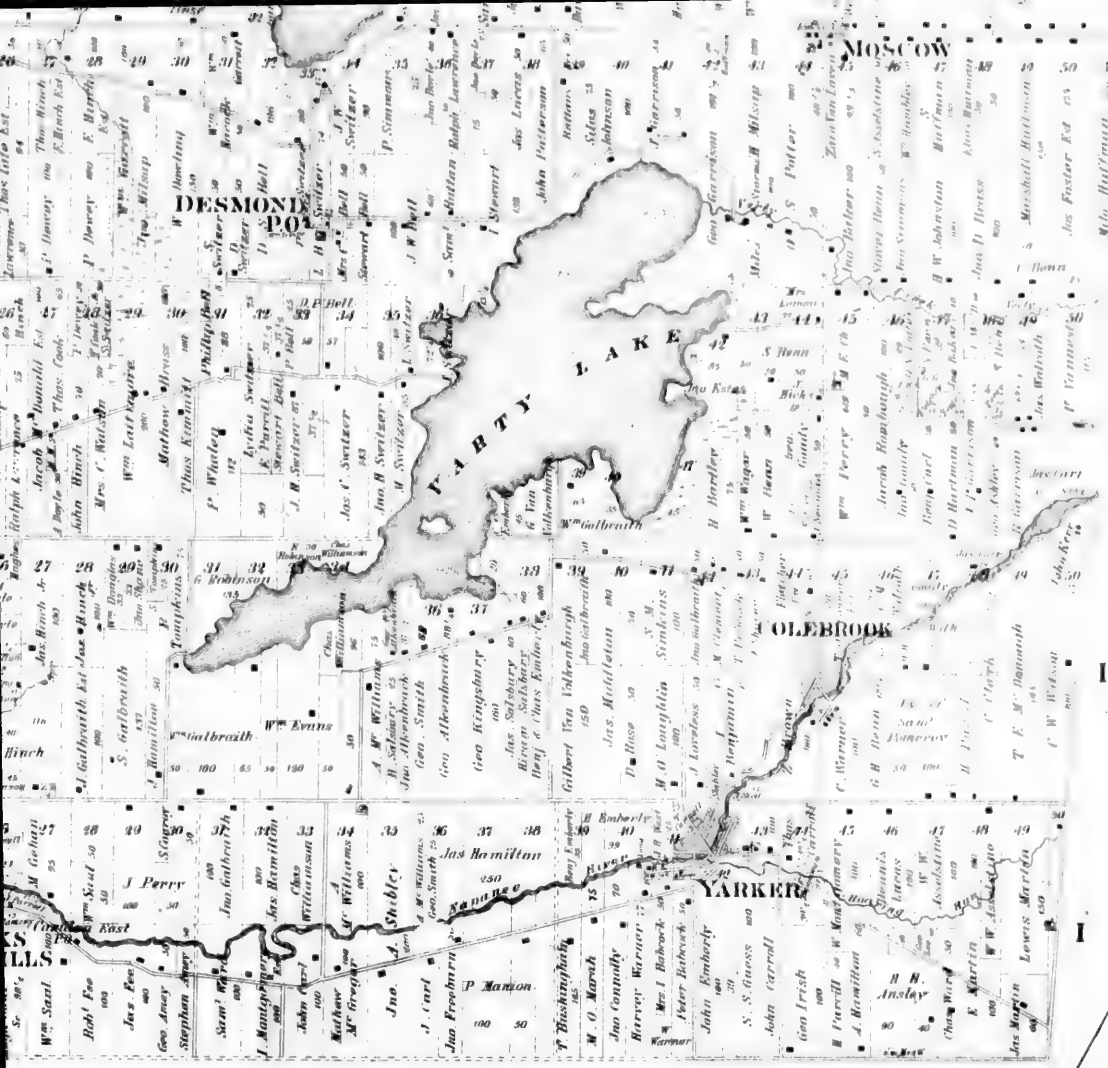


FARM RESIDENCE OF DAVID SIXSMITH ESQ.
RICHMOND TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO.



S. SNIDER, ERNESTTOWN TWP. ONT.





DESMOND PO

MOSEOW

OLEBROOK

YARKER

IV

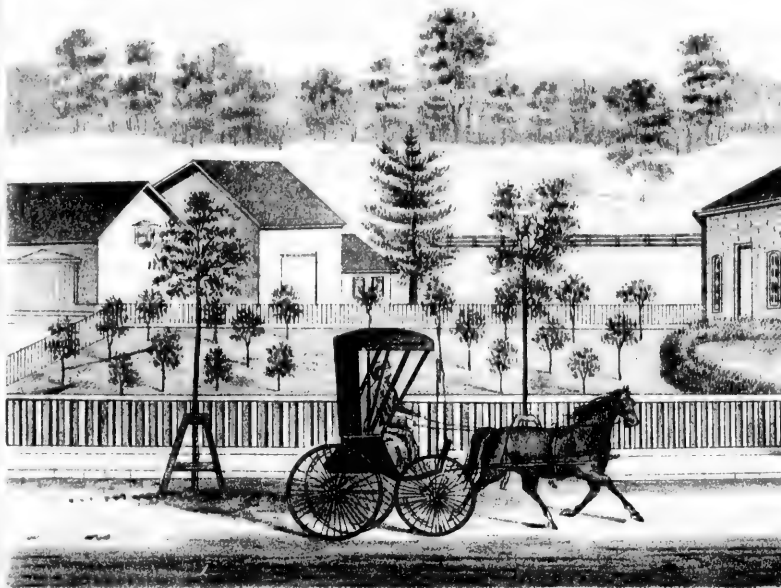
III

II

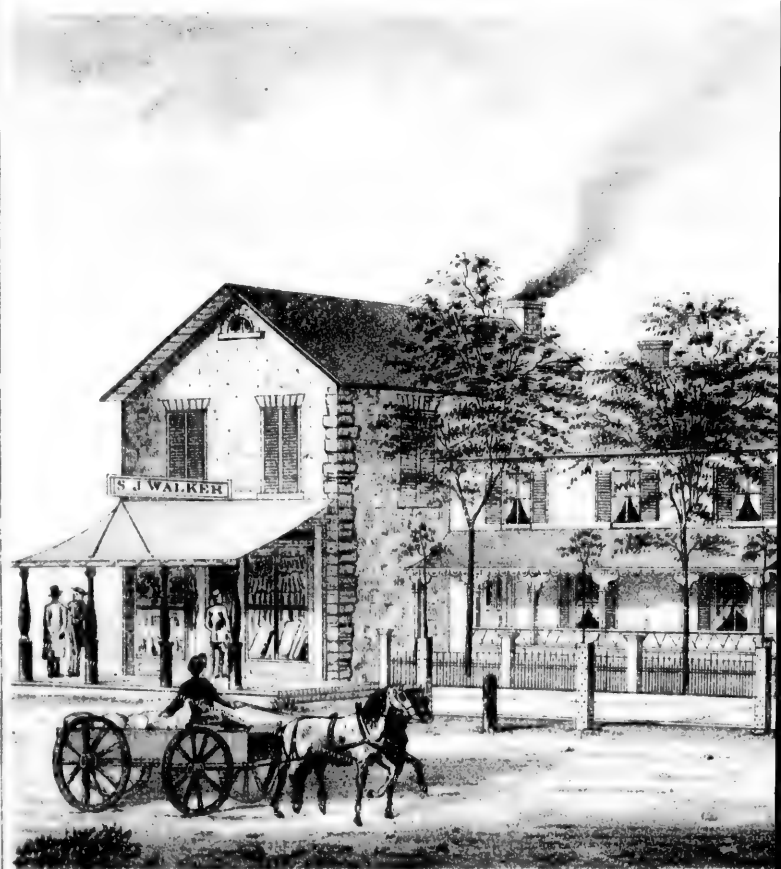
I

Scale 50 Ch^s to one inch





RESIDENCE OF JEREMIAH S



BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT & RESIDENCE OF S. J. WALKER



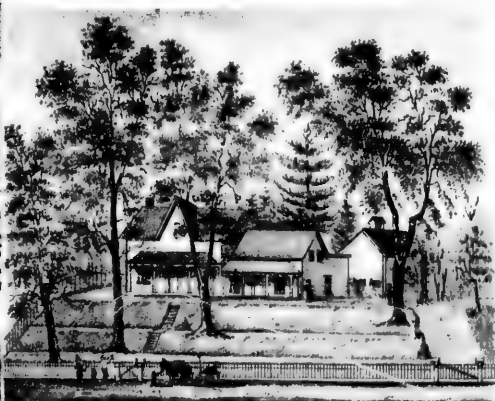
OF JEREMIAH SNIDER, WILTON, ONTARIO.



OF S. J. WALKER, ODESSA, ONT.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES THOMPSON, WILTON, ONT.
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER



RESIDENCE OF C. A. JENKINS, ERNESTTOWN Tp. ONT.



RESIDENCE OF ROBT STORMS, WILTON ONT.



FARM R



FARM RESIDENCE OF C.R. ALLISON S.F. TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF C W HUFFMAN, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE



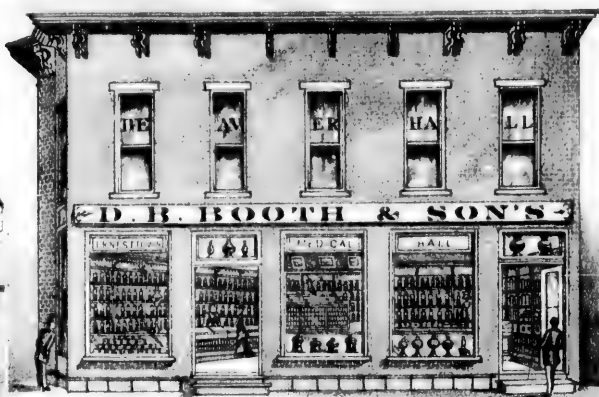
FARM RESIDENCE OF S AMEY, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



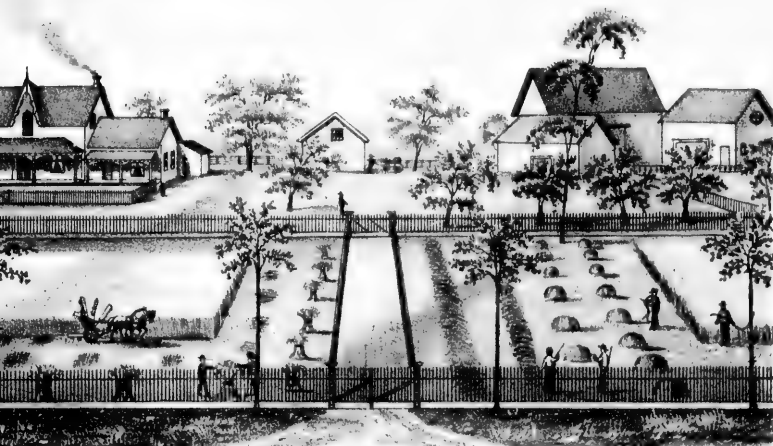
FARM



FARM RESIDENCE OF I. F. AILSWORTH, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



ODESSA.

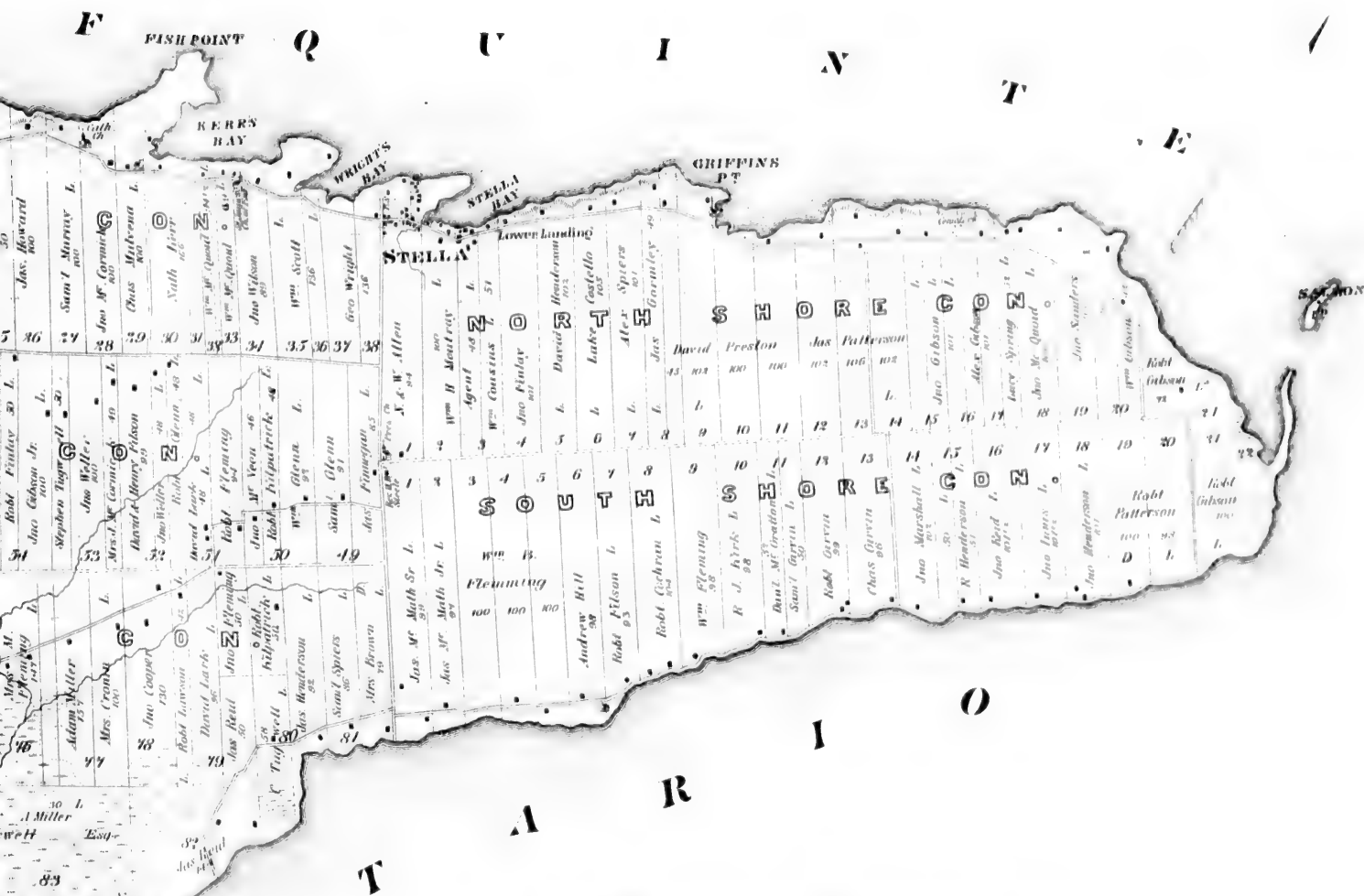


FARM RESIDENCE OF LAWRENCE SHARP, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF J. M. CLARK, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



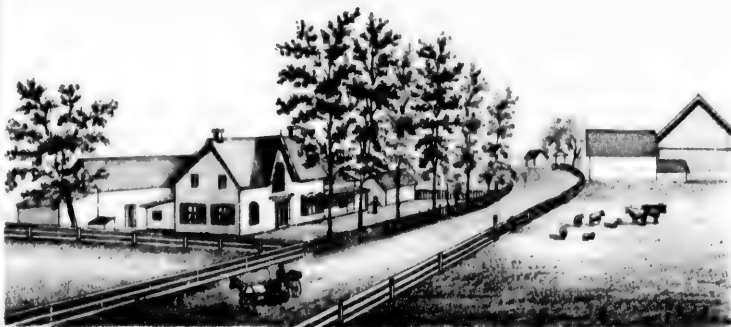


AMHERST ISLAND

COUNTIES OF
LENNOX & ADDINGTON
ONT.

Scale 40 chains to an Inch
by C. R. Allen, Surveyor

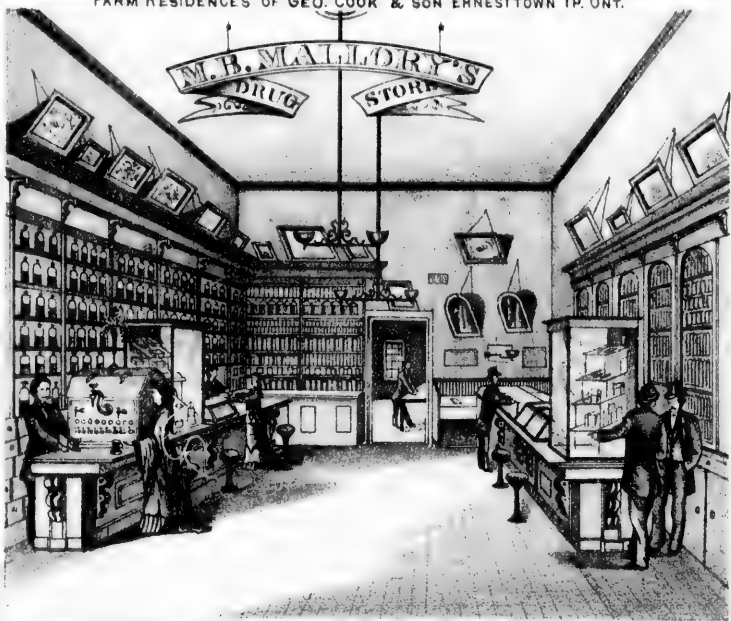
All lots or tracts marked, L, are leased by the parties whose names appear there on and are owned by Robt. Percival Maxwell Esq of Ireland. All others are owned by the parties whose names appear there on



FARM RESIDENCE OF S. D. HARTMAN, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



FARM RESIDENCES OF GEO. COOK & SON, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.



M. B. MALLORY'S DRUG STORE, INTERIOR, NAPANEE, ONT.



FARM RESIDENCE OF W. R. DORAN, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.

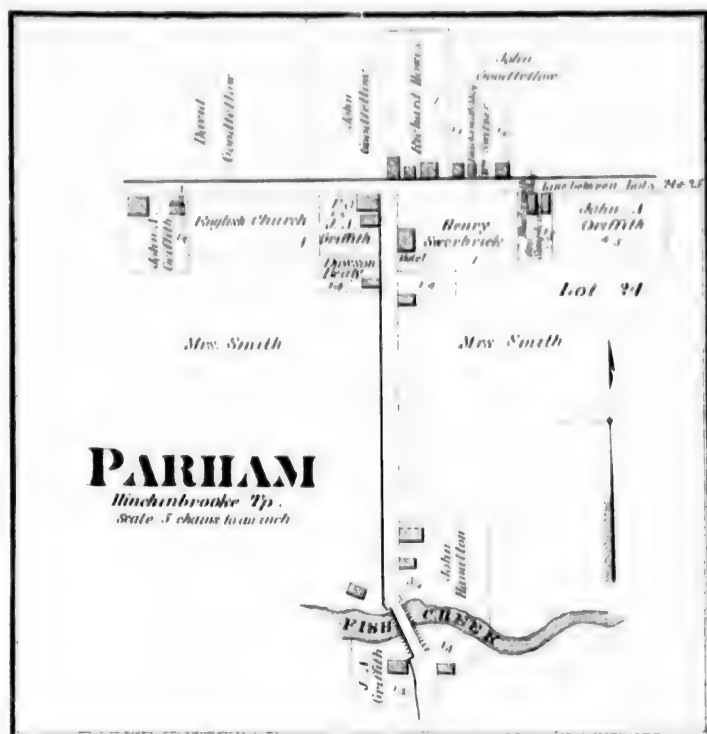


FARM RESIDENCE OF JAMES WELLS, ERNESTTOWN TP. ONT.

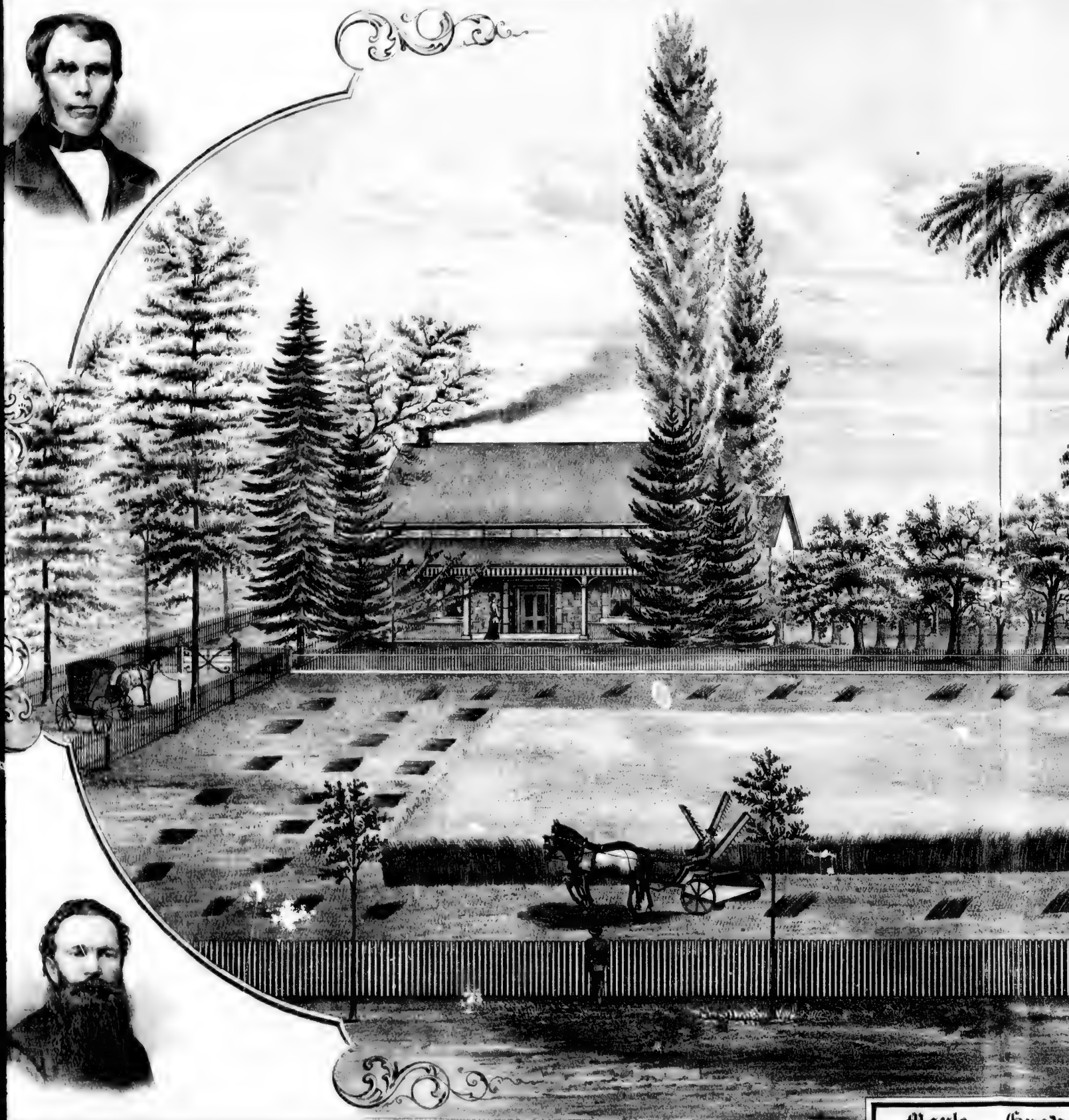
FOR SALE



PROPERTY OF DONALD FRASER, ODESSA, ONTARIO.







Maple Grove

FARM RESIDENCES OF THE LATE JNO. ARMITAGE & SON



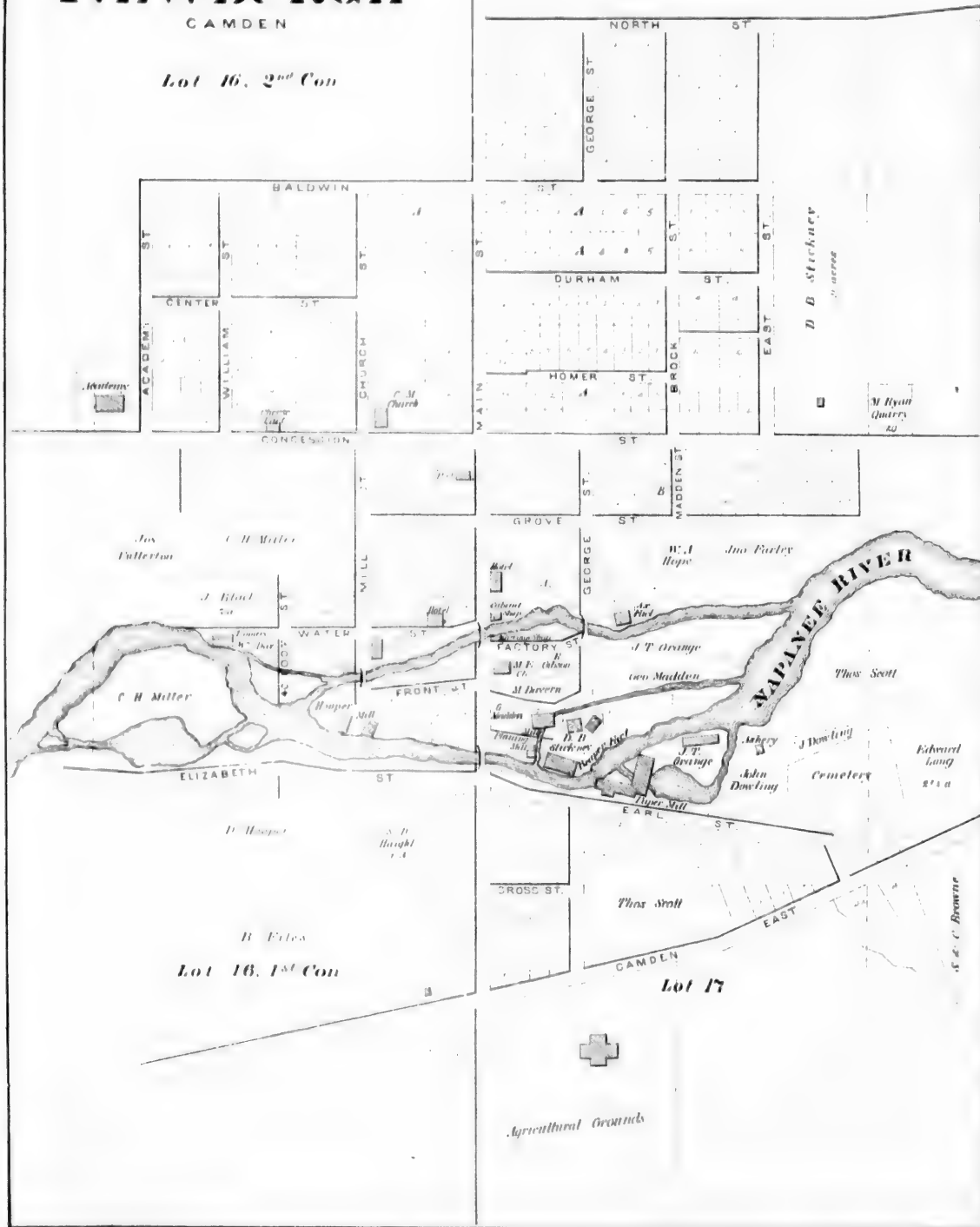
Maple Grove
ARMITAGE & SON, ERNESTTOWN TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO.

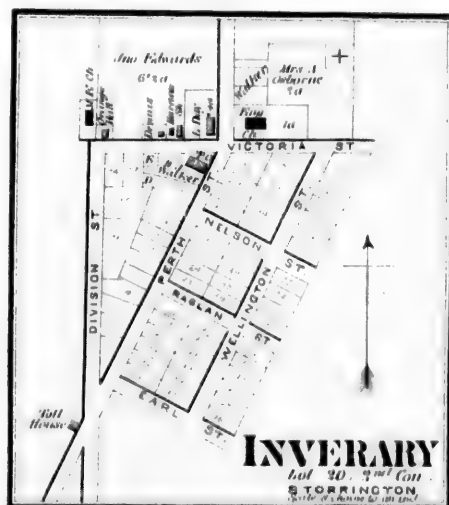
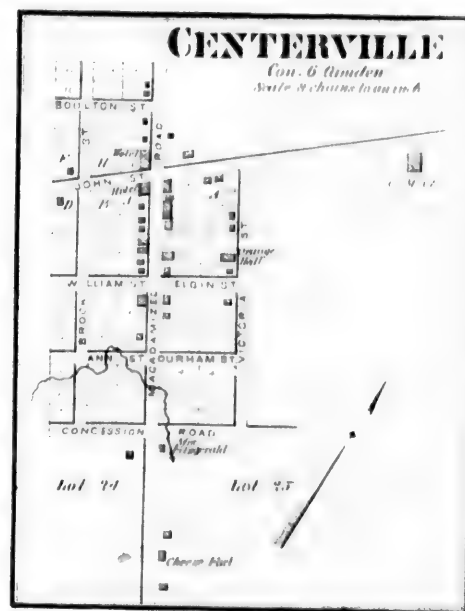
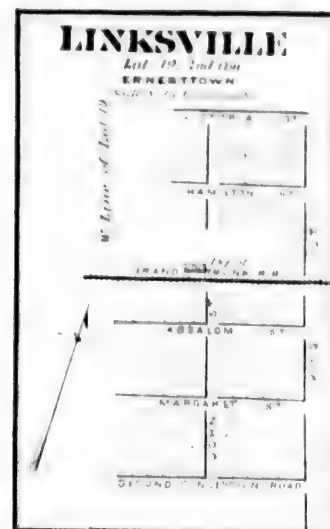
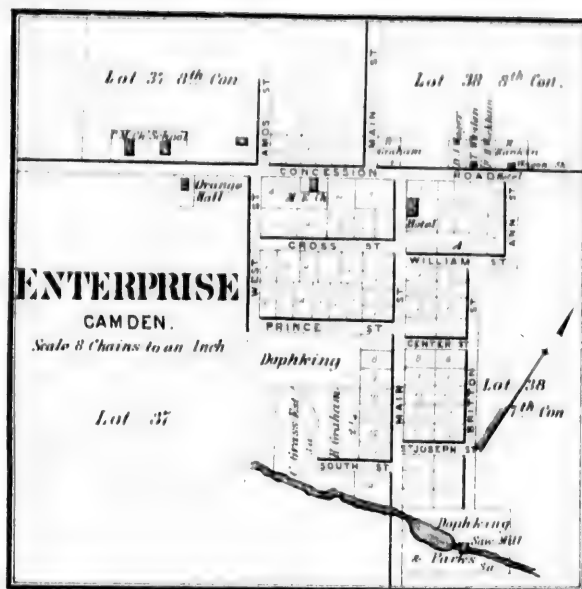
NEWBURGH

CAMDEN

Lot 16, 2nd Con

Lot 17





J. S. & J. R. Cartwright

CENTRE WARD

PARK

EAST WARD

J. S. & J. R. Cartwright

23

WEST WARD

J. S. & J. R. Cartwright

20

21

22

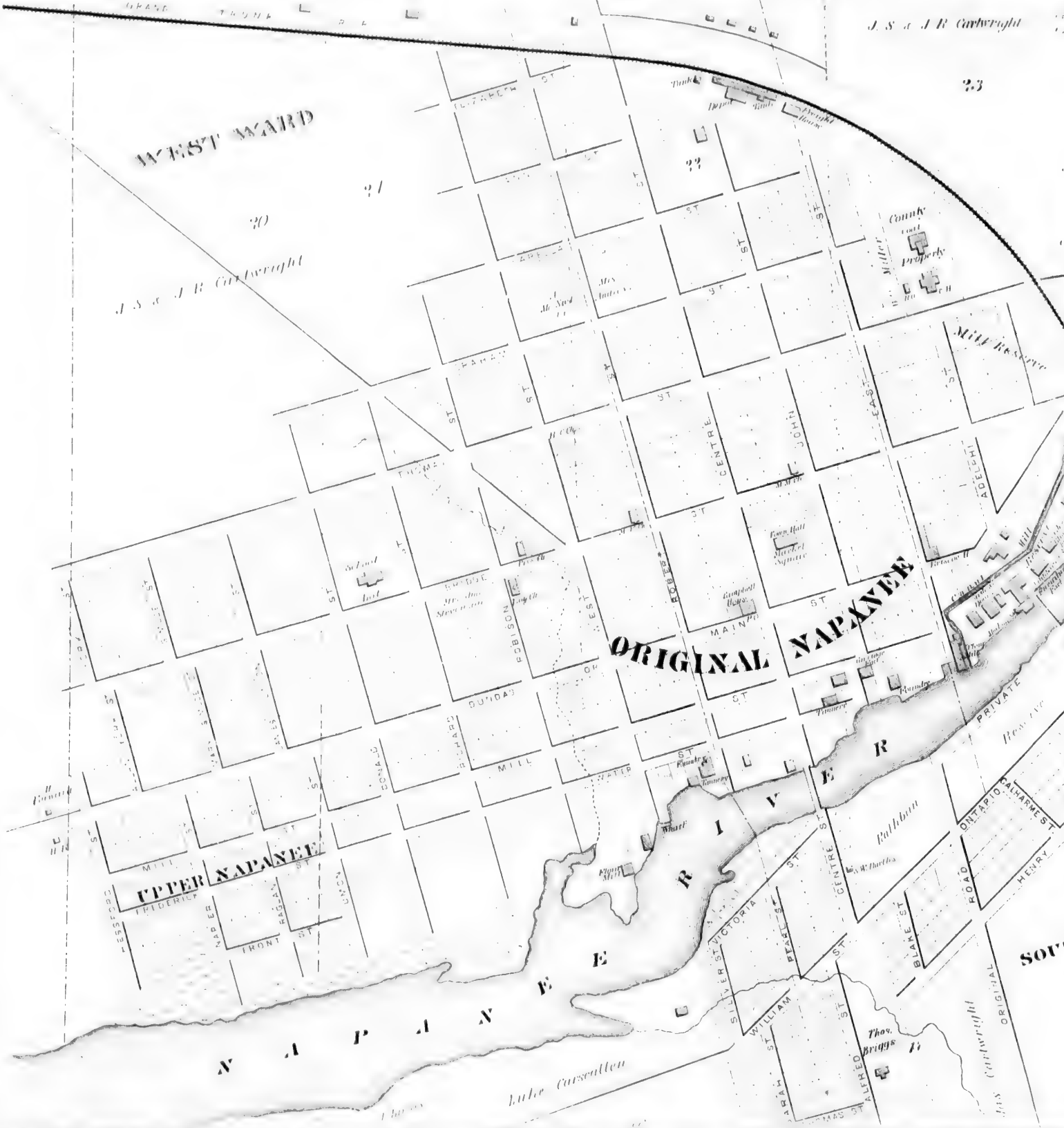
ORIGINAL NAPANEE

UPPER NAPANEE

N A P A N E E

Lake Couchichewin

SOUTH



PARK
EAST WARD

LOTS

PARK LOTS

J. R. Cartwright

CARTWRIGHTVILLE

25

23

School

Com

CAMDEN

KING ST

CLAY ST

FIRST ST

AGRICULTURAL
PLOTS

Crystal
Lake

CLARKVILLE

NAPANEE

COUNTY SEAT OF LENOX & AD
1840

BR

19

20

VII Con. Fredericksburgh

SOUTH NAPANEE

18

Rd Cartwright

GRAND TRUNK R.R.

CENTRE WARD

EAST WARD

J. S. & J. R. Cartwright

WEST WARD

J. S. & J. R. Cartwright

ORIGINAL NAPANEE

UPPER NAPANEE

NAPANEE RIVER

SOUTH NAPANEE

18

16

J. S. & J. R. Cartwright

CARTWRIGHT

FIRST

CLARK

QUEEN

CHURCH

ST. JAMES

ST. JOHN

ST. PETER

ST. PAUL

ST. MICHAEL

ST. GEORGE

ST. ANDREW

ST. NICHOLAS

ST. ELM

ST. MARTIN

ST. VINCENT

ST. ANNE

ST. CECILIA

ST. TERESA

ST. JOSEPH

ST. FRANCIS

ST. MARY

ST. ELIZABETH

ST. AGNES

ST. KATHARINE

ST. ANTONY

ST. BENEDICT

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE

ST. PETER THE APOSTLE

ST. PAUL THE APOSTLE

ST. ANDREW THE APOSTLE

ST. NICHOLAS THE APOSTLE

ST. ELM THE APOSTLE

ST. MARTIN THE APOSTLE

ST. VINCENT THE APOSTLE

ST. ANNE THE APOSTLE

ST. CECILIA THE APOSTLE

COUNTY SEAT OF LENNOX & ADDINGTON

BRIGGS

1. *Y. H. D. ...*
 2. *Y. H. D. ...*
 3. *Y. H. D. ...*

A street map of Cartwrightville, Tennessee. The map shows a grid of streets. The streets shown are Queen St, Center St, King St, Fisher St, and Mac St. A diagonal line runs from the top left towards the bottom right, labeled 'CARTWRIGHTVILLE'.

ARKVILLE

19)

VII con Fredericksburgh

24

18

But I do not want to say that the

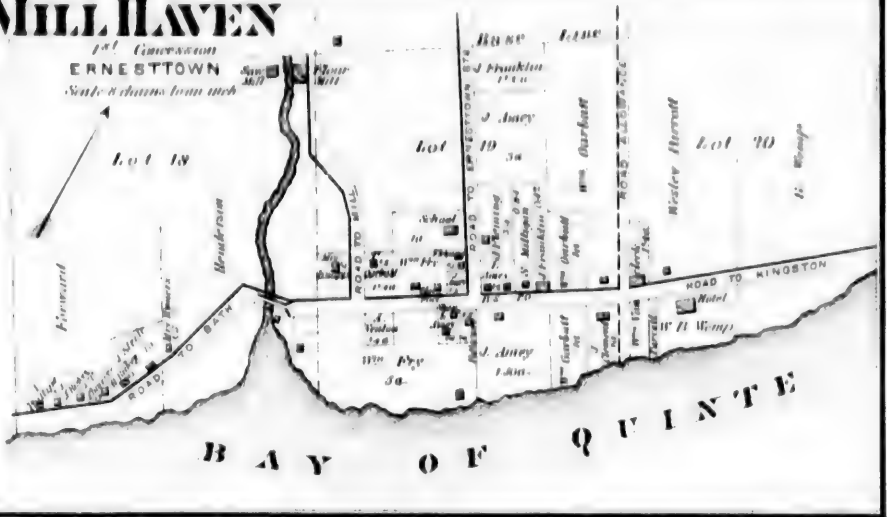
with right

GRAND

SOUTH NAPANEE

MILLHAVEN

1st Concession
ERNESTTOWN
Scale 4 chains to an inch

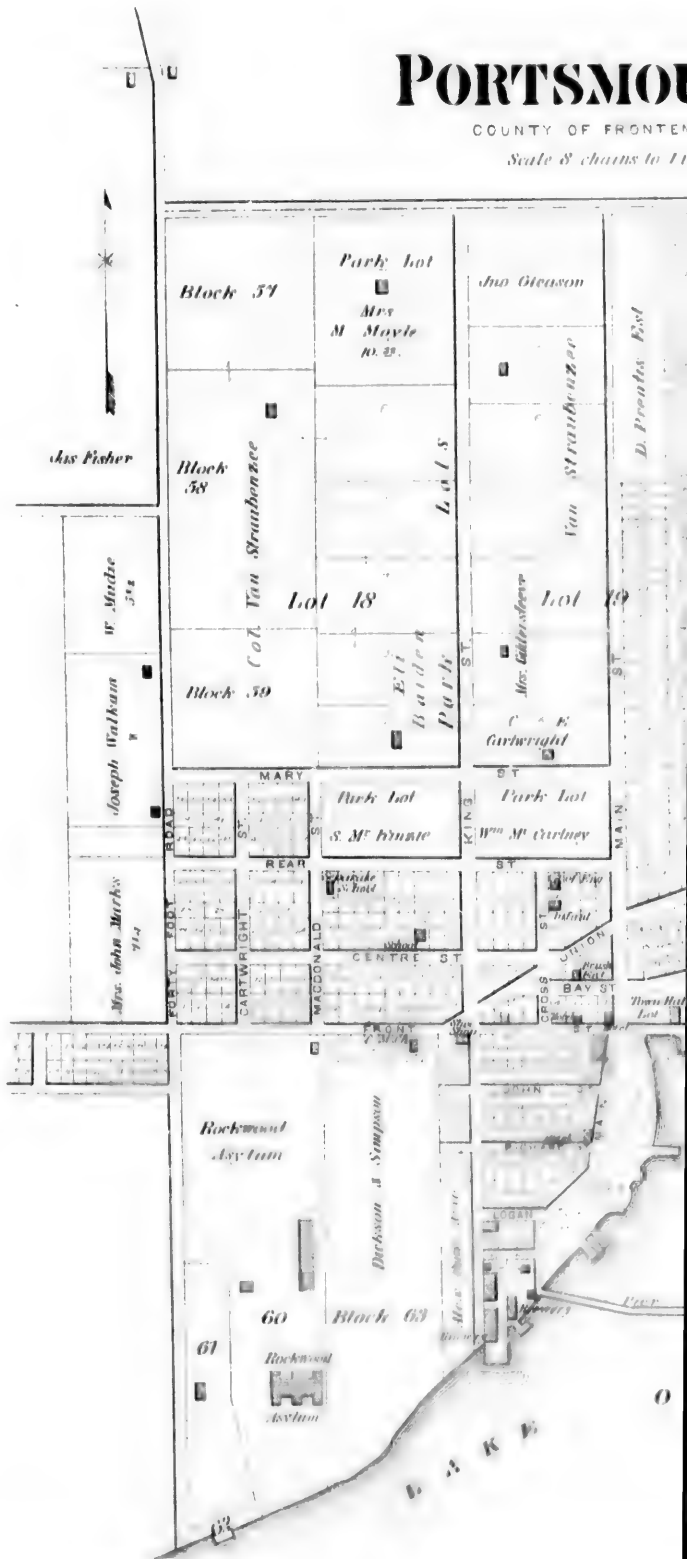


WILTON

lots 37 & 38 & 39
6th Concession
ERNESTTOWN
Scale 4 chs. to an inch



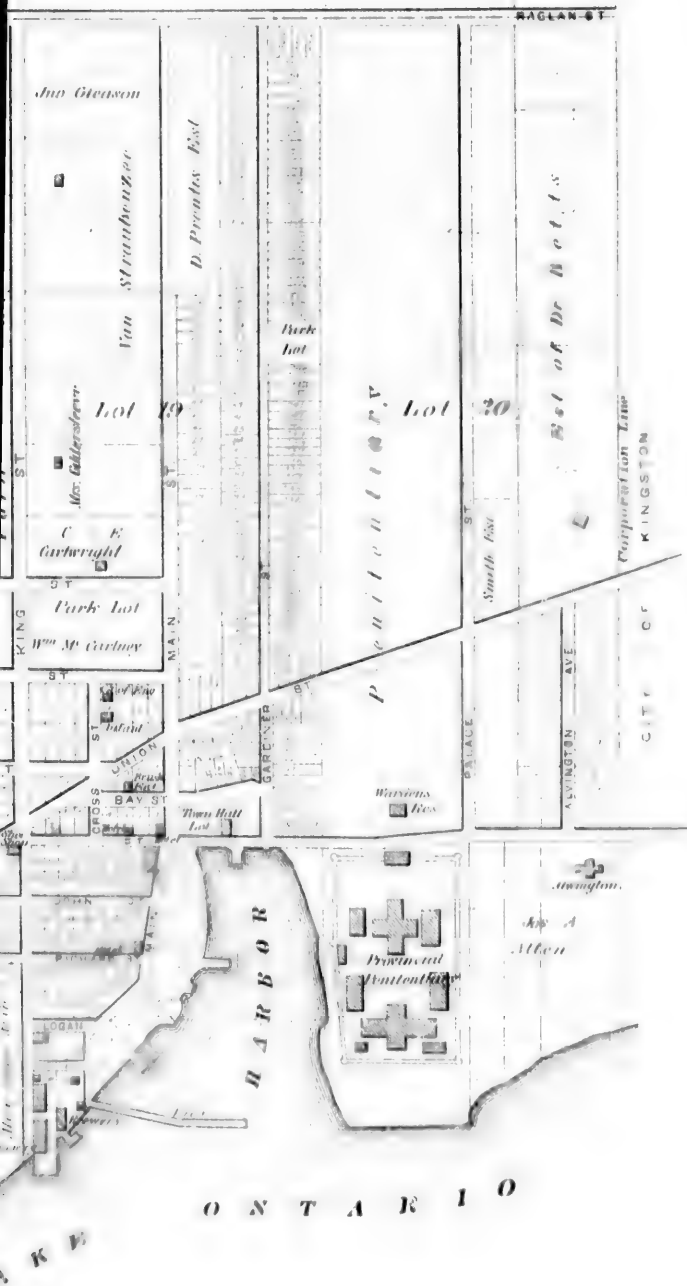
COUNTY OF FRONTENAC
Scale 8 chains to 1 in.



PORTSMOUTH

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC

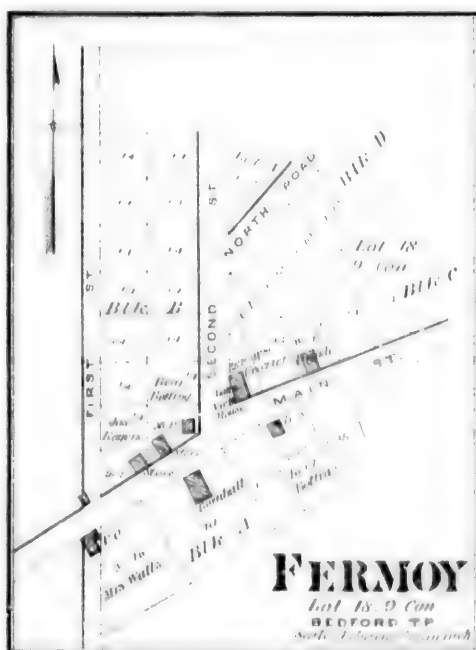
Scale 8 chains to 1 inch



GARDEN ISLAND

FRONTENAC CO

Scale 6's chains to an inch



OLD ROBLIX

Scale 4 chains to an inch

West 1/4 Lot 20





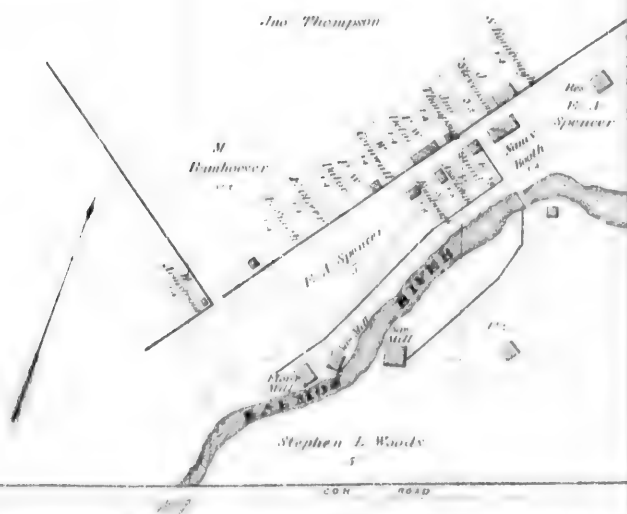
OLD ROBLIN

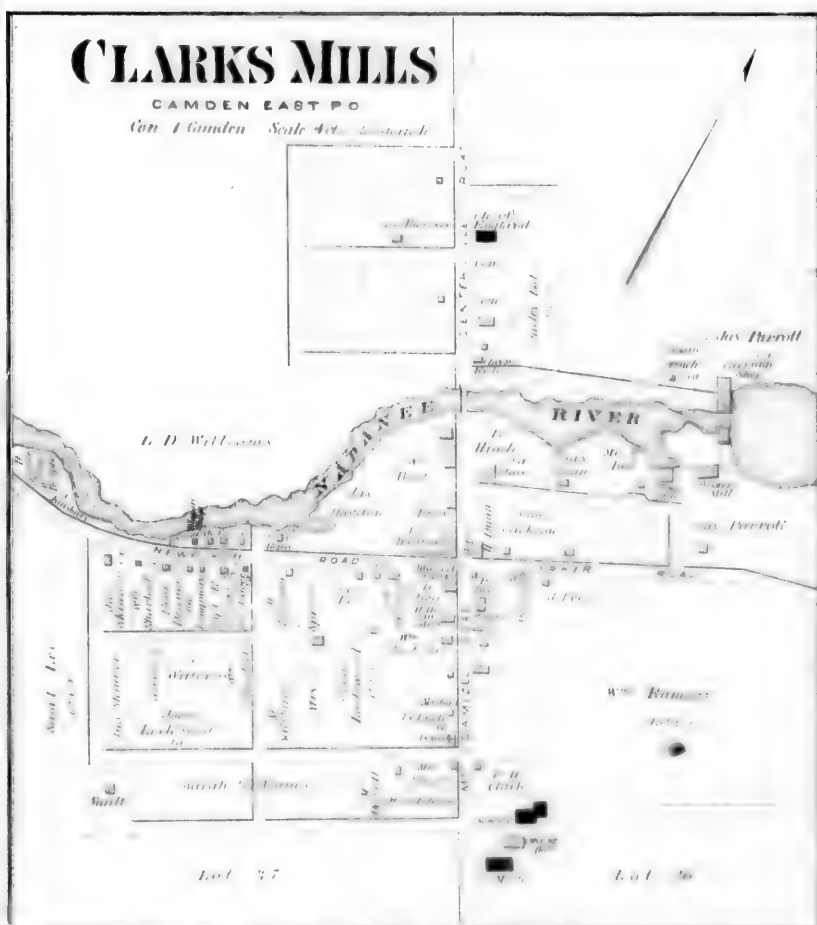
Scale 4 chains to an inch

West 1/4 Lot 30

East 1/4 of Lot 30

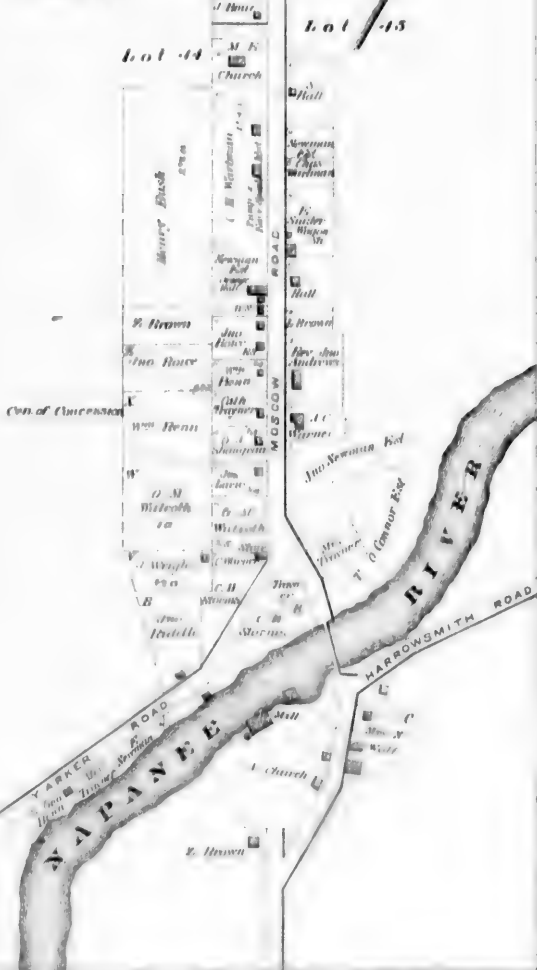
24





COLE BROOK

on Lots 44 & 45, 3rd Concession
CAMDEN



ADOLPHUSTOWN

CO. OF LENNO & ADDINGTON
State boundaries to an inch



BATTERSEA
STORRINGTON
 10 & 11, 9th Con
Scale 5 chains to an inch

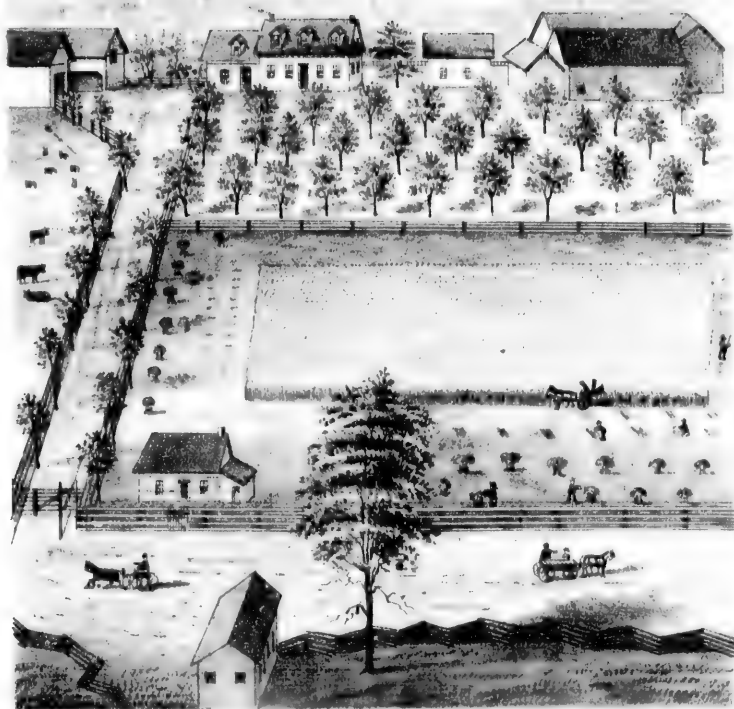
The map shows a network of streets including Raglan St, Wellington St, Main St, and Cross St. Key landmarks include a School, a Post Office, a Public House, and several mills (e.g., Mill, Windmill, Watermill). The River Stour is depicted flowing through the area, with a bridge crossing it. The map is oriented with North at the top.



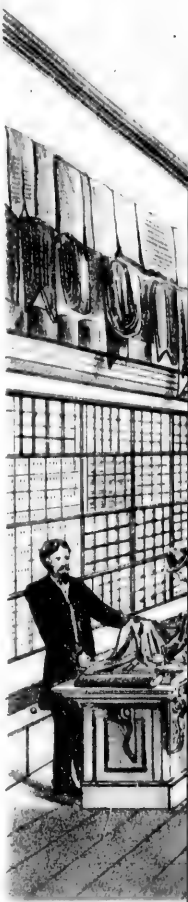
FARM RESIDENCE OF ALEXANDER GLENN, AMHERST ISLAND, ONT.



FARM R



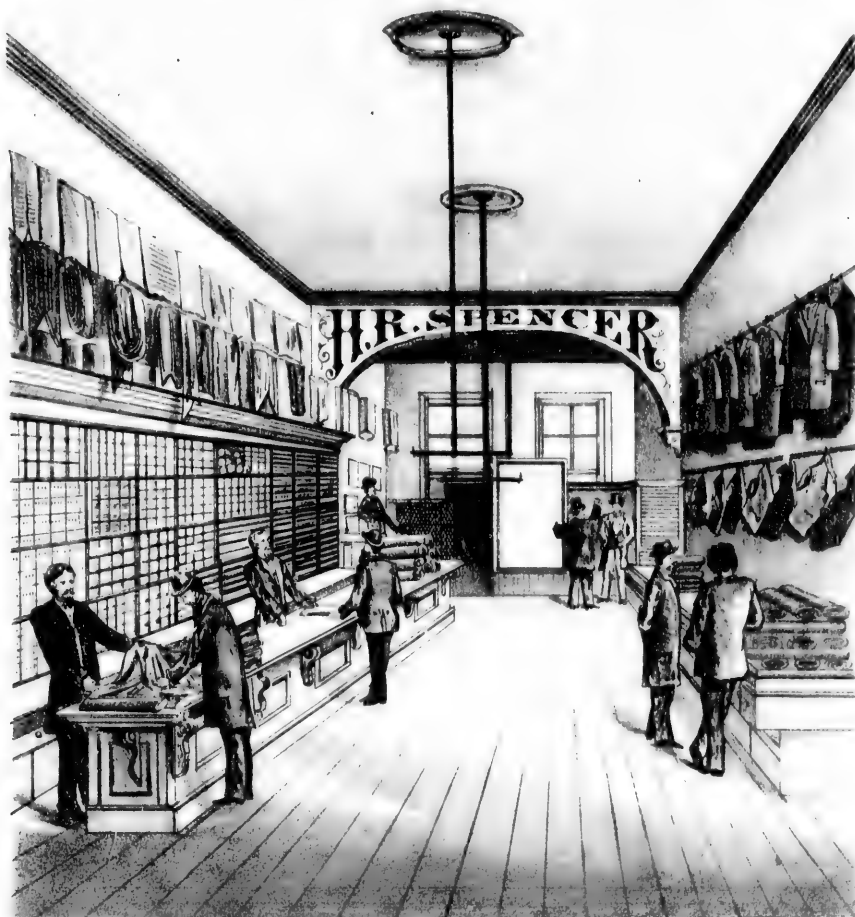
FARM RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM SPOONER, KINGSTON, ONT.



INTERIOR VIEW OF



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN Mc RORY, LOUGHBOROUGH TP. ONT.



INTERIOR VIEW OF H.R. SPENCER'S CLOTHING & GENTS FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, DUNDAS ST. NAPANEE, ONT.

FRONTENAC, LENNOX, AND ADDINGTON COUNTIES.

LISTING NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS MEN IN THE CITIES AND VILLAGES, A DESCRIPTION OF THEIR BUSINESS
AND OF THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS OF EACH TOWNSHIP WHO PATRONIZE THIS ATLAS

KINGSTON CITY.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH TOWNSHIP.

PITTSBURGH TOWNSHIP.

NAME	CON.	LOT	BUSINESS	P.O. AD.	NATIVITY	NAME	CON.	LOT	BUSINESS	P.O. AD.	NATIVITY
Angelo Robert	8	25	Post Master Telegraph Agent and General Store Dr. Rev.	Br	M	Angelo Robert	8	25	Post Master Telegraph Agent and General Store Dr. Rev.	Br	M
Atkinson John	6	30	Farmer	W	I	Atkinson John	6	30	Farmer	W	I
Augustus Duke	8	31		Br	M	Augustus Duke	8	31		Br	M
Axtell James	8	37	Farmer and Post Master	W	I	Axtell James	8	37	Farmer and Post Master	W	I
Anderson John	2	16	Farmer	W	I	Anderson John	2	16	Farmer	W	I
Byrnes Edward	8	18		W	I	Byrnes Edward	8	18		W	I
Brown Alfred J. P.	8	18		W	I	Brown Alfred J. P.	8	18		W	I
Reyer John D.	8	18		W	I	Reyer John D.	8	18		W	I
Bradshaw Peter	8	18	Farmer and Saw	W	I	Bradshaw Peter	8	18	Farmer and Saw	W	I
Blackcock H. G.	5	1	Farmer	W	I	Blackcock H. G.	5	1	Farmer	W	I
Brady Thomas	6	30		W	I	Brady Thomas	6	30		W	I
Brown James E. Mrs.	6	18		W	I	Brown James E. Mrs.	6	18		W	I
Brown John P.	10	38		W	I	Brown John P.	10	38		W	I
Beatty John	7	38		W	I	Beatty John	7	38		W	I
Bennett Robert	5	1		W	I	Bennett Robert	5	1		W	I
Bennett Joseph	8	30		W	M	Bennett Joseph	8	30		W	M
Brown James M.	8	30	Milwaukee and Corporation	W	I	Brown James M.	8	30	Milwaukee and Corporation	W	I
Brown James	8	35	Farmer	W	I	Brown James	8	35	Farmer	W	I
Bell James	6	28		W	I	Bell James	6	28		W	I
Blacklock James C.	5	34	Teacher and Farmer	W	I	Blacklock James C.	5	34	Teacher and Farmer	W	I
Baldwin James	4	20	Farmer	W	I	Baldwin James	4	20	Farmer	W	I
Brown William	4	30		W	I	Brown William	4	30		W	I
Bowen William	1	31		W	I	Bowen William	1	31		W	I
Bryant Joseph	1	18	General Dealer	W	I	Bryant Joseph	1	18	General Dealer	W	I
Brish Robert	4	35	Farmer	W	I	Brish Robert	4	35	Farmer	W	I
Brown William	1	14		W	I	Brown William	1	14		W	I
Camp David	8	18		W	I	Camp David	8	18		W	I
Camp James	8	34		W	I	Camp James	8	34		W	I
Carlson R. J.	Military Reserve		Farmer - Mission	W	I	Carlson R. J.	Military Reserve		Farmer - Mission	W	I

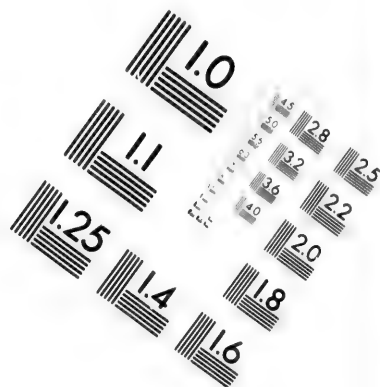
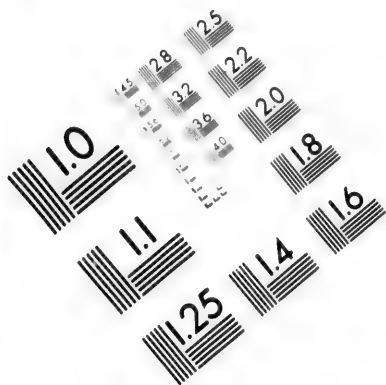
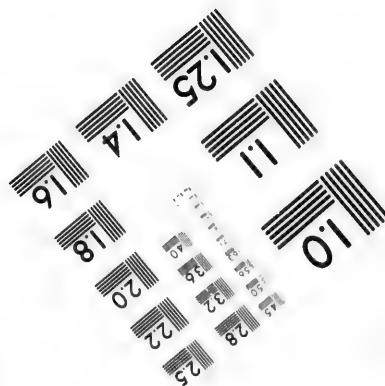
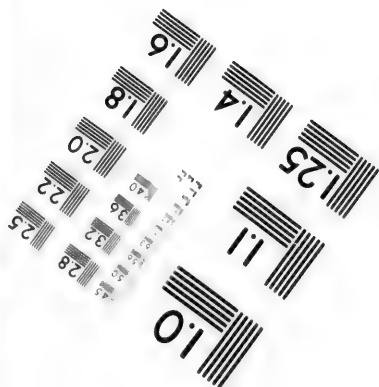
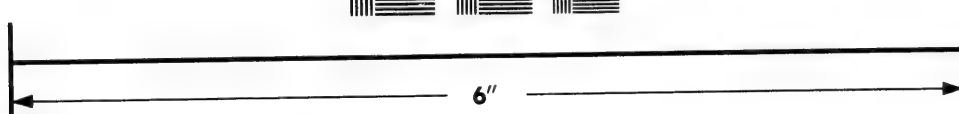
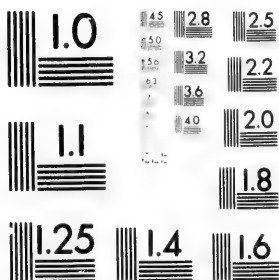


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

45
30
28
32
25
36
22
20
18

11
10
01

PITTSBURGH TOWNSHIP.—Continued.

NAME	COM.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P.O. Address.	NATIVITY.	NAME	COM.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P.O. Address.	NATIVITY.
Farmer				Willeshme	Ireland	1813	Macdon, John	9	38	Farmer	Seely's Bay, Canada
				Canada		1820	March, Edward	9	38		
				Bay		1821	M. Mullin, J. E.	11	7		
				Kingston		1820	M. Mullin, Wm.	11	7		Ireland
				England		1820	Pelback, J. E.	11	7		
				Pitts Ferry	Ireland	1817	Patterson, Richard S.	1	8	Councillor and Farmer	Kingston
				Canada		1819	Parcell, Patrick	3	26		Ballantyne, Ireland
				England		1815	Potter, John	6	32		Willeshme
				Prime Fred		5	14			Birmingham Lond n, E.	
				Petty, Jonathan		7	31			Carpenter, Joiner, and Farmer	
				Potts, D.		6	29				
				Reynolds, John		4	29			Blacksmith and Farmer,	
				Roush Bros.		8	38			Merchants and Millers.	
				Rich, William		6	35			Farmer	
				R. B. David A.		3	26				
				Rea Thomas		3	12			Ma-on	
				Rev. Andrew K.		4	23			Farmer	
				Rea, John J.		Gore,	10				
				Roberts, D. D.		1	1			Retired,	
				Reid Samuel		2	29			Farmer	
				Seabrook, Wm.		9	37			Thresher and Farmer	
				Spence Robert		7	35			Farmer	
				Seabrook, James		9	37				
				Stohler, Isaac		7	37				
				Scott, John		6	36				
				Stratton, George		3	12				
				Smyth, Samuel		6	19			Proprietor of Hotel,	
				Stewart, Wm H.		1	9			Farmer	
				Stewart, John		1	5, 6				
				Soble, John		1	2				
				Stark, T. C.		3	35			Farmer and Stock Raiser,	
				Strachan, Martin		Gore,	10			Reeve of Pittsburgh	
				Samuel Alex. C.		30	3			Farmer	
				Todd, Thomas		5	17				
				Trotter, David		4	14				
				Thompson, A.		8	32				
				Todd, Samuel		5	14			Mechanic and Farmer	
				Tibbit, E.		1	D,			Farmer	
				Todd, Charles		1	35				
				Vanhorn, John		3	15				
				Vanhorn, Wm.		3	14			Retired,	
				Vanhorn, Wm		1	14			Farmer	
				Webb, Michael		10	35				
				Wood, J.		7	32				
				Willett, Arthur		5	12			Carpenter and Farmer	
				Wade, F. J.		35	1				
				Wilson, James		4	27				
				Woods, Walter		4	13				
				Whitney, Benjamin		3	25			Retired	
				Water, John		2	12			Farmer	
				Wilmot, H.		1	6, 7			Ex-Reeve	
				Wells, Joseph		3	2			Farmer	
				Wilmot, John		1	4, 5				

STORRINGTON TOWNSHIP.

NAME	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date settled	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date settled		
A. John	5	5	Farmer.	Battersea.	England.	1838	Gosdine, James.	Battersea.		Blacksmith.	Battersea.	England.	1861		
A. W. J.	Battersea.		Farmer and Post Master.	"	Ireland.	1861	Guthrie, Wm.	13	1	Farmer.	Perth Road, Scotland.	1832			
A. Robert	10	18	Farmer.	"	U. States.	1819	Hewton, Robert.	6	6	"	Sunbury.	Canada.	1838		
A. John	5	21	"	"	Ireland.	1838	Hodson, Edwin W.	6	0	"	"	"	1850		
A. George.	8	18	"	"	Washburn.	1837	Hodson, John M.	6	7	"	"	"	1845		
A. Geo. David.	8	11	"	"	Sunbury.	Canada.	1834	Hodson, John Henry	2	15	Trader and Farmer.	Inverary.	1849		
P. Allen	18	2	"	"	Inverary.	"	Hughes, S.	Battersea.		Carpenter and Butcher.	Battersea.	"	1840		
P. Adam	4	23	"	"	"	1829	Hughes, Edward.	"		Blacksmith	"	"	1841		
P. Wm.	7	17	"	"	Elginburg.	Ireland.	1847	Hunter, George.	4	20	Farmer.	Inverary.	Ireland	1843	
P. Wm	2	20	"	"	Inverary.	Canada.	1838	Hughes, John.	"		Merchant and Deputy Reeve.	Washburn.	"	1821	
P. Frederick.	9	1	"	"	Battersea.	"	1814	Heppin, A.	Millburn.		Manf. of Lumber & Shingles & Merch	Battersea.	U. States.	1835	
P. Thomas	7	14	"	"	Sunbury.	England.	1843	Hughes, Henry	8	15	Farmer.	"	Canada.	1834	
P. R.	8	14	"	"	Battersea.	Canada.	1857	Hamilton, C.	8	11	"	"	Kingston.	1862	
P. Charles F.	1	12	"	"	Latimer.	"	1861	Harrington, Arnold.	7	12	"	"	Elginburg.	Ontario.	1824
P. Charles B.	"	"	"	"	"	1828	Johnston, James.	Battersea.		Merchant.	Battersea.	Canada.	1845		
P. John.	1	15	Carpenter and Farmer.	"	England.	1830	Jackson, Hiram.	12	25	Farmer.	"	"	1824		
P. Thomas.	2	17	Farmer	"	Sunbury.	Canada.	1843	Jackson, Philip.	6	3	"	Sunbury	"	1811	
P. N. B.	2	15	"	"	Inverary.	"	1837	Jackson, Andrew.	6	3	"	"	"	1832	
P. George.	9	4	"	"	Latimer.	"	1842	Johnston, John.	4	22	"	Inverary.	Ireland.	1837	
P. James.	9	7	"	"	Battersea.	"	1849	Knight, John.	7	17	"	Elginburg.	Canada.	1848	
P. John.	11	19	"	"	"	1825	Knapp, Charles.	Battersea.		Mechanic.	Battersea.	"	1857		
P. Patrick.	8	1	Millwright.	"	"	1828	Lake, Robert.	4	23	"	Inverary.	"	1840		
P. Thomas.	8	2	Farmer.	"	Inverary.	Ireland.	1837	Lyon, L.	7	21	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer.	"	Ireland.	1828	
P. S.	11	0	"	"	Battersea.	Canada.	1838	Lake, James H.	4	25	Farmer.	Latimer.	Canada.	1823	
P. Wm.	6	10	"	"	"	1833	Lake, Richard.	9	2	"	Inverary.	"	1860		
P. John.	8	10	"	"	Sunbury.	Ireland.	1848	Lyon, Wm.	7	31	"	Battersea.	"	1826	
P. W. H.	1	16	"	"	Battersea.	Canada.	1843	McConnell, D.	8	10	Township Road Surveyor.	"	"	1835	
P. James.	1842	1	Counsellor and Farmer.	"	Latimer.	"	1845	Murphy, Michael.	9	7	Farmer.	"	Ireland.	1851	
P. Richard.	6	10	Farmer.	"	Inverary.	"	1842	Murphy, John P.	7	35	"	Sunbury.	Canada.	1839	
P. Wm J.	7	24	"	"	Sunbury.	Ireland.	1846	McGrath, John.	7	41	Ex-Reeve, Farmer.	"	Ireland.	1820	
P. Nathaniel.	7	23	Blacksmith.	"	Latimer.	Canada.	1836	Morland, James.	2	23	Farmer.	"	"	1845	
P. John.	7	29	Farmer.	"	"	1841	Muir, Wm.	7	8	"	"	Scotland	1850		
P. S.	3	2	Retired.	"	Inverary.	"	1815	Murphy, John.	2	13	"	Latimer.	Canada.	1851	
P. William.	3	21	Real Estate Dealer and Farmer.	"	Latimer.	"	1804	Miller, John.	9	18	"	Battersea.	U. States.	1811	
P. Louis K.	Inverary.		Retired.	"	"	1822	McFarlane, John.	Battersea.		"	"	Canada.	1426		
P. Thomas	8	1	Farmer.	"	Sunbury.	"	1851	McBride, George.	11	15	Thrasher.	"	"	1848	
P. Thompson.	9	14	"	"	Battersea.	Scotland.	1835	Morrison, Charles.	1	1	Farmer.	Latimer.	"	1854	
P. John	Inverary.		Shoemaker.	"	Inverary.	England.	1861	McConnell, Wm.	8	4	"	Inverary.	"	1857	
P. Thomas.	7	18	Farmer.	"	Elginburg.	"	1856	Marrison, Robert.	2	26	Blacksmith.	"	Canada.	1855	
P. David.	3	24	"	"	Sunbury.	"	1817	McBroom, Henry.	7	20	Farmer.	Washburn.	Ireland.	1840	
P. George.	7	29	Carpenter and Farmer.	"	Latimer.	"	1837	McGillivray, John.	Washburn.		Lockmaster.	"	Scotland.	1832	
P. John.	7	11	Farmer.	"	Battersea.	Ireland.		Makin, Edwin.	6	8	Farmer.	Sunbury.	England.	1828	
P. John.	6	11	Carpenter and Farmer.	"	Sunbury.	England.	1832	Moore, Daniel.	1	14	"	Latimer.	Canada.	1835	
P. George.	7	11	Farmer.	"	Elville Ldg Co	"	1834	McCall, Joseph.	7	19	"	Washburn.	"	1837	
P. Ross	36		Wagon Maker.	"	Sunbury.	Canada.	1834	McWaters, Samuel.	7	1	"	Sunbury.	Ireland.	1843	
P. Wm.	9	14	Farmer.	"	Battersea.	"	1852	Ormsbee, C. H.	9	15	"	Battersea.	Canada.	1854	
P. James.	4	21	"	"	Inverary.	"	1828	Orr, Robert F.	1	24	"	Sunbury.	Ireland.	1840	

STORRINGTON TOWNSHIP. Continued.

VITY	DATE	NAME	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS	P.O. Address	NATIVITY	NAME	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS	P.O. Address	NATIVITY
1829		Orr, Daniel	1	24	Farmer	Sundbury	Canada	1830 Stinson, L.	4				
1840		Payne, David	9	17		Battersea	"	1841 Stinson, L.	4				
1851		Patterson, Wm.	7	12		"	"	1842 Stinson, L.	4				
1852		Rutledge, Charles	6	15		"	"	1843 Stinson, L.	4				
1852		Ritchie, Alex.	2	16	Town Clerk and Farmer	Inverary	"	1844 Stinson, L.	4				
1857		Rome, George	11	19	Hotel Keeper and Farmer	Battersea	"	1845 Stinson, L.	4				
1859		Rameter, Wm.	8	6	Farmer	"	"	1846 Stinson, L.	4				
1859		Richie, Adam	8	6		"	"	1847 Stinson, L.	4				
1859		Robinson, Thomas	7	20		Sundbury	Ireland	1848 Stinson, L.	4				
1859		Sponner, Hiram	7	15	Mariner and Farmer	Elginburg	Ireland	1849 Stinson, L.	4				
1859		Smythe, Wm. Capt.	2	17	Farmer	Sundbury	Canada	1850 Stinson, L.	4				
1859		Stokes, John	9	11		Battersea	"	1851 Stinson, L.	4				
1859		Swatt, Henry	8	11		"	"	1852 Stinson, L.	4				
1859		Sands, Robert	7	7	Carpenter, Joiner and Farmer	Sundbury	"	1853 Stinson, L.	4				
1859		Smith, Lewis	7	21	Farmer	Elginburg	"	1854 Stinson, L.	4				
1859		Sponner, John	7	20		"	"	1855 Stinson, L.	4				
1859		Snook, Henry M.	10	14		Battersea	"	1856 Stinson, L.	4				
1859		Sears, John L.	8	23		"	"	1857 Stinson, L.	4				
1859		Sutherland, Alex.	8	6		"	"	1858 Stinson, L.	4				
1859		Slough, Samuel	11	2		"	"	1859 Stinson, L.	4				
1859		Slough, John	7	4	Councillor and Farmer	Sundbury	Ireland	1860 Stinson, L.	4				
1859		Sills, Levi	6	9	Farmer	Washburn	"	1861 Stinson, L.	4				
1859		Samson, Wm.	7	18		"	"	1862 Stinson, L.	4				
1859		Stinson, Eliza	1			"	"	1863 Stinson, L.	4				
1859		Seallion, Hugh	1			"	"	1864 Stinson, L.	4				

LOUGHBOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

VITY	DATE	NAME	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS	P.O. Address	NATIVITY	NAME	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS	P.O. Address	NATIVITY
1854		Amey, Thomas	8	7	Clergyman	Loughboro'	England	1850 Lawson, Frederick	8		Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Amey, Nelson	8	17	Farmer	"	"	1844 Lahey, James	8		Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Amey, Peter	8	12		Willmer	"	1855 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Amey, Adam	7	15		"	"	1856 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Aykroyd, B.	3	9		Railton	"	1857 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Boyle, Peter	5	12		Spafford	"	1858 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Back, Benson S.	6	3		Loughboro'	"	1859 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Blake, Daniel	7	6		"	"	1860 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Brawley, Wilson	9	19	Druggist	"	"	1861 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Bartles, Douglas	10	21	Accountant and Captain of 48th Bat.	Perth Road	Canada	1862 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Barnett, Wm.	10	10	Farmer	"	"	1863 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Booth, Fred.	10	21	Farmer	"	"	1864 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Bishop, Arthur	10	10	Carpenter and Farmer	"	"	1865 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Buttermore, Wm.	10	10	Farmer	"	"	1866 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Brooks, George	10	10	Farmer	"	"	1867 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Bottine, Wm.	10	10	Farmer	"	"	1868 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Booth, John K.	10	10	Lumber Merchant	"	"	1869 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Beck, Harvey	10	10	Farmer	"	"	1870 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Babcock, Cyrennes	10	23	Farmer	"	"	1871 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Babcock, David	10	23	Farmer	"	"	1872 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Barrett, A. C.	10	14	Shoemaker	"	"	1873 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Back, Nelson	10	12	Farmer	"	"	1874 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Conley, John	10	17	Mariner and Farmer	"	"	1875 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Corkill, John	10	17	Farmer	"	"	1876 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Cohet, L. F.	10	22	Late 3d Brigade R. A., Farmer	"	"	1877 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Chambers, David	10	22	Engineer	"	"	1878 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Clement, George	10	22	Farmer	"	"	1879 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Chown, L.	10	22	Butcher and Bailiff	"	"	1880 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Cummings, John	10	6	Farmer	"	"	1881 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Clark, Robert	10	10	Farmer	"	"	1882 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Deer, John	10	18	Farmer	"	"	1883 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Darling, Charles A.	10	18	Farmer	"	"	1884 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Darling, Ira	10	24	Blacksmith	"	"	1885 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Donnell, John	10	16	Farmer	"	"	1886 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Dikes, James	10	12	Farmer, Councillor	"	"	1887 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Dwyane, P.	10	12	Farmer	"	"	1888 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Dies, Horace	10	8	Farmer	"	"	1889 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Dunyon, Neil, M.D.	10	8	Physician	"	"	1890 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Donovan, James	10	15	Farmer	"	"	1891 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Ennis, James	10	15	Farmer	"	"	1892 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Freeman, John K.	10	15	Farmer	"	"	1893 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Fillion, E. M.	10	21	Farmer	"	"	1894 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Fergus, Mitchell	10	21	Farmer	"	"	1895 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Freeman, P. W.	10	3	Canada Co. Land Agent	"	"	1896 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Frederon, John	10	3	Farmer	"	"	1897 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Freeman, J. W.	10	3	Farmer	"	"	1898 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Ferguson, Alex.	10	23	Farmer	"	"	1899 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Grady, James	10	3	Farmer and Stock Dealer	"	"	1900 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Grady, William S.	10	3	Farmer	"	"	1901 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Goss, Joel B.	10	1	Farmer	"	"	1902 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Guthrie, John	10	24	Miner and Farmer	"	"	1903 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Guthrie, Walter J. P.	10	25	Carpenter and Farmer	"	"	1904 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Hobbs, S.	10	20	Farmer	"	"	1905 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Harker, George	10	19	Farmer	"	"	1906 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Hobbs, W.	10	26	Farmer	"	"	1907 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Hancock, John	10	25	Farmer	"	"	1908 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Hartman, Sylvester	10	25	Farmer	"	"	1909 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Ivey, John	10	25	Farmer	"	"	1910 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Johnson, Lyman	10	25	Farmer	"	"	1911 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Kennedy, Robert	10	25	Farmer	"	"	1912 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Kibbey, Richard	10	25	Farmer	"	"	1913 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Kennedy, William	10	25	Farmer	"	"	1914 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Kelly, Thomas	10	25	Farmer	"	"	1915 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada
1854		Lawrence, John	10	25	Farmer	"	"	1916 Lacey, Walter P.	10	2	Farmer	Washburn	Canada

HOWE ISLAND.

VITY	DATE	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.
1854		Amo, James, Jr.	8	R	Farmer.	Howe Island, Canada.	1849 Norris, James,	8	R	*	Farmer.	Howe Island, Canada.	1849
1854		Clabby, Smith,	8	R	Farmer.	Howe Island, Canada.	1850 O'Brien, James	8	R	*	Farmer.	Howe Island, Canada.	1850
1854		Cassidy, Peter	8	R	Farmer.	Howe Island, Canada.	1851 Pelow, Peter,	8	R	*	Farmer.	Howe Island, Canada.	1851
1854		Gillis, Robert,	8	R	Farmer.	Howe Island, Canada.	1852 Walsh, John	8	R	*	Farmer.	Howe Island, Canada.	1852
1854		Mitchell, Miss F. A.	8	R	Farmer.	Howe Island, Canada.							

HINCHENBROOK.BEDFORD.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P.O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Age last year	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P.O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Age last year
Alphonse W. Dower.		8	Md. Owner and Mechanic.	Glen Dower	Canada	1807	Edward John.	13	20	Farmer.	West Port.	Canada.	1805
Andrew, James, J. P.	17	21	Deceased Rev.	West Port.	"	1811	Edmund Wm.	1	8	"	Glen Dower.	Ireland.	1809
Barry, Wm.	20	27	Farmer.	"	Ireland.	1811	Ernest, Michael.	9	17	"	Glen Dower.	Canada.	1801
Barnes, James.	16	8	"	Newboro'.	"	1870	John, Timm.	11	20	Councilman of Bedford, Farmer,	"	"	"
Barnes, George.	9	26	"	Fernoy.	Canada.	1860	Hastings, Thomas.	2	10	Farmer.	Glen Dower.	Ireland.	1838
Barnett, Wallace.	11	22	"	"	"	1809	Hawes, Richard B.	1	3	Reeve and Post Master.	"	Canada.	1845
Barnett, Thomas.	9	11	"	"	Ireland.	1837	Hemant, John.	15	5, 6	Farmer.	Newboro.	Ireland.	1836
Barnett, John.	8	24	"	"	Canada.	1840	Huntington, Dennis.	12	24	"	Fernoy.	U. States.	1848
Bell, George.	8	143	Ex-Roads	"	"	1818	Jones, Stephen.	12	24	"	West Port.	U. States.	1824
Bennett, Benjamin.	Fernoy.		Blacksmith	"	Canada.	1841	McIntee, Patrick.	8	22	"	Fernoy.	Canada.	1837
Bennett, Henry.	12	30	Farmer	West Port.	Ireland.	1820	Madden, John.	8	21	"	"	U. States.	1844
Berkley, Wm. George.	9	24	"	Fernoy.	Canada.	1838	McNee, Aron, J. P.	9	22	Farmer and Ex-Reeve.	"	Canada.	1822
Bingham, James.	9	2	"	Glen Dower.	England.	1814	Neale, N. B.	8	8	Agent for Glen Dower Co.,	Glen Dower.	U. States.	1875
Bishop, John.	1	7	"	Fernoy.	England.	1822	Nelson, John.	6	8	Farmer.	Fernoy.	Canada.	1848
Bishop, John.	10	7	"	"	Ireland.	1845	Shanks, Richard.	7	21	"	"	Canada.	1848
Bishop, William.	Fernoy.		Proprietor of Hotel	"	Canada.	1848	Smith, Wm.	5	5	"	"	"	1848
Bishop, John, A.	17	1	Justice of Peace and Farmer	West Port.	Scotland.	1837	Steele, John.	14	12	Blacksmith.	Titchbourne.	Ontario.	1834
Bishop, Thomas.	8	20	"	Fernoy.	Ireland.	1838	Steele, J. P. & Bro.	14	12	Millers and Forw'd's Merch'ts Lumber	Newboro.	Canada.	1846
Bishop, Richard.	8	20	Assessor of Bedford and Farmer	"	Ireland.	1841	Steele, J. P.	14	12	"	"	"	1838
Bishop, Edward.	9	18	Farmer.	"	Canada.	1849	Tart, Benjamin.			"	"	"	"
Bisby, John.	2	9	"	"	Glen Dower.	Ireland.	Lohan, M.	9	8	Farmer.	West Port.	Ireland.	1814
Bisby, George.	2	9	"	"	"	"	Taggart, J. M. & J. P.	12	19	Retired.	"	Canada.	1808
Bischoff, Charles.	8	4	"	Fernoy.	Canada.	1839	Walker, John D.	8	9	Farmer.	Glen Dower.	"	1828
Bischoff, Jeremiah.	12	20	"	West Port.	Ireland.	1840							

WOLFE ISLAND TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.
Ashley, J. T.	8	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Abbott, W. E.	1	8	Teacher	"	1816 H. H. H. H.	1816 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1816 H. H. H. H.
Aykroyd, Samuel	8	1	Farmer	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Abbott, James	8	1	Farmer	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Abbott, Edward	8	2	Farmer	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Baker, Edward J.	Marysville		Merchant	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Boyd, Robert	8	1	Farmer	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Brook, J. G.	19	7	"	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Boyd, Jacob	14	1	"	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Buckley, James	14	1	"	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Berry, James	15	2	Master Carpenter and Farmer	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Bullis, Robert	9	1	Farmer	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Busterd, Adam	5	1	"	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Baker, John	7	1	Farmer	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Briehand, Thomas	7	6	Farmer and Councilman	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Briggs, F. C.	7	2	Farmer	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Burrows, E.	9	2	"	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Bennett, T. S.	Marysville		Yeoman	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Barrett, S. T.	Marysville		Farmer and Merchant	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Bolton, W. H.	Marysville		Carrage Maker	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Bamford, Wells	18	9	Farmer	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Crawford, W. H.	Marysville		Jobber and Builder	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Charles, J. E.	6	6	Retired	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Chamand, David	6	3	Farmer	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Conley, Patrick	8	2	"	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Coyle, James	8	1, 2	"	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Cattnach, Daniel	Marysville		Wheelwright	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Crawford, Ezra	Marysville		Mariner	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Casey, Patrick	13	2	Farmer	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Daily Melvin	17	6	Farmer	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Duchour, Alex.	12	1	Farmer	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Donnelly, David	12	1	Blacksmith	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Davis, Gillson	Marysville		Blacksmith	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Dawson, Thomas	Marysville		(Ex-Royal Lumber Merchant and)	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Dawson, Patrick	Marysville		(Vessel Proprietor)	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Dawson, John	Marysville		Reeve and Farmer	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Derish, William	6	10	(Custom House Officer, Inspector of)	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Dean, Nelson	5	6	(Licenses for Frontenac Towns)	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Eccles, George	O. S.	29	(Ship Treasurer)	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Fraser, Alex.	14	1	Mariner	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Folens, A. B.	9	1	Farmer	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Friedl, John	5	3	Farmer and Auctioneer	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Freest, Alexander	11	3	Farmer	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Gibson, T. J.	11	2	"	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Grant, Alex.	6	4	"	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Greenwood, Charles	8	3	"	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Grishaw, Wm. Jr.	4	1	"	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Godfray, James	Marysville		Cold Springs Cheese Factory, Farmer	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Goins, Shirley	Marysville		Farmer	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Grant, O. G.	Marysville		Church of England Clergyman	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Grishaw, James	8	4	Real Estate	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Horne, W. W.	Marysville		Carpenter and Joiner	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Horne, Thomas D.	Alexandria Pt.		Shoemaker	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Harris, Lecher	12	2	Farmer	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Hutchins, T.	7	2	Master Mariner	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Haskett, A.	Marysville		Proprietor of Horne Hotel, & Farmer	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Hendon, Michael	8	7	Mariner and Farmer	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Henderson, Wm.	7	4	Farmer	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Hutchinson, George	Marysville		"	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Healy, David	O. S.	10	Carpenter	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Hitchcock, H. O.	Marysville		Deputy Reeve and Farmer	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.
Harrison, John	13	3	Summer Resort	"	1817 H. H. H. H.	1817 H. H. H. H.	1	1	Farmer	Wolfe Island	1817 H. H. H. H.

OLDEN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.
Crosby, W. G.	3	1		Mtn. Grove	Ontario	Loyst, Andrew	1	1	Farmer	Alexandria Pt.	Ontario
Fryer, Gilbert	2	13		"	"	Price, J. G.	1	18	Farmer	"	"
Hanes, George	4	12	Farmer	Arden	Ontario	1821 See, Joseph	1	1	Farmer	"	"
Loyst, W. N.	2	14		"	"	1853 Thompson, George	1	1		"	"

KENEBECK TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.
Boonhavor, Andrew	7	16	Farmer	Alex.	Ontario	1829 Perry, William B.	7	1	Farmer	Alex.	Ontario
Clark, John Thomas	5	13	"	"	"	1841 Paul, Robert	4	1	Reverend	Kenebeck	Ontario
Clark, Daniel	6	10	"	"	"	1848 See, Charles A.	1	2	Farmer	"	"
Deline, Edward	9	17	"	"	"	1843 Sanderson, H. B.	1	14	"	"	"
Godfrey, John	9	12	"	"	"	1824 Scott, Daniel	6	17	"	"	"
Hays, W. R.	11	16	"	"	"	1832 Smith, George	1	1	"	"	"
Keller, J. W.	"	"	"	"	"	1860 Tatlow, James	At Res.	"	"	"	"
Moore, Jacob P.	"	"	Proprietor of Queen's Hotel	"	"	1849 Wood, Elias	1	8	Farmer	Kenebeck	Ontario
Miller, George E.	9	"	Carpenter and Farmer	"	"	1826 Warmouth, Nathaniel	1	14	Farmer	Kenebeck	Ontario
Mills, W. B.	"	"	Gen'l Farmer, Postmaster, Merchant	"	England	1857 Walker, R. K.	1	1	Farmer	"	"
Newton, Richard	8	18	Mill Owner and Farmer	"	U. States	1828 Williams, James	1	1	Farmer	"	"
Osborn, D.	"	"	Proprietor of Osborn House	"	Ontario	1827 Woodcock, George	4	8	Farmer	"	"
Parks, James M.	5	2	Farmer	"	"	1854 Yott, Lewis	1	1	"	"	"

NAPANEE.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P.O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P.O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement
James, I. D.			Napanee.				Joy, Wilder.			Napanee.			
James, R.			Grainery, Boots and Shoes.		Ontario.	1852	John, S. T.			Blacksmith and Wagon Maker.		Napanee.	1850
James, R. S.			Public School Inspector.		Canada.		Mer. Bank of Canada.			Wagon and Carriage Builder.			1864
James, T.			Fancy Goods, Fruit, Groceries, etc.			1870	McGinn, J. B.						
James, T.			Retired Merchant.		England.	1825	Mair, G. L. & Bro.			Tanner.			1872
John, J.			Collector of Customs.		Canada.	1853	McMullen, Wm.			Foundry and Machine Shop.			
John, J.			Brewer.				Mahood, Samuel.			Farmer.		Canada.	1836
John, J. B.			Publisher of the Napanee Express.		Canada.	1855	Mattis, Nelson.			Sewing Machine Agt., Repairs and			
John, J. B.			Architect.			1857	Mattis, Isaac W.			Mowers, etc.			
John, J. B.			Barrister.				Perry, H. W.			Plasterer.		New York.	1854
John, J. B.			Jeweller and Watch Maker.				Proyn, O. Y.			Hardware Merchant.		Canada.	1841
John, J. B.			Carpenter and Joiner.		Canada.	1845	Potter Bros.			Sheriff.			
John, J. B.			Deputy Registrar.		England.	1870			(Prop. of Briscoe House, and Livery)				1871
John, J. B.			Teacher.			1858			In connection.				
John, J. B.			Barrister and Attorney-at-Law.		Ontario.		Paisley, Charles.			Proprietor of Paisley House.			1781
John, J. B.			P. P. for Addington.				Probyn, D. W.			Barrister.			
John, J. B.			Pump, Maker, Carpenter and Joiner.			1816	Reeve & Morden.			Barristers, etc.			
John, J. B.			Blacksmith.			1818	Reid, George.			Groceries and Crockery.			
John, J. B.			Carpenter and Joiner.			1845	Rennie, John.		Dundas Street.	Clothier and Gent's Furnishing.			
John, J. B.			General Merchant.				Rendell, Alfred.		Napanee.	Carpenter and Joiner.		England.	1863
John, J. B.			Butcher and Cattle Dealer.		Canada.	1860	Roblin, M. P.			Registrar Deeds.		Canada.	1843
John, J. B.			Livery and General Speculator.				Stone, E. R.			Solvent.			
John, J. B.			Furniture Manufacturer.				Shaw & Frisider.			Dry Goods, etc.			
John, J. B.			M. P. P. for Lennox, Paper Manfr.		Ontario.	1837	Sharpe, J. J.			Blacksmith.			
John, J. B.			Printers.		Ireland.		Smy, John.			Proprietor of Campbell House.			
John, J. B.			Blacksmith.		England.	1856	Scott, L. A.			Barber.			
John, J. B.			Grocery.		Ireland.		Spencer, H. R.			Clothier and Dealer in Gent's Furnishg.		Canada.	1838
John, J. B.			Groceries and Bakery.				Templeton & Beaman.			Publisher of the Napanee Beaver.			
John, J. B.			Druggist.				Vine, Edward.			Farmer.		England.	1845
John, J. B.			Barrister.				Williams, W. S.			Mayor of Napanee.		Canada.	
John, J. B.			Livery and Sale Stables.		Canada.	1875	Wilkinson, W. H.			County Judge.			
John, J. B.			Maid road Dodge Reapers and Mow-				Wolles, John R.						1840
John, J. B.			ers, Foundry and Machine Shop.				Wright, R. G.			Hardware.		U. States.	
John, J. B.			Harness Maker.			1848	Woss, R. A.			Dry Goods.			

RICHMOND TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P.O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P.O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement
Phonny, J.	7	21	Farmer.		Canada.	1827	McMurry, James.	4	11	Farmer.	Selby.	Ontario.	1848
John, J.	5	18				1840	Martin, John.	4	3		Napanee.	Ireland.	1824
John, Robert.	4	18				1872	Martin, David.	4	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Selby.	Ontario.	1846
James S.	11	16		Marlbank.		1850	McGrover, Thomas.	6	20	Farmer.			1848
Reuben, William.	Selby.		Grocery Store.				McBride, James.	6	21			Ireland.	1824
Bradshaw, Henry.	9	11	Farmer.			1826	McNoll, Daniel.	7	11		Forest Mills.		1854
James, James.	6	11		Roblin.		1851	McAlister, Adam.	6	1		Kingsford.	Ontario.	1833
Hicks, William.	6	20		Kingsford.		1823	McConnell, James.	9	19		Roblin.	Ireland.	1837
George, John.	1	14	Blacklayer, Plasterer, and Farmer.		Napanee.	1822	Oliver, A. E.	2	7		Napanee.	Ontario.	1845
Dunn, Gilbert.	10	8	Farmer.		Roblin.	1871	Outwater, Daniel.	2	16				1841
Dunson, J. W.	4	20			Napanee.	1850	Pringle, Allen.	5	19		Selby.		1841
Dunson, Sylvester X.	3	15				1839	Parks, Emerson.	6	22				1850
Thomas, Thomas.	7	3		Leinster.	England.	1832	Phillips, Patrick.	3	23	Milk Business and Farmers.	Napanee.		1865
French, William.	7	22		Roblin.	Ontario.	1844	Roberts & Gibson.	3	17	Farmer.	Selby.	Ontario.	1862
George, John.	8	21				1846	Robertson, Francis.	5	17		Napanee.		1841
Grisham, Nancy.	4	20		Selby.		1850	Sill, L.	3	14		Selby.	New York.	1821
Grooms, John.	3	2			Napanee.	1836	Spencer, John O.	4	14	Carpenter and Joiner.		Ontario.	1845
Grooms, Ira E.	2	5				1851	Savage, James R.	5	15	Farmer.	Roblin.	Ireland.	1827
George, Mrs. R.	3	22	Widow of Thomas Grange.		Scotland.	1843	Spencer, E. A.	9	21	Farmer, Millwright & Justice of Peace.	Roblin.	Ontario.	1850
Hughes, John H.	10	7	Farmer.		Selby.	1849	Torrey, W. H.	9	2	Farmer.	Leinster.		1846
Hunter, Henry.	9	17		Roblin.	Canada.	1836	Torrey, Norman W.	3	29	Farmer and Carpenter.	Napanee.		1826
Hewitt, John.	6	4			Ireland.	1861	Shannon, Robert.	2	14	Farmer.			1839
Hewitt, Alexander.	6	2		Kingsford.		1843	Stone, Joshua H.	10	15	Farmer & Agt. for Agricultural Imp.	Roblin.		1845
Hunt, Wm. T.	5	21	Carpenter and Joiner.		Leinster.	1842	Sager, George J.	1	19	Farmer.	Napanee.		1854
Hynes, William.	5	14	Farmer.			1840	Salter, William.	3	16				1841
Hudgins, Ira R.	5	23				1826	Sills, Uriah C.	3	15				1842
Hudgins, Moses I.	4	1				1848	Singer, Joshua.	1	10				1824
Hewes, Catherine.	10	6	Owner of Farm.			1855	Storr, Elijah.	8	3	Reeve of Richmond and Farmer.	Leinster.	England.	1832
Hudson, William.	1	13	Farmer.		Forest Mills, Ireland.	1844	Seixsmith, J. W.	4	7	Speculator.	Selby.	Ontario.	1830
Hicks, George A.	8	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser.		Napanee.	1836	Thompson, R. Thos.	1	11	Farmer.	Napanee.		1860
Hart, Thomas W.	1	8	Teacher.			1828	Vandusen, Wm. J.	8	17	Farmer and Lumber Dealer.	Selby.		1868
Hart, John.	1	13	Farmer.			1842	Vader, William.	8	17	Harness Manufacturer.	Napanee.		1862
James, James.	1	1				1846	Vallan, A. B.	3	24	(Richmond Farm, Dairyman, and Farmer.)	Selby.		1862
Kelly, Albert B.	1	1	Dealer in Produce.		Mill Point.	1871	Van De Bogart, Frs.	3	24		Napanee.		1838
Long, Morden.	2	13	Farmer.		New York.	1862	Walrath, Henry.	8	22	Farmer.	Roblin.	New York.	1863
Long, Edmund.	2	3			Napanee.	1843	Walker, James A.	4	15			Scotland.	1856
Long, James A.	2	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser.		Mill Point.	1849	Walker, Norman.	1	6		Napanee.	Ontario.	1851
Long, John.	4	2	Farmer and Hop Raiser.			1832	Walker, Alexander.	4	15, 16		Selby.	Scotland.	1857
Long, John.	8	3	Farmer.		Leinster.	1836	Wiggins, Elliott.	2	18		Napanee.		1862
Long, Thomas.	2	17			Napanee.	1864	Wilson, Daniel.	4	15		Selby.	Ireland.	1846
Miller, William E.	4	1			Ontario.	1848							

ERNESTOWN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P.O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P.O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement	
Armstrong, Mrs. A.	3	36, 37	Farmer.		Odessa, Canada.	1818	Amey, N.	2	19	Retired.	Ernest'wn St Canada.		1823	
Aylsworth, Geo. A.	2	30	"	"	" " " "	1845	Aylsworth, W. M.	2	27	Farmer.	Odessa,	"	1851	
Aylsworth, David.	2	29	"	"	" " " "	1801	Buck, Martin.	3	12	Retired.	Bath,	"	1809	
Aylsworth, M.	8	26, 26	Woolen Manufacturer.	"	" " " "	1846	Babecek, Wellington.	6	41	Farmer.	Wilton,	"	1855	
Anderson, Robert.	2	15	Farmer.	Bath,	" " " "	1827	Brandon, James S.	5	6	"	Morven,	"	1846	
Adair, John.	1	42	"	Westbrook,	" " " "	1840	Baker, David.	1	33	Farmer and Drover.	Mill Haven,	"	1832	
Aylsworth, Robert.	3	81	Township Clerk and Farmer.	Odessa,	Ontario.	1806	Baker, Robert H.	1	30	Farmer.	"	"	1850	
Aylsworth, Isaac F.	2	28	Farmer and Reeve of Ernestown.	"	" " " "	1831	Belfour, T. A.	Bath,	33	Painter.	Bath,	"	1859	
Allen, Lewis.	Odessa.		Merchant.	"	" " " "	1832	Baker, K. Seth.	"		Farmer.	"	"	1861	
Aylsworth, Mrs. M. S.	2	33	Proprietor of Stage and Farmer.	"	" " " "	1823	Blair, Thomas.	"		Sailor.	"	"	Ireland.	1840
Armstrong, Albert.	2	33	Proprietor of Stage and Farmer.	"	" " " "	1844	Bradshaw, Samuel.	4	42	Farmer.	Sharpston,	Canada.	1844	
Armstrong, J. W.	3	36, 37	Retired.	"	" " " "	1844	Burt, James.	1	13, 14	"	Violet,	England.	1847	
Aylsworth, David.	3	29	Carpenter and Joiner.	"	" " " "	1811	Belfour, John.	Bath,		Post Master.	Bath,	Ontario.	1840	
Aylsworth, James B.	2	9	Farmer.	Bath,	" " " "	1853	Babecek, Lester.	3	20	Farmer.	Ernest'wn St	"	1854	
Amey, Solomon.	2	24	Farmer and Mill Owner.	Ernest'wn St	" " " "	1819	Benjamin, Henry.	4	27	Farmer.	Odessa,	"	1822	
Amey, Adam.	2	23	Farmer.	Bath,	" " " "	1860	Booth, P. A.	Odessa.		Foundry.	"	"	1829	
Amey, Clement J.	2	9, 10	Farmer.	Bath,	" " " "	1860	Booth, P. A.	"		Miller.	"	"	1844	
Amey, T. A.	2	24	"	Ernest'wn St	" " " "	1853	Booth, B. A.	"		Woolen Manufacturer.	"	"	1846	
Amey, David.	6	33	"	Wilton.	" " " "	1837	Booth, D. B.	"		Physician.	"	"	1830	

ERNESTOWN TOWNSHIP. Continued.

NAME	CON.	LOT	BUSINESS	P.O. Address	NATIVITY	NAME	CON.	LOT	BUSINESS	P.O. Address	NATIVITY
Bowman, Edwin	4	11	Farmer	Odessa, U. States	1840 Jenkins, C. A.						
Briden, Rev. Wm.	Odessa		Chaplain	England, 1854	Johnston, James						
Burlough, Charles	4	9	Farmer	Canada, 1858	Johnston, John	1	1				
Brethlen, Henry	4	9		England, 1841	Johnston, J. J.						
Boler, Wm. T.	3	12		Canada, 1810	Johnston, J. S.	2					
Buck, Danford	2	11	Blacksmith	Canada, 1880	Johnston, T. C.	1880			Harness M.		
Bull, John A.	3	7	Farmer		Johnston, N.						
Burry, Garrett	2	7	Sawyer	Odessa, Ireland, 1842	Johnston, Robert						
Briscoe, B.	3	1	Retired	Naperville, Canada, 1801	Johnston, James	Odessa			Carriage Painter		
Buck, Abel	2	11	Farmer	Bath, 1865	Johnston, Marcus	3	1		Farmer		
Brown, David W.	3	14		Ernestown St.	Johnston, John	5	30				
Brown, Isaac F.	2	21			Johnston, S. D.						
Collins, P. J.	2	19			Keller, A. J.				Retired Farmer		
Clark, E. L.	2	36		Odessa, 1817	Kennedy, R.	Bath			Physician		
Caton, Archd. M.	2	38			Loughlen, J.						
Cadder, Helen	2	43		Scotland, 1848	Lusher, L. S.	1	4				
Clark, E. M.	2	37		Canada, 1854	Laird, Charles	Ba			Fish D.		
Clark, J. M.	2	37			James, D.	4					
Clement, J.	2	11		Bath, 1842	Lee, Daniel J. P.	Odessa			M		
Clark, Charles S.	1	32		Mill Haven	Lee, J. H. & B.						
Crang, A. W.	1	31			Lee, George				Fa		
Cook, George	1	31	Miner	England, 1843	Lemon, George	6	1		Wagon Maker		
Cunningham, Jos. R.	Bath		Fisherman	Bath, Canada, 1836	Lee, Edward	6	30		Crozier and F.		
Candfield, M. D.	1	5	Retired Teacher	Morven, New York, 1843	Lane, Jacob	Violet			Miller and M.		
Chamberlain, G. A.	5	24	Farmer	Shardston, Canada, 1849	Lake, S. E.	5	1		Farmer		
Chadwick, Wm. M.	Odessa		General Agent	Odessa, 1828	Loughlin, H. J.	Odessa			Crozier and Joiner		
Campbell & Burley	Bath		Blacksmith	Bath, 1849	Lake, J. H.	14			Farmer		
Chadwick, Allen	Odessa		Carpenter and Joiner	Odessa, 1841	McGee, James	2	12				
Clark, S. D.			Merchant	Odessa, 1852	Miller, J.	2	1		General Dealer		
Caton, Patrick	6	24	Retired	Odessa, 1891	McConnell, Joseph	Odessa			Farmer		
Clark, Samuel	5	18	Farmer		McGowan, E.	18					
Close, D. W.	5	10	Cheese Manufacturer	Violet, 1842	McGowan, E.	28					
Clough, G. D.	4	12	Farmer		McGowan, J. P.	28					
Cannon, David	7	4	Printer		McKay, John A.	21					
Doyles, Martin	4	26	Farmer	Wilton, Ireland, 1858	Miller, Norris B.	2	10				
Davy, M. C.	1	6		Odessa, Ontario, 1812	Miller, S. K.	2	10				
Donavan, Patrick	1	6		Bath, Canada, 1852	McPherson, M.	2					
Donne, Joseph	Bath		Retired		Miller, George	1	21				
Daly, George T.	2	16	Farmer	Ernestown St.	Murdock, J. H.	Bath			Carpenter		
Davis, F. E.	Bath		Thsmith	Bath, 1857	Mur, Robert				Harness Maker and Carriage Trim		
Davison, George	4	29	Farmer	Ernestown St.	Mathew, J. R.	Odessa			Teacher		
Davies, J. W.	Odessa		General Agent	Odessa, 1850	McIntyre, Alex. B.	Bath			Saddler		
Derbyshire, Byron	Odessa		Carpenter	Odessa, 1846	Montgomery, G. W.	Odessa			Blacksmith		
Davy, Albert W.	3	29	Farmer	1846	Wiles, P. W.				Merchant		
Davy, Samson	7	32	Farmer	Wilton, 1841	McGee, Conrad F.				Butcher		
Dewitt, John	7	15	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer	Naperville, 1841	McKay, T. W.				Crozierman		
Dorn, W. R.	7	10	Farmer	Switzerland, 1830	McGuin, Henry	3	40		Farmer		
Davis, E. R.	Newburgh, 1824		Teacher	1843	McGuin, Owen	3	40				
Davison, George	5	26	Farmer	Newburgh, 1858	McConnell, James	3	30				
Davidson, John D.	5	38		Odessa, 1819	Metzler, Robert	5	28				
Derges, Harvey	5	38			Milligan, J. P.	7	6		Cheese Manufacturer		
Davis, B.	6	23	Proprietor of Hotel	Wilton, 1835	McKim, J. N.	7	6		Farmer		
Emery, A.	Odessa, 1811		Farmer	Odessa, Ireland, 1841	Milligan, Robert S.	7	5		Farmer		
Empey, Thomas	7	2	Farmer	Naperville, 1837	Miller, Peter E. R.	6	7		Issued Marriage Licenses, Post Ma		
Flomberg, George	1	19	Blacksmith	Odessa, 1810	Miller, James L.	7	6		Farmer		
Flomberg, John	1	19	Retired	Canada, 1836	Martin, William	6	5, 6				
Field, W. J.	Bath, 1852		Retired	Bath, 1800	Meacham, W. W. M.D	Odessa			Physician		
Fries, Frederick	Odessa, 1841		Boot and Shoemaker	Odessa, Germany, 1803	Nicholson, Chester	1	31, 31		Farmer		
Franklin, David	3	1	Farmer	Morven, Canada, 1847	Nimmo, Rev. J. H.	Bath			Chapman		
Franklin, L. F.	3	1		Odessa, 1818	Nicholson, James	3	6		Farmer		
Fraser, G. M.	3	39		Odessa, 1833	Neville, Chester W.	6	13				
Fraser, J. C.	3	38	Farmer and Stock Breeder	Odessa, 1837	O'Hara, Cyrus	6	28				
Fraser, Abram	2	25	Farmer	Scotland, 1820	Oak, Thomas	2	5				
Fraser, Donald	1	16	Farmer	Canada, 1854	Perry, A. B.	5	13		P. L. S. and Farmer		
Fellows, John J.	1	19		"	Phillips, A.	1	19		Shoemaker		
Fisk, John	5	34	Milliner and Dress-maker	"	Purdy, John	1	42		Farmer		
Gunn, Annie	Odessa, 1841		Farmer	Mill Haven, 1840	Pallard, Joseph	2	13				
Galloway, James B.	1	32		Bath, England, 1852	Parks, Philander	1	29				
Gage, Richard	4	32		Bath, Canada, 1855	Parks, Thomas	Bath			Carpenter		
Gordon, A. R.	4	28	Drover	Odessa, Canada, 1808	Phillips, Geo. L.				Carriage Builder		
Gordon, A. B. Jr.	4	30	Farmer	"	Paradis, Harvey				Sawmaker		
Gordon, William	3	3	Retired	Ireland, 1840	Priest, A. D.	2	4		Farmer		
Garrison, Gordon	3	3	Farmer	Canada, 1840	Priest, E. H.	Bath			Physician and Res.		
Galloway, Thomas	1	31	Farmer	Morven, Canada, 1830	Price, R. H.				Farmer		
Gardiner, W. R.	Bath, 1862		Carpenter	Ernestown St.	Parrott, J. M.	4	22				
Hosdon, D. G.	1	18, 19	Miller	Bath, U. States, 1851	Parrott, G. A.	4	22				
Henderson, E. D.	1	18, 19	Teacher	Mill Haven, Quebec, 1885	Perry, Ebenezer	3	6				
Hosdon, G. S.	Bath, 1841		Farmer	Bath, U. States, 1846	Parrott, H. H.	7	1				
Henderson, E. W.	Mill Haven		Farmer	Mill Haven, Canada, 1865	Perry, L. E.	7	10				
Hancox, Mary	Bath, 1851		Blacksmith	Bath, 1795	Peter, M. & A.	6	26				
Hinton, Richard	2	6	Farmer	"	Peter, George	6	26				
Hann, Norman B.	4	37		Odessa, 1857	Peter, John B.	6	26		Farmer and Bldg.		
Henry, H.	3	3, 4		Bath, 1830	Peters, Andrew	7	27		Farmer		
Huffman, C. W.	Bath, 1846		(Ex-Warden of Lennox & Adding) ton, and Customs,	"	Peters, Ansof, Sr.	6	28				
Hogle, John	Odessa, 1838		Wagon Builder	"	Perry, John	6	30		Carpenter and Joiner		
Hartman, B.	3	24	Farmer	Odessa, 1820	Perry, S. V.	6	11		Farmer		
Horning, Abraham	3	18		Bath, 1830	Perry, Norman	4	20				
Hartman, S. D.	3	14		Odessa, 1852	Prinzer, Mrs. A. S.	Bath					
Hill, John	2	13, 14		Ernestown St.	Purdy, Hazzard W.	1	7		1st Row		
Hamm, N. B.	2	13, 14		"	Quigley, John	5	25		Farmer		
Hagerman, A.	3	17	Proprietor of Woollen Mills	"	Rouse, Geo. H.	1	2				
Hart, Philo W.	2	25	Farmer	" U. States, 1811	Rose, W. J.	1	8		Miller		
Houston, Wm. J.	3	16	Farmer	Bath, Canada, 1875	Rickey, Horace	1	18		Carpenter		
Hamm, Fred	2	15	Gardener	Ernestown St.	Rice, E. A.	1	16		Farmer		
Hagardorn, G. A.	5	15	Farmer	Violet, 1820	Rutherford, Emily D.	1	36				
Hagerman, E. L.	5	8		"	Rose, Alex.	2	1				
Homan, James S.	7	33		"	Raworth, Thomas	1	30		Blacksmith		
Hartman, Lewis	5	27		Wilton, 1842	Robinson, M. M.	Bath			Blacksmith		
Hymers, Alex.	5	40, 41		Odessa, 1870	Ross, William	Odessa			Blacksmith		
Hicks, James L.	5	33		Wilton, 1831	Reeve, C. H.	Odessa			Physician		
Hillier, John	2	35, 36		"	Rice, Thos. K. M.D.	1	34		Speculator		
Hillman, Thomas	2	7, 8		Odessa, England, 1821	Reynolds, A.	6	36		Farmer		
Huffman, A. H.	2	11		Bath, Canada, 1870	Storrs, Selvester	6	2				
Hartman, John	1	27		"	Shields, Samuel	4	18				
Hartman, Anam	1	25		Mill Haven, 1859	Shultz, S.	2	26				
Hill, Richard	Bath, 1844		Shoemaker	"	Stor, Hiram	1	34				
Howie, Robert	Bath, 1844		Farmer	Bath, England, 1840	Stor, K.	2	16				
Irons, Samuel	Bath, 1845			Bath, Scotland, 1832	Smith, W. H.	2	9		Farmer		
Irish, Filston	5			Bath, Canada, 1812	Sterling, John	1	2				
				Morven, 1826	Steel, Joseph	1	18		Fishery		

ERNESTOWN TOWNSHIP.—Continued.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set out	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set out
Smith, James.		25	Farmer.	Ernestown St.	Canada.	1837	Sanders, Henry Jas.	Bath.		Harness Maker.	Bath.	New York.	1853
Seaward, T.	Bath.		Carriage Trimmer and Harness Maker.	Bath.	England.	1872	Thompson, James.	6	39, 40	Contractor and Mechanic.	Wilton.	"	1827
Simonds, Andrew.	"		Painter.	"	Canada.	1833	Timmerman, A. E.	4	32	Farmer.	Odessa.	"	1847
Sims, Robert.	"		Sailor.	"	"	1849	Tooker, Henry P.	7	15	"	Camden, East.	"	1840
Shorey, Rev. E. S.	"		Clergyman.	"	"	1836	Tolkien, D. W.	7	19, 20	"	"	"	1846
Scott, Charles.	Odessa.		Blacksmith.	"	Odessa.	1829	Toomey, James.	3	33	"	Odessa.	"	1847
Shelly, Edward.	4		Farmer.	"	"	1827	Thomas, P. C.	3	15	"	Bath.	"	1840
Stacy, Thomas.	Odessa.		Miller and Baker.	"	England.	1854	Timmerman, J. A.	Odessa.		Postmaster.	Odessa.	"	1850
Storer, A.	4	29	Farmer.	"	Canada.	1838	Trimlett, J.	Bath.		Tailor.	Bath.	England.	1832
Sharp, Lawrence.	3	14	"	Bath.	"	1839	Tobin, Michael.	1	38	Farmer.	Odessa.	Ireland.	1843
Shannon, William.	3	42	"	Westbrook.	"	1839	Turneth, E.	1	33, 34	"	"	"	1849
Shannon, J. R.	3	15	Teacher.	Bath.	"	1844	Thompson, James.	3	27	"	"	Scotland.	1822
Smith, William V.	3	33	Carpenter and Joiner.	Odessa.	Quebec.	1828	Van Winckle, W. W.	1	"	"	Mill Haven, Canada.	1835	
Sharp, Lucas.	2	8	Farmer.	Bath.	Canada.	1825	Venton, S. N.	4	30	"	Odessa.	"	1824
Sharp, John.	2	8	"	"	"	1829	Van Leeven, Milton.	5	1, 2	"	Morven.	"	1825
Snyder, Edward.	3	21	"	Odessa.	"	1815	Vandeline, R.	11	17, 18	"	Violet.	"	1852
Snyder, Philip H.	3	21	"	"	"	1846	Van Slyck, M. T.	4	6, 7	"	Morven.	U. States.	1843
Snyder, Adam J. P.	5	28	"	"	"	1818	Van Winckle, C. B.	1	"	Gentleman.	Mill Haven, Canada.	1831	
Sharp, John G.	3	16	"	Bath.	"	1833	Van Winckle, Jacob.	1	19	Carriage Maker.	"	"	1852
Spauld, Thomas.	3	15	"	Ernestown St.	"	1846	Van Cleet, Wm.	1	20	Shoemaker.	"	"	1836
Sharp, Lucas.	2	6	Retired.	Bath.	"	1796	Vent, James.	1	22	Farmer.	"	"	1840
Snyder, Joseph.	3	21	Farmer.	Odessa.	"	1824	Whitlock, Frederick.	1	1	"	Bath.	England.	1870
Storrie, James.	6	35	"	Wilton.	"	1841	Wallace, Gary.	Bath.		"	"	Ireland.	1839
Sweet, Robert.	6	5	"	Switzerville.	"	1855	Williams, L.	"		Blacksmith.	"	Canada.	1812
Switzer, R. N.	6	11	"	Wilton.	"	1847	Wilson, John.	"		"	"	"	1857
Smith, Allen.	Wilton.		Blacksmith.	Wilton.	"	1851	Wycoff, F. R.	Odessa.		Proprietor of Wycoff House.	Odessa.	"	1813
Snyder, Ira B.	6	28	Farmer.	"	"	1846	Wemp, Duncan.	Bath.		Proprietor of Hotel.	Bath.	"	1830
Snyder, George A.	5	7	Brickmaker.	"	Violet.	1853	Wood, Nial P.	4	20	Farmer and Deputy Reeve.	Ernestown St.	"	1828
Smith, Joseph.	Violet.		Farmer.	"	"	1836	Wycoff, Andrew.	Odessa.		Proprietor of Walker House.	Odessa.	"	1833
Stacey, Lewis H.	5	21	"	"	"	1816	Walker, S. J.	Odessa.		Merchant.	"	"	1837
Storrie, Cory.	5	21	"	"	"	1848	Wells, James.	7	29	Farmer.	Napan & Wil.	"	1831
Switzer, C.	6	9	"	Switzerville.	"	1830	Ward, Joseph.	7	27, 28	"	Camden, East.	"	1821
Switzer, A. M.	6	22	"	Odessa.	"	1846	Wadsworth, Thomas.	7	8	Farmer and Engineer.	Napancee.	England.	1842
Sharp, Nelson.	5	17	"	Violet.	"	1844	Wiseman, Joseph.	5	15	Farmer.	Violet.	Ireland.	1837
Snyder, Charles.	5	26, 27	"	Odessa.	"	1834	Wright, Daniel.	5	19	"	Violet.	Canada.	1837
Snyder, Ira H.	6	28, 29	"	Wilton.	"	1843	Walker, William.	6	42	"	Wilton.	"	1851
Storrie, Robert N.	6	36	"	"	"	1822	Wallace, Joseph A.	6	43	"	"	"	1834
Snyder, Jeremiah.	6	37	"	"	"	1831	Warner, Sidney.	"		Merchant, Retired.	"	New York.	1811

SHEFFIELD TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set out	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set out
Ash, Miss Mary.			Teacher.	Newburgh.	Canada.		Joyner, Gibson.	Tamworth.		{ Reeve of Tamworth, Prop. of Grist and Saw Mills, Woollen Mills, etc. }	Tamworth.	Canada.	1844
Anderson, J. L.			Farmer.	Tamworth.	"	1841	Jones, Richard C.	7	9	Farmer.	"	"	
Adair, Mary Ann.	6	3	"	"	"	1842	Killoran, James.	4	2	"	"	Canada.	1846
Aylsworth, James.	Tamworth.		Druggist and Bookseller.	"	"	1851	Knight, James.	Tamworth.		Physician.	"	Ireland.	1846
Benton, Clark.			Saddle and Harness Maker.	"	"	1849	Lockridge, Robert.	"		Real Estate Agent.	"	Canada.	1841
Black, W. J.			Teacher.	"	"	1855	McKinn, Elias, Jr.	4	3	Farmer.	"	"	1846
Bell, William R.	7	4	Counsellor, Farmer.	"	"	1856	McGulpin, P. H.	4	18	"	Lonsdale.	"	1843
Coatler, Wilson.	5	6	Farmer.	"	"	1846	McGarry, James.	Erinsville.		Carpenter.	Erinsville.	Ireland.	1843
Coatler, Andrew.	7	7	Deputy Reeve.	"	Ireland.	1864	Mahony, Michael.	3	13	Farmer.	"	"	1844
Dondone, Rev. M.	Erinsville.		Catholic Clergyman.	"	"	1826	McLoughlin, J. H.	2	1	"	Tamworth.	Canada.	1845
Dator, Benjamin.	4	10	Farmer and Counsellor.	"	Canada.	1859	McKnight, George.	5	6	"	"	"	1841
Douglas, Richard.	Tamworth.		Proprietor of Dominion Hotel.	Tamworth.	Ireland.	1864	Maxne, William.	Tamworth.		Carpenter.	"	England.	1851
Erinsville, Rev. L.	Erinsville.		Catholic Clergyman.	Erinsville.	"	1857	Miller, Albert.	"		Carriage Builder.	"	Canada.	1851
Floyd, John.	Tamworth.		Merchant Tailor.	Tamworth.	England.	1841	Miller, Thomas.	"		Clerk District Court, Tamworth.	"	"	1830
Fidler, J. W.	"		{ Hardware Store, Tinware, and Farming Implements. }	"	Canada.	1841	Rose, D. E.	"		{ Dealer in Drugs and Fancy Goods, and Agent for Lending Money. }	"	"	1848
Hofman, W. M. C. S. B.	6	1	Farmer.	"	"	1826	Reid, John.	"		Real Estate Owner.	"	New York.	1822
Hazzard, Robert.	5	1	"	"	Ireland.	1837	Stewart, Archibald.	3	11	Farmer.	Erinsville.	Ireland.	1844
Hays, Maurice.	2	13	"	Erinsville.	Canada.	1831	Smith, Benjamin F.	Tamworth.		Cabinet Maker and Undertaker.	Tamworth.	Canada.	1843
Hannah, George.	6	7	"	Tamworth.	"	1837	Wager, Leonard.	6	2	Farmer.	"	"	1823
Jones, Richard.	7	7	Wooden Manufacturer.	"	England.	1828							

CAMDEN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set out	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Set out
Anney, W. C.	5	47	Farmer.	Moscow.	Ontario.	1845	Bickwell, N. M. D.	Clark's Mills.		Physician.	Camden, East.	Ontario.	1823
Anney, John S.	5	47	"	"	"	1812	Bell, W. J.	Newburgh.		Reeve of Newburgh.	Newburgh.	"	1840
Anney, D. L.	5	46	Auctioneer and Farmer.	"	"	1845	Bowen, John.	"		Farmer.	Selby.	"	1846
Anney, Edward.	5	45	Farmer.	"	"	1819	Bell, Edward C.	Newburgh.		"	Newburgh.	"	1818
Anney, George.	1	30	Farmer and Millwright.	Camden, E.	"	1869	Borgoyne, W.	1	10	Millwright and Machinist.	Napancee Mis.	"	1845
Anney, W. S.	Yarker.		Carriage Manufacturer.	Yarker.	"	1851	Bell, D. S.	Newburgh.		Farmer.	Newburgh.	"	1821
Aylsworth, John R.	Newburgh.		Clerk of Newburgh.	Newburgh.	"	1828	Boyle, John.	1	10	Paper Manufacturer.	Napancee Mis.	"	1873
A. K. M. D.	"		Physician.	"	"	1838	Cousins, James.	9	38-40	Farmer and J. P.	Enterprise.	Ireland.	1829
Ash, John R., M. D., Centerville.	"		"	Centerville.	New York.	1844	Card, Almond.	4	41	Farmer.	Moscow.	Ontario.	1836
Ash, Cyrus S.	"		{ General Store, Post Master, Tele- graph Agent. }	"	"	1852	Collins, John.	Newburgh.		Farmer.	Enterprise.	"	1857
Ascelstine, John.	6	2	Farmer.	Overton.	Ontario.	1822	Clute, D. P.	"		General Grocer.	"	"	1851
Ascelstine, W. W.	1	47, 48	"	Colebrook.	"	1843	Clark, Charles.	2	48	Farmer.	Colebrook.	"	1842
Alkenbrack, George.	2	36	"	Camden, E.	"	1824	Conoley, John.	1	40	"	Yarker.	Ireland.	1817
Ansley, James A.	3	19	"	Newburgh.	"	1821	Close, William.	7	14	"	Croydon.	"	1835
Burgess, Archibald.	6	32	"	Centerville.	"	1850	Conners, Robert.	6	15	"	Hinch P. O., Ontario.	"	1839
Burgess, Samuel.	9	29	"	Enterprise.	"	1846	Cochran, J. John.	7	8	"	Colebrook.	Ontario.	1834
Brown, Chester.	6	46	"	Moscow.	"	1834	Clament, P. M.	2	42	Carpenter, Joiner, and Farmer.	Newburgh.	"	1840
Benn, Willet P.	3	43	"	Colebrook.	"	1831	Clancy, Cornelius.	4	16	Farmer.	"	"	1806
Baker, John.	4	45	"	Moscow.	"	1811	Clancy, John.	4	21	"	"	"	1850
Bowen, P. M.	4	1, 5	"	Selby.	"	1811	Cameron, Thomas.	4	7	"	"	Scotland.	1850
Breault, Malaza.	9	15	"	Croydon.	Montreal.	1811	Carscaddon, A. H.	Newburgh.		"	Ontario.	"	1807
Breault, Levi.	9	15	"	"	Ontario.	1838	Clancy, Jacob P.	3	16	"	"	"	1845
Bell, J. W.	4		Deputy Reeve.	Desmond.	"	1855	Cosins, Robert.	9	40	"	Enterprise.	Quebec.	1829
Brynes, R. P.	9	16	Farmer.	Croydon.	"	1824	Clark, Robert.	5	50	"	Moscow.	Ontario.	1793
Breault, Baptist.	5	20	"	Centerville.	Quebec.	1852	Clark, J. Storer.	5	50	"	"	"	1837
Breault, C. E.	5	20	"	"	Ontario.	1851	Carscaddon, L. A.	7	29	"	Centerville.	"	1842
Beaman, Milton L.	"		"	"	"	1851	Card, John, Jr.	5	41	"	"	"	1837
M. B., M. C., P. S.	"		"	"	"	1851	Cox, Robert.	7	33	"	"	"	1848
Barrett, Henry R.	6	10, 11	Farmer.	Overton.	Ireland.	1853	Cox, Benjamin.	3	47	"	Enterprise.	Ireland.	1818
Barrett, James.	6	8, 9	"	Centerville.	"	1827	Doug, Jacob.	7	21	"	Colebrook.	Ontario.	1818
Barrett, William.	6	8	"	New York.	"	1849	Delnago, Joseph.	3	23	"	Centerville.	Ireland.	1827
Barrett, Michael.	6	6	"	"	Ireland.	1849	Dey, William.	Newburgh.		Proprietor of Newburgh Tannery.	"	England.	1874
Brown, Joseph.	6	45	"	Moscow.	New York.	1852	Dunlop, Thomas.	3	13	Farmer.	"	Ireland.	1850
Brown, Mary A.	2	46, 47	Owner of Farm.	Colebrook.	Ontario.	1852	Dewey, Thomas.	8	11	"	Croydon.	"	1847
Bell, D. P.	3	33, 34	Farmer.	Desmond.	"	1842	Dary, Hugh.	1	7	"	Napancee Mis.	Ontario.	1842
Benn, Charles.	Clark's Mills.		Blacksmith.	Camden, East.	"	1873	Dunn, William.	5	43	"	Moscow.	"	1841
Browne, R. D.	"		Carriage Builder.	"	"	1839	Dowling, William.	"		"	Enterprise.	"	1841
Borgoyne, Joseph.	"		Millwright.	"	"								

CAMDEN TOWNSHIP.—Continued.

VITY	Date of Birth	NAME	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY	DATE OF ARRIVAL	NAME	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY
York, 1853		Daly, James,	Newburgh,		Manager of Leno and Addington	Newburgh,	Ontario,	1825	McDonough, Thos E.	2	49	Farmer,	Colebrook,	Ontario,
1827		Duncan, H. & Co.,	Clark's Mills,		General Merchants,	Camden, East	"	1844	Montgomery, W.	1	43	Sailor,	Yarker,	Ireland,
1843		Elliott, Arch. Rev.			Clergyman,	"	"	1877	Montgomery, C. S.	1	32	Farmer,	Camden, East	Ontario,
1853		Emberly, Benjamin,	2	30	Farmer,	"	"	1834	McDonald, D.	1	10	"	Napanee, M.	"
1846		Edgar, Thomas,	8	17	"	Croydon,	"	1860	Millburn, Henry,	1	5	"	Camden, East	Ontario,
1847		Edgar, James,	8	17	"	"	"	"	McDonald, Jacob,	5	27	"	"	"
1850		Fullarton, Joseph,	Newburgh,		(Manufacturer and Dealer in Farm-)	"	"	1842	Miller, William H.	Newburgh,		Postmaster, Druggist, and Council-	Newburgh,	"
1832		Fox, Geo. W.,	6	3	Postmaster,	Overton,	New York,	1839	Miller, I. F., M.D.	"	"	Physician,	"	"
1843		Farley, John,	Newburgh,		Councilman, Blacksmith, and Car-	Newburgh,	England,	1844	Miller, Peter,	1	9	Farmer,	Napanee, M.	"
1822		Files, Chester,	"		riage Maker,	"	Ontario,	1831	Nimmo, James,	2	21	Retired,	Camden, East	Scotland,
1835		Fink, Henry,	"		Councilman and Farmer,	"	"	"	O'Don, Patrick,	8	45	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	Newburgh,	Ontario,
1825		Forsythe, James,	4	41	(Proprietor of Stage Line between)	"	"	"	O'Hara, James,	1	10	Farmer,	Enterprise,	Ireland,
1843		Garrison, James,	4	41	Kingston, Napanee, and Tam-	"	"	"	Patterson, John,	5	38	Paper Maker,	Napanee, M.	England,
1831		Garrison, John,	3	48	worth, and Carriage Manufact'g.)	"	Scotland,	1857	Patterson, S. A.	5	37	"	Moscow,	Ireland,
1852		Granger, A. W.,	1	45	Farmer,	Colebrook,	Ontario,	1809	Patterson, W. J.	5	38	"	Desmond,	Ontario,
1836		Grant, J.,	Newburgh,		Physician,	Napanee, M.	"	1844	Paul, W. M.,	4	15	"	Newburgh,	"
1840		Garrett, William,	4	31	Farmer,	Newburgh,	Ireland,	1831	Prior, E. L.,	5	5	"	Hinch,	"
1839		Galbraith, John, Sr.,	2	42	(Farmer and Dealer in Agricultural)	Colebrook,	"	1853	Prior, E. L.,	5	5	"	"	"
1812		Galbraith, Samuel,	2	29	Implement,	Camden, East	"	1837	Paul, George,	1	21	Reeve of Camden, and Farmer,	Camden, East	"
1857		Galbraith, Wm. Jr.,	2	39	Farmer,	Colebrook,	"	1847	Paul Stewart,	5	11	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer,	Hinch P. O.	"
1813		Galbraith, John, Jr.,	1	31	"	Camden, East	"	1843	Piper, Noble,	6	7	Farmer,	Overton,	Ireland,
1830		Galbraith, Wm. Sr.,	1	31	"	"	"	1847	Parrott, H. R.,	2	47	"	Colebrook,	Ontario,
1828		Galbraith, Andrew,	7	10	"	"	"	1842	Parrott, James,	"	"	(Proprietor of Saw, Flour, Woolen,	Camden, East	"
1833		Gibbins, Thomas,	3	22	"	Croydon,	"	1844	Paul, Henry,	Newburgh,		(Planing Mills, and Carriage Shop)	Newburgh,	"
1837		Grange, Robert,	4	2	"	Selby,	Scotland,	1851	Paul, Joseph,	"	"	Farmer,	"	"
1821		Greene, Henry,	1	7	"	Napanee, M.	Vermont,	1829	Paul, Robert,	"	"	"	Enterprise,	Ireland,
1842		Gordon, George,	Croydon,		General Merchant,	Croydon,	Ontario,	1834	Reid, R.,	8	47	"	Centerville,	Canada,
1837		Haydon, J. S.,	Clark's Mills,		Proprietor of Croydon Mills,	Camden, East	Ontario,	1875	Reid, James,	6	30	"	"	"
1843		Harrington, H.,	2	9	Merchant,	Napanee, M.	"	1844	Reid, Robert,	8	25	"	"	"
1831		Hinch, Nicholas,	2	27	Farmer,	Camden, East	"	1833	Ronbough, M. B.,	6	27	P. L. S. and Farmer,	Colebrook,	Ontario,
1834		Huffman, David,	3	47	"	Colebrook,	"	1828	Ronbough, Jacob,	6	27	Farmer,	Centerville,	Ontario,
1811		Hayes, William,	5	47	Farmer and Carpenter,	Moscow,	"	1846	Ronbough, Geo. R.,	1	31	"	Camden, East	"
		Hawley, William,	4	46	Farmer,	Kingston,	England,	1833	Robinson, John,	2	24	"	"	"
		Hartman, Lewis,	5	42	"	Canada,	"	1824	Ramsey, Andrew,	5	11	"	Selby,	Scotland,
		Han, J. D.,	Newburgh,		Retired Merchant,	Newburgh,	"	1855	Riley, Andrew,	5	11	"	Centerville,	Ontario,
		Harris, W. N.,	1	2	Farmer and Dairy Producer,	Napanee, M.	"	1834	Riley, Charles,	Clark's Mills,		Shoemaker,	Camden, East	Ireland,
		Harrington, A.,	2	11	Farmer,	Centerville,	New York,	1843	Rose, William,	5	30, 31	Farmer,	Desmond,	Ontario,
		Hasten, Henry D.,	6	25	"	Croydon,	Ireland,	1870	"	Enterprise,	"	"	Enterprise,	Ireland,
		Haggarty, Daniel,	9	18	"	"	"	1846	Runkin, H.,	"	"	"	"	"
		Hannah, Robert,	8	23	"	"	"	1818	Steel, Samuel,	8	41	Farmer,	Centerville,	Canada,
		Hinch, John,	Croydon,		(Telegraph Operator, Postmaster,	"	Ontario,	1845	Scouten, Miss Cynthia,	5	35	Teacher,	Desmond,	"
		Hamilton, Edward,	"		and General Store,	"	"	1830	Simmons, Philip,	4	43	Under-taker, Contractor, and Farmer,	Moscow,	"
		Hannan, Robert J.,	7	24	(Proprietor of Hotel and General)	"	Ireland,	1853	Storck, Martin,	8	33	Farmer,	Enterprise,	Ireland,
		Hudson, W. E.,	Centerville,		Store,	"	Ontario,	1847	Shannon, James,	7	34	"	Canada,	"
		Hart, Peter,	7	3	Farmer,	Centerville,	"	1851	Shannon, James,	8	38	"	Ireland,	"
		Hodge, Thomas,	9	7	"	Roblin,	"	1851	Seantlen, James,	8	38	"	Desmond,	Ontario,
		Hodge, David,	9	7	"	Tamworth,	"	1851	Switzer, Lorenz,	3	35	"	Camden, East	"
		Huffman, William,	4	5	"	"	Ireland,	1843	Switzer, J. C.,	3	34	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer,	Desmond,	"
		Irving, Milo,	4	34	Postmaster and Country Store,	"	Ontario,	1840	Switzer, J. C.,	3	35, 35	Farmer,	Camden, East	"
		James, Lawrence,	5	6	Farmer,	Desmond,	Ireland,	1827	Salsbury, Hiram,	2	38	"	Croydon,	"
		Jennings, John,	5	6	"	Centerville,	Ontario,	1846	South, John W.,	8	9	"	Overton,	Ireland,
		Johnston, Peter,	Clark's Mills,		Clerk of Fourth Division Court,	Hinch P. O.,	"	1842	Switzer, Christopher,	6	4	"	New York,	"
		Johnson, Silas,	4	4	Farmer,	Camden, East	Scotland,	1856	Sweet, John T.,	6	4	"	Centerville,	Ontario,
		Kingsbury, George,	2	37	"	Desmond,	Ontario,	1849	Shields, Joseph,	6	28	Blacksmith and General Store,	"	"
		Killorin, Hugh,	9	4	"	Camden, East	"	1853	Shannon, Mathew,	6	28	Councilman and Farmer,	Selby,	"
		Keller, Thomas D.,	7	18, 19	"	Centerville,	"	1827	Scott, James H.,	4	33	Farmer,	Desmond,	"
		Killorin, Thomas,	9	15	"	Croydon,	"	1837	Switzer, Luke B.,	4	34	"	"	"
		Kinnitt, Thomas,	3	30	"	"	"	1811	Switzer, James W.,	4	34	"	"	"
		Keller, John P.,	8	18, 19	"	Tamworth,	"	1845	Shoeter, C.,	2	12	"	Newburgh,	"
		Kidd, Thomas,	Centerville,		Proprietor of Whelan's Hotel,	Camden, East	Ireland,	1834	Shoeter, R.,	2	12	"	"	"
		Keller, Charles F.,	7	19	Farmer,	Croydon,	Ontario,	1852	Spool, Joseph,	Clark's Mills,		Proprietor of Hotel,	Camden, East	"
		Lucas, Emma E.,	Enterprise,		Teacher,	Centerville,	Ireland,	1836	"	Newburgh,		(Manufacturer of Self-raking Res-	Newburgh,	Scotland,
		Lucas, Joseph B.,	4	38	Farmer,	Enterprise,	Ontario,	1839	Scott, Thomas,	"	"	ers, Plowshares, Mill Gearing,	"	"
		Long, Samuel,	Enterprise,		Proprietor of Long's Hotel,	"	"	1837	Storan, C.,	"	"	(Circular Saws, Machines, etc.)	"	U States,
		Lucas, C. N.,	5	51	Farmer,	Moscow,	"	1842	Shields, Charles,	Centerville,		Blacksmith and Carriage Builder,	Centerville,	Scotland,
		Lucas, Dennis Albert,	7	32	"	Centerville,	Ontario,	1849	Tuttle, Cephren A.,	7	31	Confectioner and Grocer,	Enterprise,	Canada,
		Lucas, John,	5	51	"	"	"	1840	Thompson, Wm.	3	3	Farmer,	Selby,	"
		Lochhead, John,	8	7	"	Moscow,	"	1810	Thompson, Solomon,	3	2	"	"	"
		Lafum, J. M.,	Centerville,		E. M. P. and Merchant,	Roblin,	Scotland,	1832	Thompson, John,	3	4, 5	"	"	"
		Lochhead, J. S.,	6	21	Councilman, Carpenter, and Farmer,	Centerville,	Ontario,	1819	Thompson, John L.,	3	5	"	"	"
		Lochhead, Robert A.,	5	12	Farmer,	"	"	"	Twomey, John,	5	24	Pastor of St. Anthony's Church,	Centerville,	Ireland,
		Lochridge, John M.,	Centerville,		Blacksmith,	Hinch P. O.,	Scotland,	1824	Thompson, Levi,	5	1	Farmer,	Overton,	Ontario,
		Lochhead, Mathew,	6	1	Farmer,	Overton,	Ontario,	1851	Vonast, John,	8	40	"	Enterprise,	"
		Locher, Joseph,	6	2	Carpenter and Joiner,	"	"	1851	Van Lunn, Zara,	4	45	Merchant and Farmer,	Moscow,	"
		Lott, L.,	2	7	"	"	"	1828	Vair, John,	6	27	Farmer,	Hinch,	Scotland,
		Lockwood, James,	Clark's Mills,		Farmer,	Napanee, M.	"	1829	Wagar, H. M. C.,	8	40	"	Centerville,	Ontario,
		Lloyd, B. C.,	1	46	Blacksmith,	Camden, East	"	1823	Wagar, J. D.,	Enterprise,		P. O. T. O. and Merchant,	"	"
		Latimer, William,	3	29	"	Napanee, M.	New York,	1837	Walker, R. S.,	6	37	Merchant,	Centerville,	"
		Lacy, Patrick,	9	5	"	Colebrook,	Ontario,	1840	Wagar, Jacob Noah,	6	24	Farmer,	"	Canada,
		Lawrence, Ralph,	5	29	"	Camden, East	"	1838	Wagar, Charles D.,	6	30	"	"	"
		Milligan, Henry G.,	6	31	"	Tamworth,	"	1846	Wellington, Tina,	Enterprise,		Teacher,	Enterprise,	"
		Milligan, James,	6	31	Farmer,	Oakland, Cal.	"	1847	Wickham, Robert H.,	"	"	"	"	Ireland,
		Milligan, Robert,	7	1	"	Centerville,	"	1837	Wilde, Miss Eliza A.,	Selby,		Teacher,	Selby,	Canada,
		McConnell, John,	7	30	"	Roblin,	Ireland,	1808	Wilson, James,	4	9	Farmer,	Newburgh,	Scotland,
		McAvoy, Patrick,	2	6	"	Centerville,	Canada,	1810	Weese, Stephen,	3	6	"	Selby,	"
		McCutcheon, Alex.,	7	2	"	Newburgh,	"	1832	Walker, Alex.,	5	2	Farmer and Blacksmith,	Hinch,	"
		McCracken, Robert,	8	3	"	Napanee, M.	Ireland,	1839	Walker, John,	5	5	Farmer,	Centerville,	"
		Madden, R.,	1	12	Deputy Reeve and Farmer,	Overton,	Ontario,	1853	Whelan, William,	6	25, 26	Clerk of Fifth Division Court,	Centerville,	"
		Miller, J. S.,	6	11	Township Clerk and Farmer,	Centerville,	"	1847	Wesce, J. B.,	6	23	Farmer,	"	"
		McKown, Pat. J. P.,	5	25	"	"	"	1828	Williams, L. D.,	2	25	"	Camden, East	"
		McLoughlin, J.,	7	16	"	Croydon,	Ireland,	1854	Wilde, Atkinson,	Croydon,		Carriage Builder,	Croydon,	"
		McNatt, Hugh,	7	11	"	Newburgh,	Ontario,	1824	Williams, J. M.,	"	"	Prop. of Saw, Grist, and Carding Mills,	"	"
		McKown, James,	8	8	"	Centerville,	Ireland,	1844	Williams, E. R.,	2	47	Carriage Builder and Blacksmith,	Colebrook,	"
		Montgomery, Aug. H.	1	22	"	"	"	1837	Walker, Samuel,	2	50	Farmer,	"	"
					"	"	"	1847	Watson, Charles W.	Colebrook,		"	"	"
					"	"	"	1840	Wolfe, Nathaniel,	8	26	"	Centerville,	Ireland,
					"	"	"	1847	Wood, Nicholas,	9	8	"	Tamworth,	Canada,
					"	"	"	1859	Yomane, John,	3	12	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer,	Newburgh,	Ontario,

AMHREST ISLAND.

N.A.M.E.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P.O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date Settled	N.A.M.E.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P.O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date Settled
Allen, Samuel,			Farmer,	Stella,	Canada,	1858	Kirk, Robert J.,	S. 8,	10	Farmer,	Stella,	Canada,	1846
Allen, N.,	U. S. A.		Ship Owner and Farmer,	"	"	1844	Kerr, Nathaniel,	1	30, 31	"	"	Ireland,	1837
Brown, Margaret,	3	81	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1842	Laird, Effie A.,	"	"	Teacher,	"	Canada,	1877
Beamsbin, L.,	B.		"	"	Canada,	1838	Lark, David,	2	51	Farmer,	"	England,	1832
Brown, John,	Stella,		Blacksmith,	"	"	1848	Montray, William H.,	N. S.	2	Agent to Major R. P. Maxwell,	"	Ireland,	1870
Chewin, William,	"		Carriage Builder,	"	England,	1872	McCormie, Hugh,	B.,	"	Farmer,	"	"	1858
Clarke, Rev. J. H.,	"		Urgyman,	"	Scotland,	1865	Morrow, John,	1	9, 10	"	"	"	1859
Cooper, John,	3	78	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1840	Morrow, Samuel,	1	5	"	"	Canada,	1858
Cronin, Mrs. Christine	3	77	"	"	"	1838	Morrow, Christopher,	1	C & 1	"	"	"	1867
Caughey, David,	8	76	"	"	"	1842	Miller, Adam,	3	77	"	"	Ireland,	1858
Darragh, George,	Stella,		Carriage Builder,	"	Canada,	1858	McMillan, James,	Stella,	"	Teacher,	"	"	1858
Fewnagin, James,	2	49	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1832	McCormie, Mrs. Jas.,	2	55	Farmer,	"	"	1862
Filson, Robert,	S. 8.	7	"	Emerald,	"	1858	McTaggart, Daniel,	3	66	"	"	Canada,	1856
Fowler, D.,	1	7, 8	Artist,	Stella,	England,	1843	McKen, John,	2	57	"	"	Ireland,	1857
Filson, David,	2	52	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1860	"	"	"	"	Cutty Down, Ireland, Greenpoint House,	"	"
Fleming, Robert,	2	51	"	"	"	1835	Maxwell, Maj. R. P.,	"	"	"	"	"	"
Finley, David T.,	3	74	"	"	Anshert	1840	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Girvin, Robert,	S. 8.	12	Township Clerk,	Emerald,	Canada,	1868	Preston, D. H.,	N. S.	9, 10, 11	Farmer,	Stella,	Canada,	"
Glen, Alex.,	3	71, 72	Farmer,	Stella,	Ireland,	1863	Patterson, James,	N. S.	13	"	"	"	1827
Glen, William,	2	60	"	Emerald,	Canada,	1845	Patterson, Robert,	S. 8.	19	"	"	"	1838
Hitchins, John J. P.,	1	17	Postmaster,	Stella,	"	1814	Polly, Thomas,	Stella,	"	Postmaster and Grain Merchant,	"	Ireland,	1840
Hamilton, Robert,	2	65	Farmer,	"	U. States,	1837	Reid, James,	3	79	Farmer,	"	"	1850
Henderson, Agnes,	3	80	"	Emerald,	Ireland,	1842	Robinson, John,	"	"	Blacksmith,	"	England,	1877
Hitchins, Arthur,	1	19	Farmer,	Stella,	Canada,	1842	Steel, Rev. D. H.,	"	"	Presbyterian Minister,	"	Halifax,	1876
Henderson, Margaret,	2	66	"	"	Walfie's Is.	"	Weller, John,	2	53	Farmer,	"	England,	1840
Henderson, Robert,	S. 8.	15	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1842	Wright, George,	N. S.	1	Reeve,	"	Scotland,	1846
Johnston, Alex.	Stella,	15	Teacher,	"	Canada,	1827	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

NORTH FREDERICKSBURG TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.
Amev, Hiram,	5	27	Farmer,	Moreau,	Ontario,	1824	Lloyd, C. A.,	5	16	Farmer,	Napanee,	Ontario,	1823
Anderson, Thos. W.,	5	14	"	Napanee,	"	1866	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Brooks, Thomas,	5	26	Retired Farmer,	Moreau,	England,	1840	Mellow, W. J.,	4	3	Contractor and Builder, Postmaster	Gretna,	England,	1855
Brockenridge, Alex.,	5	19	Farmer,	Napanee,	Scotland,	1855	MacKay, John A.,	4	10	Farmer,	Gretna P. O.,	Napanee,	Ontario,
Barnhart, Peter,	4	7	"	"	Ontario,	1829	McCabe, E.,	4	2	"	"	"	"
Baird, Edward,	4	14	Retired Farmer,	"	Atlantic O.	1817	Moore, Conrad,	5	22	"	"	"	"
Buck, Ferguson,	3	3	Farmer,	Hay Bay,	Ontario,	1876	Miller, W. R.,	5	8	"	"	"	"
Carscaddon, John C.,	4	12	"	"	"	1813	Post, James W.,	4	1	"	"	"	"
Curlie, John S.,	4	20	"	"	"	1840	Post, William W.,	4	1	"	"	"	"
Crabb, William H.,	4	13	"	"	England,	1851	Post, Marcus E.,	4	1	"	"	"	"
Crabb, William,	4	13	"	"	"	1850	Parks, Milo,	4	7	General Farmer,	"	"	"
Carscaddon, Luke,	6	16	"	Napanee,	Ontario,	1801	Perry, B. B.,	4	27	Farmer,	"	"	"
Dollar, William N.,	6	22	Reeve of N. F.,	"	"	1823	Perry, Robert,	4	24	Proprietor of Tannery,	Moreau,	"	"
Dupuis, Francis,	4	8	Farmer and Cooper,	Hay Bay,	Quebec,	1826	Post, Rynear,	4	1	Farmer,	Napanee,	"	"
Davis, William W.,	3	20	Farmer,	Napanee,	Ontario,	1825	Parks, J. F.,	3	1	"	"	"	"
Doble, Nathan,	3	2	"	"	"	1846	Perry, Jeremiah,	3	3	"	"	"	"
Fretts, Ebenezer,	5	24	Farmer and Horse Dealer,	"	"	1816	Raworth, Henry,	3	24	"	"	"	"
Fairbairn, James,	5	20	Farmer,	"	Scotland,	1830	Rendell, Job,	5	24	"	"	England,	1849
Frazer, F. C.,	2	15	"	Hawley,	Ontario,	1856	Rupell, James,	3	5	"	"	Scotland,	1865
Howell, Paul,	5	4	"	Gretna,	"	"	Rupell, Thomas,	3	5	"	"	"	1865
Hunter, James,	4	22	"	Napanee,	"	1855	Schryver, Jacob,	4	17	"	"	Ontario,	1862
Hayke, Augustus N.,	4	11	"	"	"	1867	Sharp, Elisha,	4	11	"	Hay Bay,	"	1857
Hoguen, John,	5	14	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1847	Smith, John J.,	5	26	"	Moreau,	"	1820
Hilton, Simeon,	4	6	"	"	Ontario,	1866	Smith, Elias,	4	26	"	"	"	1825
Huyck, Burger,	4	6	"	Gretna,	"	1822	Showman, Baltes C.,	3	9	"	Napanee,	"	1830
Hinch, Simpson P.,	5	17	"	Napanee,	"	1856	Sharp, John C.,	3	3	Farmer, Butcher, and Stock Dealer,	"	"	1874
Huffman, John,	4	23	"	"	"	1803	Vanastine, Jacob B.,	7	25	Farmer,	"	"	"
Hawley, A. W.,	4	10	"	Hay Bay,	Ontario,	1824	Vanastine, Abram,	7	25	"	"	"	"
Irish, Albert,	4	21	"	Hawley,	"	1854	Vanastine, George,	4	24	"	"	"	1822
Joyce, Richard,	3	26	"	Napanee,	Ireland,	1839	Williams, D. P.,	6	23	"	"	"	"
Keech, H.,	5	14	"	"	New York,	1828	Wilde, Andrew,	6	13	"	"	"	1849
Keech, A.,	5	14	"	"	"	1828	Woodcock, Mrs.,	5	11	"	"	New York,	1860
Lucas, Daniel A.,	4	18	"	Ontario,	1844	Wamsley, Andrew,	5	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	"	Canada,	1857	"

SOUTH FREDERICKSBURG TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Return.	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Return.
Allison, C. R.,	2	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	Parma,	Ontario,	1829	Huffman, John,	3	23	Farmer,	Napanees,	Ontario,	1835
Alexander, Philip,	1	14	Farmer,	Sandhurst,	England,	1821	Hickey, John,	2	8	Dry Goods and Groceries,	Sillsville,	"	1823
Alkenbrack, Philip,	2	20	"	Hawley,	Quebec,	1809	Hawley, John M.,	2	24	Farmer,	Bath,	"	1848
Alkenbrack, Wm. M.	2	20	"	"	Ontario,	1851	Hopper, Margaret,	1	14	Owner of Farm,	Sandhurst,	Ireland,	1841
Asselstine, N.,	8	15	"	"	"	1808	Hough, Duncan H.,	2	6	Farmer,	Sillsville,	Ontario,	1856
Asselstine, George,	2	18	Farmer, Treasurer of S. F.,	"	"	1833	Hill, William,	1	16	"	Sandhurst,	"	1831
Benn, Jacob S.,	2	14	Farmer,	"	"	1842	Hoskins, H. F.,	2	12	"	Sandhurst,	"	1856
Bristol, P.,	2	9	"	"	"	1829	Huffman, Jacob,	2	11	"	Parma,	"	1797
Bell, Samuel,	3	19	"	"	Napanees,	1846	Lloyd, A. C.,	2	17	"	Hawley,	"	1836
Croighton, Thos. D.,	3	18	"	"	"	1832	Lloyd, John C.,	2	17	"	"	"	1808
Claringbold, H. P.,	1	15	"	Sandhurst,	England,	1857	Meyers, James R.,	3	22	"	"	"	1843
Card, George,	2	8	Carpenter, Joiner, and Farmer,	Sillsville,	Ontario,	1829	Marsh, Peter,	2	6	"	Sillsville,	"	1844
Chalmers, William,	2	6	Farmer,	Parma,	Ireland,	1851	Maylor, James,	1	23	"	Sandhurst,	"	1855
Chamberlain, J. C.,	1	7	Manufacturer of the Great Shoes 1 houses Kennedy and Pills,	Conway,	Ontario,	1836	Manning, Patrick,	2	10	"	"	Ireland,	1847
Danvo, W. H.,	1	1	General Merchant,	"	"	1872	O'Connor, Dennis J.,	3	25	"	Parma,	"	1856
Detlor, Byard,	3	21	"	Hawley,	"	1816	Phippen, Charles,	1	24	"	Hawley,	Ontario,	1854
Dennes, John R.,	1	21	Farmer,	Bath,	"	1829	Parks, Manson,	3	17	"	Bath,	England,	1842
Detlor, George L.,	3	21	"	Hawley,	"	1841	Phippen, William,	1	24	"	Hawley,	Ontario,	1831
Dufo, John,	3	19	"	Parma,	"	1789	Robertson, David,	2	11	"	Bath,	Canada,	1841
Fretts, W. H.,	3	18	"	Napanees,	"	1827	Robertson, James,	2	7	"	Sillsville,	Scotland,	1841
Fitchett, John,	2	7	"	Sillsville,	"	1825	Stratton, John,	2	4	"	Parma,	"	1842
Garrison, Philip,	B. L. K.	B. E.	"	Parma,	"	1800	Sieker, William,	2	18	General Farmer,	Hawley,	Ontario,	1832
Gann, William F.,	3	17	"	Hawley,	New York,	1837	Sills, Conrad,	1	1	"	Conway,	"	1810
Galey, James,	3	23	"	Napanees,	Ireland,	1849	White, George Scott,	1	23	Farmer,	Bath,	England,	1875
Gilbert, Daniel,	2	17	"	Ontario,	1854	Wright, George,	1	7	"	Sandhurst,	Ontario,	1844	
Glass, John,	3	19	"	Hay Bay,	"	1848	Young, Hiram,	2	11	"	Hawley,	"	1844
Iam, Ira,	2	18	Farmer, Reeve of S. F. since 1860,	"	"	1818	Young, Henry,	2	16	"	"	"	1826
Hill, James,	3	17	Farmer,	Hawley,	Ireland,	1873							

ADOLPHUSTOWN TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.
Allison, H. H.	1	17	Farmer,	Adolphust'n,	Ontario,	1826	Hoff, Thomas	5	16	Farmer,	Gosport,	Ontario,	1819
Allison, D. W.	Village Adolph.		Retired,	"	"	1823	Hermanns, A. N.	4	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	Gosport,	New York,	1831
Bygott, T. W.	3	30	Farmer,	"	England,	1864	Murdoch, William	1	11	Farmer,	Adolphust'n	Ontario,	1810
Bogart, M.	4	18	"	Gosport,	Ontario,	1842	McMurren, John	4	20	"	Gosport,	Ireland,	1848
Bogart, M. C.	4	18	"	"	"	1842	McMurren, James	4	20	"	"	"	1854
Bogart, Lewis L.	4	17	General Farmer,	"	"	1804	Mallory, W. N.	3	31	"	Adolphust'n,	Ontario,	1839
Carr, Amelia	2	17	Farmer's Wife,	Adolphust'n,	"	1864	Outwater, S. M.	3	22	"	"	"	1867
Casey, George M.	4	23	Farmer,	Gosport,	"	1852	Peterson, William	3	14	"	"	"	1806
Casey, W. H.	4	23	"	"	"	1821	Platt, Percival	3	15	"	"	England,	1836
Dorland, Samuel	3	24	"	Adolphust'n,	"	1853	Robinson, William	1	13	"	"	Ontario,	1829
Davis, Archibald	2	16	"	"	"	1822	Roblin, Jacob H.	1	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	"	"	1837
Drury, W. R.	3	3	"	"	"	1852	Rutter, A.	3	28	Farmer,	"	"	1835
Groff, Andrew	1	18	"	"	"	1833	Switzer, William	4	16	"	Hay Bay,	"	1845
Gibbs, Thomas F.	1	Village,	Prov. Land Surveyor,	"	Scotland,	1839	Steele, Henry B.	4	14	"	Napanee,	"	1848
German, G. M.	4	22	Farmer,	Gosport,	New York,	1848	Sherman, J. Sh.	4	26	"	Gosport,	"	1851
Haight, D.	2	14	"	Adolphust'n,	Ontario,	1832	Smith, Thomas	3	14	"	Adolphust'n,	England,	1869
Hermanns, A.	4	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser,	Gosport,	New York,	1831	Trampour, S. W.	3	21	"	"	"	1818
Hawley, Samuel E.	4	18	General Farmer,	"	Ontario,	1825	Trampour, Jacob H.	3	23	"	"	Ontario,	1830
Huyck, John	5	15	Farmer,	"	"	1804	Trampour, Thos. D.	3	27	"	"	"	1824

KALADAR TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.
Anderson, Jacob	6	1	Farmer,	Clare View,	Ontario,	1828	Loward, Moses	3	21	Counsellman of Kaladar, Merchant,	Flinton,	Ontario,	1836
Brusley, Charles	4	20	"	Flinton,	"	1824	" and Farmer,	"	"	"	"	"	1824
Bossely, Frank	Flinton,		Hotel Keeper,	"	"	1848	Loyd, Elias	5	21	Farmer,	"	"	1824
Carscadden, John A.	10	26	Counsellman, Grist and Saw Mill,	Glastenbury,	"	1829	Miller, P. W.	6	21	Ex-Reeve, Farmer,	"	"	1835
Cassada, John	7	21	Farmer,	Flinton,	Ireland,	1858	Presley, James	8	26	Farmer,	Kaladar,	"	1834
Campbell, William	Flinton,		Merchant and Blacksmith, Treas- urer of Township,	"	Ontario,	1842	Reed, Joseph	1	14	"	Flinton,	"	1849
Cassada, Thomas	7	21	Farmer,	"	Ireland,	1854	Rabbie, James	3	19	"	"	"	1836
Dunham, Thomas F.	7	28	Balliff, Postmaster, and Farmer,	Kaladar,	Ontario,	1838	Rolofs, Ockey M.	7	22	"	"	Germany,	1859
Dunham, E. F.	7	28	Justice of Peace, Ex-Reeve,	"	"	1811	Sedgwick, Daniel	Flinton,		Saw Mill and Grist Mill,	"	England,	1841
Drury, William	3	18	Farmer,	Flinton,	"	1848	Sedore, Richard	3	19	Farmer,	"	Ontario,	1828
Dufon, Andrew	3	14	"	"	"	1808	Scouton, S. B.	7	12	Ex-Reeve,	"	"	
Dufon, John	3	14	"	"	"	1856	Williams, John A.	7	13	Farmer,	"	"	1831
Howell, James	2	15	Painter and Farmer,	"	Ontario,	1862	York, Zebedah M.	Flinton,		Blacksmith,	"	"	1843

LEEDS COUNTY.-CROSBY.

NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.	NAME.	CON.	LOT.	BUSINESS.	P. O. Address.	NATIVITY.	Date of Settlement.
Allen, C. R.			Civil Engineer and Surveyor,	Peoria, Ill.	U. States,		Chaffey, John			Lumber Dealer,	Scotland,		1851